

9965. Also, petition of the Catholic Women's Club, of Rochester, N. Y., opposing enactment of Senate bill 4582; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9966. Also, petition of Lena Hill and 22 other citizens of Medina, N. Y., urging enactment of the Sparks-Capper bill, providing for constitutional amendment excluding aliens from the count for representation in Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9967. By Mr. SELVIG: Petition of Nashua Farmers Co-op Creamery Co., Nashua, Minn., favoring passage of the Brigham bill, H. R. 15934, to impose a tax of 10 cents per pound on all yellow oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9968. Also, petition of American Legion Posts of Waubun and Mahanomen, Minn., favoring immediate cash payment of adjusted-service certificates at face value to veterans that desire payment thereof; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9969. By Mr. SPARKS: Petition of 22 members of the Loyal Workers' Sunday School Class, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Lincoln, Kans., favoring Federal supervision of motion pictures as provided in the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9985; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9970. Also, petition of the Ladies' Aid, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Logan, Kans., favoring Federal supervision of motion pictures as provided in the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9971. Also, petition of Priscilla Club, of Menlo, Kans., under auspices of the Women's Club, for the Federal supervision of motion pictures as provided in the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9972. By Mr. SWICK: Petition of Wesley Douglass, R. F. D. 3, Beaver Falls, Pa., and 38 members of Beaver County Pomona Grange, No. 68, Patrons of Husbandry, urging the enactment of the Sparks-Capper amendment, H. J. Res. 356, excluding unnaturalized aliens from the count of population for reapportionment of congressional districts among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9973. By Mr. TREADWAY: Resolutions of Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Springfield, Mass., protesting against the exemption from the usual 10-cent tax of oleomargarine colored by the use of unbleached palm oil; to the Committee on Agriculture.

9974. By Mr. YATES: Petition of business men of the city of Chicago, Ill., protesting against any action of Congress for the cashing in whole or in part of the World War veterans' adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9975. Also, petition of citizens of the State of Illinois, urging the passage of legislation for the immediate payment of the adjusted-service certificates at full face value; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931

(Legislative day of Tuesday, February 17, 1931)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent order of yesterday the Chair lays before the Senate the bill (H. R. 17054) to increase the loan basis of adjusted-service certificates, which was reported from the Senate Committee on Finance without amendment.

Mr. COPELAND obtained the floor.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE, JUSTICE, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS—
CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I have here the conference report on House bill 16110, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. It is a complete report.

I do not think its consideration will require any time. If it does, I should not want to interfere with the debate on the bill which is now before the Senate. With that understanding, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield for that purpose?

Mr. COPELAND. I do, assuming that it will lead to no debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington has stated that he would not press it if it does.

Mr. JONES. Yes; I would withdraw my request for present consideration if it should lead to any debate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Washington if the report represents a complete agreement?

Mr. JONES. Yes; it does.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received.

Mr. JONES submitted the following report:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16110) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the Judiciary and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, and 160.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 147, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$1,960,588; in all, \$1,985,588"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$2,000,000," and on page 14 of the bill, in line 2, after the word "expended," insert the following: " : Provided, That in expending appropriations for the foregoing purposes obligations shall not be incurred which will require expenditures in excess of the total of \$10,000,000 now authorized by law "; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,587,709"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$328,160; in all, \$343,160"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$646,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$80,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,992,640"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$736,280"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 62: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,013,131"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$518,220"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$387,592"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$78,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$62,599"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 67: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,334,122"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 68: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 68, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,055,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 106: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 106, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$121,790"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 108: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$653,080"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "sixty-one"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 121: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 121, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$662,313"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,534,160"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 152: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 152, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,368,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

W. L. JONES,
FREDERICK HALE,
WM. J. HARRIS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
GEO. H. MOSES,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

MILTON W. SHREVE,
GEO. HOLDEN TINKHAM,
ERNEST R. ACKERMAN,
ROBERT L. BACON,
W. B. OLIVER,
ANTHONY J. GRIFFIN,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield to enable me to suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield for that purpose?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Ashurst	George	McGill	Shortridge
Barkley	Gillett	McKellar	Smith
Bingham	Glenn	McNary	Smoot
Black	Goff	Metcalf	Steck
Blaine	Goldsborough	Morrison	Stelwer
Borah	Gould	Morrow	Stephens
Bratton	Hale	Moses	Swanson
Brock	Harris	Norbeck	Thomas, Idaho
Broussard	Harrison	Norris	Thomas, Okla.
Bulkley	Hastings	Nye	Townsend
Capper	Hatfield	Oddie	Trammell
Caraway	Hawes	Partridge	Tydings
Carey	Hayden	Patterson	Vandenberg
Connally	Hebert	Phipps	Wagner
Copeland	Heflin	Pine	Walcott
Couzens	Howell	Pittman	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Johnson	Ransdell	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Jones	Reed	Waterman
Davis	Kean	Robinson, Ark.	Watson
Dill	Kendrick	Robinson, Ind.	Wheeler
Fess	Keyes	Schall	Williamson
Fletcher	King	Sheppard	
Frazier	La Follette	Shipstead	

Mr. SWANSON. I wish to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness in his family.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIEN SEAMEN

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BINGHAM. Yesterday, while I was addressing the Senate on the business then before the Senate and while I had the floor, I was interrupted by a special order which had been fixed for the hour of 2.30 o'clock, and the business then before the Senate was laid aside. By unanimous consent it is again laid aside this morning for the consideration of the soldiers' bonus measure. I merely desire to ask the Chair whether I have lost the floor by the various forms of procedure.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that the Senator from Connecticut will be entitled to the floor when the unfinished business is again before the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a petition of sundry citizens of Clymer and vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SHEPPARD presented the petition of Mrs. J. G. Merritt and other citizens of Colorado, Tex., praying for the ratification of the World Court protocols this winter or spring, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a letter in the nature of a memorial from ladies of the Sacred Heart parish, Houston, Tex., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill 4582, permitting the importation, distribution, and sale of contraceptive literature and instruments, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts presented petitions of 2,260 citizens of the State of Massachusetts, praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions numerous signed by sundry citizens of the State of Massachusetts praying for the passage of legislation making The Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAPPER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wichita and Arkansas City, both in the State of Kansas, praying for the passage of legislation making the Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Men's Bible Class and the congregation of the College Hill Methodist Church, Wichita, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called Sparks-Capper stop alien representation amendment to the Constitution, for the exclusion of aliens in counting the population for the purpose of reapportioning the House of Representatives, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BINGHAM presented petitions numerous signed by sundry citizens of the State of Connecticut, praying for passage of legislation for the exemption of dogs from vivisection in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the New Haven Section, Council of Jewish Women, of New Haven, Conn., remonstrating against the passage of House Joint Resolution No. 473, further restricting immigration for a period of two years, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition signed by approximately 300 American citizens of Porto Rico, resident in New York, praying for the passage of legislation now pending in Congress in the interest of Porto Rico, specifically bills creating a department of labor, extending aid for vocational education and rehabilitation, for agriculture, and to include Porto Rico in the general national policy for unemployment relief, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Jewish Community Council, of New Haven, Conn., remonstrating against the passage of legislation providing for the registration of aliens, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions numerous signed by sundry citizens of Hartford, West Hartford, New Haven, West Haven, Bridgeport, Bristol, New Britain, Thomaston, Bridge-water, New Milford, and Danbury, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of legislation making The Star-Spangled Banner the national anthem, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions numerous signed by sundry citizens of Bridgeport, Hartford, Fairfield, New Haven, Stafford Springs, Wethersfield, Kent, Hanover, Baltic, Putnam, West Haven, New London, Waterbury, Middletown, Forestville, Higganum, Greenwich, Windsor, Washington, and Norwalk, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of citizens associated with the Florida Chain of Missionary Assemblies, praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Hawaii Branch of the National League of Women Voters, Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of members of the Brotherhood Bible Class and sundry citizens of Ansonia, Conn.,

praying for the prompt ratification of the World Court protocols, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ERNEST A. MICHEL

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, I desire to read into the RECORD a telegram from Ernest A. Michel.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read the telegram.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 19, 1931.

HON. THOMAS D. SCHALL,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.:

Any further delay in the appointment of a Federal judge would be unfair to the State of Minnesota. Naturally, as an aspirant for such high office, I possess feelings of regret that the indorsements of yourself, Senator SHIPSTEAD, the full congressional delegation, our governor, and Chief Justice of our Supreme Court as well as my many supporters have been ignored. I shall always be grateful to you and to all my other interested friends for the generous and splendid support which you and they have accorded me in face of an opposition without precedent. While I realize, of course, the difficulties which confront every aspirant for a Federal judicial office whose professional life has been largely concerned with the affairs of the average man, nevertheless I would hardly be human did I not regret and resent what I must regard as the unjust and unfair attacks made on me by those in high places through the public press. Attacks which I, as a private citizen, had to bear in silence. I can not ask you to do more, and with gratitude for what you have done I hereby release you from further activity in my behalf. I trust I may with propriety express the hope that a man will be selected for this high office who will always remember in the performance of his duty that human rights should be regarded as possessing an equality with the rights of property.

ERNEST A. MICHEL.

Mr. SCHALL. Mr. President, I also have a short letter to the President on this subject, which I ask to have read.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
February 18, 1931.

The Hon. HERBERT HOOVER,
President of the United States, White House.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: Answering your favor of the 18th, I am exceedingly sorry that Ernest A. Michel is denied a chance to answer the unjust charge made against him by the Attorney General. Realizing, however, that Minnesota needs a judge, and in compliance with your request, I am herewith submitting the names of 10 lawyers for the position of Federal judge in Minnesota, as per your suggestion, and sincerely hope that you will find from among this list one name which will be satisfactory to you:

Frank Ellsworth, Minneapolis; M. M. Joyce, Minneapolis; Mark Wooley, Minneapolis; Thomas McMeekin, St. Paul; Frank Murphy, Wheaton; John Roeser, St. Cloud; John P. Devaney, Minneapolis; Thomas Mangan, Morris; George R. Smith, Minneapolis; Charles H. March, Litchfield.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS D. SCHALL.

MUSCLE SHOALS—CONFERENCE REPORT (S. DOC. NO. 272)

Mr. McNARY submitted the following report, which was ordered to be printed:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 49) to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the joint resolution and agree to the same, with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language put in by the House insert the following:

"That for the purpose of maintaining and operating the properties now owned by the United States in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the interest of the national defense and for agricultural and industrial development, and to aid navigation and the control of destructive flood waters in the Tennessee River and Mississippi River Basins, there is hereby created a body corporate by the name of the 'Muscle Shoals Corporation of the United States' (hereinafter referred to as the corporation). The board of direc-

tors first appointed shall be deemed the incorporators and the incorporation shall be held to have been effected from the date of the first meeting of the board. This act may be cited as the 'Muscle Shoals act of 1931.'

"SEC. 2. (a) The board of directors of the corporation (hereinafter referred to as the board, shall be composed of three members, not more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The board shall organize by electing a chairman, vice chairman, and other officers, agents, and employees, and shall proceed to carry out the provisions of this act.

"(b) The terms of office of the members first taking office after the approval of this act shall expire as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of the second year, one at the end of the fourth year, and one at the end of the sixth year, after the date of approval of this act. A successor to a member of the board shall be appointed in the same manner as the original members and shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed.

"(c) Any member appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term.

"(d) Vacancies in the board so long as there shall be two members in office shall not impair the powers of the board to execute the functions of the corporation, and two of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board.

"(e) Each of the members of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and shall receive compensation at the rate of \$50 per day for each day that he shall be actually engaged in the performance of the duties vested in the board, to be paid by the corporation as current expenses, not to exceed, however, 150 days for the first year after the date of the approval of this act, and not to exceed 100 days in any year thereafter. Members of the board shall be reimbursed by the corporation for actual expenses (including traveling and subsistence expenses) incurred by them while in the performance of the duties vested in the board by this act.

"(f) No director shall have any financial interest in any public-utility corporation engaged in the business of distributing and selling power to the public nor in any corporation engaged in the manufacture, selling, or distribution of fixed nitrogen, or any ingredients thereof, nor shall any member have any interest in any business that may be adversely affected by the success of the Muscle Shoals project as a producer of concentrated fertilizers.

"(g) The board shall direct the exercise of all the powers of the corporation.

"(h) All members of the board shall be persons that profess a belief in the feasibility and wisdom, having in view the national defense and the encouragement of interstate commerce, of producing fixed nitrogen under this act of such kinds and at such prices as to induce the reasonable expectation that the farmers will buy said products, and that by reason thereof the corporation may be a self-sustaining and continuing success.

"SEC. 3. (a) The chief executive officer of the corporation shall be a general manager, who shall be responsible to the board for the efficient conduct of the business of the corporation. The board shall appoint the general manager, and shall select a man for such appointment who has demonstrated his capacity as a business executive. The general manager shall be appointed to hold office for 10 years, but he may be removed by the board for cause, and his term of office shall end upon repeal of this act, or by amendment thereof expressly providing for the termination of his office. Should the office of general manager become vacant for any reason, the board shall appoint his successor as herein provided.

"(b) The general manager shall appoint, with the advice and consent of the board, two assistant managers who shall be responsible to him, and through him, to the board. One

of the assistant managers shall be a man possessed of knowledge, training, and experience to render him competent and expert in the production of fixed nitrogen. The other assistant manager shall be a man trained and experienced in the field of production and distribution of hydro-electric power. The general manager may at any time, for cause, remove any assistant manager, and appoint his successor as above provided. He shall immediately thereafter make a report of such action to the board, giving in detail the reason therefor. He shall employ, with the approval of the board, all other agents, clerks, attorneys, employees, and laborers.

"(c) The combined salaries of the general manager and the assistant managers shall not exceed the sum of \$50,000 per annum, to be apportioned and fixed by the board.

"SEC. 4. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this act, the corporation—

"(a) Shall have succession in its corporate name.

"(b) May sue and be sued in its corporate name, but only for the enforcement of contracts and the defense of property.

"(c) May adopt and use a corporate seal, which shall be judicially noticed.

"(d) May make contracts, but only as herein authorized.

"(e) May adopt, amend, and repeal by-laws.

"(f) May purchase or lease and hold such personal property as it deems necessary or convenient in the transaction of its business, and may dispose of any such personal property held by it.

"(g) May appoint such officers, employees, attorneys, and agents as are necessary for the transaction of its business, fix their compensation, define generally their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalties thereof, and dismiss at pleasure any such officer, employee, attorney, or agent, and provide a system of organization to fix responsibility and promote efficiency.

"(h) The board shall require that the general manager and the two assistant managers, the secretary and the treasurer, the bookkeeper or bookkeepers, and such other administrative and executive officers as the board may see fit to include, shall execute and file before entering upon their several offices good and sufficient surety bonds, in such amount and with such surety as the board shall approve.

"(i) Shall have all such powers as may be necessary or appropriate for the exercise of the powers herein specifically conferred upon the corporation, including the right to exercise the power of eminent domain.

"SEC. 5. The board is hereby authorized and directed—

"(a) To operate existing plants for experimental purposes, to construct, maintain, and operate experimental plants at or near Muscle Shoals for the manufacture of fertilizer or any of the ingredients comprising fertilizer for experimental purposes;

"(b) To contract with commercial producers for the production of such fertilizers or fertilizer materials as may be needed in the Government's program of development and introduction in excess of that produced by Government plants. Such contracts may provide either for outright purchase by the Government or only for the payment of carrying charges on special materials manufactured at the Government's request for its program;

"(c) To arrange with farmers and farm organizations for large-scale practical use of the new forms of fertilizers under conditions permitting an accurate measure of the economic return they produce;

"(d) To cooperate with National, State, district, or county experimental stations or demonstration farms, for the use of new forms of fertilizer or fertilizer practices during the initial or experimental period of their introduction;

"(e) The board shall manufacture fixed nitrogen at Muscle Shoals by the employment of existing facilities (by modernizing existing plants), or by any other process or processes that in its judgment shall appear wise and profitable for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen. The fixed nitrogen provided for in this act shall be in such form and in combination with such other ingredients as shall make such nitrogen immediately available and practical for use by farmers in application to soil and crops.

"(f) Under the authority of this act the board may donate not exceeding 1 per cent of the total product of the plant or plants operated by it to be fairly and equitably distributed through the agency of county demonstration agents, agricultural colleges, or otherwise as the board may direct for experimentation, education, and introduction of the use of such products in cooperation with practical farmers so as to obtain information as to the value, effect, and best methods of use of same.

"(g) The board is authorized to make alterations, modifications, or improvements in existing plants and facilities.

"(h) To establish, maintain, and operate laboratories and experimental plants, and to undertake experiments for the purpose of enabling the corporation to furnish nitrogen products for military and agricultural purposes in the most economical manner and at the highest standard of efficiency.

"(i) The board shall have power to request the assistance and advice of any officer, agent, or employee of any executive department or of any independent office of the United States, to enable the corporation the better to carry out its powers successfully, and the President shall, if in his opinion the public interest, service, and economy so require, direct that such assistance, advice, and service be rendered to the corporation, and any individual that may be by the President directed to render such assistance, advice, and service shall be thereafter subject to the orders, rules, and regulations of the board and of the general manager.

"(j) Upon the requisition of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy to manufacture for and sell at cost to the United States explosives or their nitrogenous content.

"(k) Upon the requisition of the Secretary of War the corporation shall allot and deliver without charge to the War Department so much power as shall be necessary in the judgment of said department for use in operation of all locks, lifts, or other facilities in aid of navigation.

"(l) To produce, distribute, and sell electric power, as herein particularly specified.

"(m) No products of the corporation shall be sold for use outside of the United States, her Territories, and possessions, except to the United States Government for the use of its Army and Navy or to its allies in case of war.

"SEC. 6. In order to enable the corporation to exercise the powers vested in it by this act—

"(a) The exclusive use, possession, and control of the United States nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2, located respectively, at Sheffield, Ala., and Muscle Shoals, Ala., together with all real estate and buildings connected therewith, all tools and machinery, equipment, accessories, and materials belonging thereto, and all laboratories and plants used as auxiliaries thereto; the fixed-nitrogen research laboratory, the Waco limestone quarry, in Alabama, and Dam No. 2, located at Muscle Shoals, its power house, and all hydro-electric and operating appurtenances (except the locks), and all machinery, lands, and buildings in connection therewith, and all appurtenances thereof are hereby entrusted to the corporation for the purposes of this act.

"(b) The President of the United States is authorized to provide for the transfer to the corporation of the use, possession, and control of such other real or personal property of the United States as he may from time to time deem necessary and proper for the purposes of the corporation as herein stated.

"SEC. 7. (a) The corporation shall maintain its principal office in the immediate vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Ala. The corporation shall be held to be an inhabitant and resident of the northern judicial district of Alabama within the meaning of the laws of the United States relating to venue of civil suits.

"(b) The corporation shall at all times maintain complete and accurate books of accounts.

"SEC. 8. (a) The board shall file with the President and with the Congress, in December of each year, a financial statement and a complete report as to the business of the corporation covering the preceding fiscal year. This report shall include the total number of employees and the names, salaries, and duties of those receiving compensation at the rate of more than \$2,500 a year.

"(b) The board shall require a careful and scrutinizing audit and accounting by the General Accounting Office during each governmental fiscal year of operation under this act, and said audit shall be open to inspection to the public at all times and copies thereof shall be filed in the principal office of the Muscle Shoals Corporation at Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama. Once during each fiscal year the President of the United States shall have power, and it shall be his duty, upon the written request of at least two members of the board, to appoint a firm of certified public accountants of his own choice and selection which shall have free and open access to all books, accounts, plants, warehouses, offices, and all other places, and records, belonging to or under the control of or used by the corporation in connection with the business authorized by this act. And the expenses of such audit so directed by the President shall be paid by the board and charged as part of the operating expenses of the corporation.

"SEC. 9. The board is hereby empowered and authorized to sell the surplus power not used in its operations and for operation of locks and other works generated at said steam plant and said dam to States, counties, municipalities, corporations, partnerships, or individuals, according to the policies hereinafter set forth, and to carry out said authority the board is authorized to enter into contracts for such sale for a term not exceeding 10 years and in the sale of such current by the board it shall give preference to States, counties, or municipalities purchasing said current for distribution to citizens and customers: *Provided further*, That all contracts made with private companies or individuals for the sale of power, which power is to be resold for a profit, shall contain a provision authorizing the board to cancel said contract upon two years' notice in writing, if the board needs said power to supply the demands of States, counties, or municipalities.

"SEC. 10. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Government to distribute the surplus power generated at Muscle Shoals equitably among the States, counties, and municipalities within transmission distance of Muscle Shoals.

"SEC. 11. In order to place the board upon a fair basis for making such contracts and for receiving bids for the sale of such power it is hereby expressly authorized either from appropriations made by Congress or from funds secured from the sale of such power to construct, lease, or authorize the construction of transmission lines within transmission distance in any direction from said Dam No. 2 and said steam plant: *Provided*, That if any State, county, municipality, or other public or cooperative organization of citizens or farmers, not organized or doing business for profit, but for the purpose of supplying electricity to its own citizens or members, or any two or more of such municipalities or organizations, shall construct or agree to construct a transmission line to Muscle Shoals, the board is hereby authorized and directed to contract with such State, county, municipality, or other organization, or two or more of them, for the sale of electricity for a term not exceeding 30 years, and in any such case the board shall give to such State, county, municipality, or other organization ample time to fully comply with any local law now in existence or hereafter enacted providing for the necessary legal authority for such State, county, municipality, or other organization to contract with the board for such power: *Provided further*, That all contracts entered into between the corporation and any municipality or other political subdivision shall provide that the electric power shall be sold and distributed to the ultimate consumer without discrimination as between consumers of the same class, and such contract shall be void if a discriminatory rate, rebate, or other special concession is made or given to any consumer or user by the municipality or other political subdivision: *And provided further*, That any surplus power not so sold as above provided to States, counties, municipalities, or other said organizations, before the board shall sell the same to any person or corporation engaged in the distribution and resale of electricity for profit, it shall require said person or corporation to agree that any resale of such electric power by said person or corporation shall be sold to the ultimate consumer of such electric power at a

price that shall not exceed an amount fixed as reasonable, just, and fair by the Federal Power Commission; and in case of any such sale if an amount is charged the ultimate consumer which is in excess of the price so deemed to be just, reasonable, and fair by the Federal Power Commission, the contract for such sale between the board and such distributor of electricity shall be declared null and void and the same shall be canceled by the board.

"SEC. 12. Five per cent of the gross proceeds received by the board for the sale of power generated at Dam No. 2, or from the steam plant located in that vicinity, or from any other steam plant hereafter constructed in the State of Alabama, shall be paid to the State of Alabama; and 5 per cent of the gross proceeds from the sale of power generated at Cove Creek Dam, hereinafter provided for, shall be paid to the State of Tennessee. Upon the completion of said Cove Creek Dam the board shall ascertain how much excess power is thereby generated at Dam No. 2, and from the gross proceeds of the sale of such excess power $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent shall be paid to the State of Alabama and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to the State of Tennessee. In ascertaining the gross proceeds from the sale of such power upon which a percentage is paid to the States of Alabama and Tennessee the board shall not take into consideration the proceeds of any power sold to the Government of the United States, or any department of the Government of the United States used in the operation of any locks on the Tennessee River, or for any experimental purpose, or for the manufacture of fertilizer or any of the ingredients thereof, or for any other governmental purpose. The net proceeds derived by the board from the sale of power and any of the products manufactured by the corporation, after deducting the cost of operation, maintenance, depreciation, and an amount deemed by the board as necessary to withhold as operating capital, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States at the end of each calendar year.

"SEC. 13. The Secretary of War is hereby empowered and directed to complete Dam No. 2 at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and the steam plant at nitrate plant No. 2, in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, by installing in Dam No. 2 the additional power units according to the plans and specifications of said dam, and the additional power unit in the steam plant at nitrate plant No. 2: *Provided*, That the Secretary of War shall not install the additional power unit in said steam plant until, after investigation, he shall be satisfied that the foundation of said steam plant is sufficiently stable or has been made sufficiently stable to sustain the additional weight made necessary by such installation.

"SEC. 14. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Government to utilize the Muscle Shoals properties for the fixation of nitrogen for agricultural purposes in time of peace.

"SEC. 15. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, with appropriations hereafter to be made available by the Congress, to construct, either directly or by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, after due advertisement, a dam in and across Clinch River in the State of Tennessee, which has by long usage become known and designated as the Cove Creek Dam, according to the latest and most approved designs of the Chief of Engineers, including its power house and hydro-electric installations and equipment for the generation of at least 200,000 horsepower, in order that the waters of the said Clinch River may be impounded and stored above said dam for the purpose of increasing and regulating the flow of the Clinch River and the Tennessee River below, so that the maximum amount of primary power may be developed at Dam No. 2 and at any and all other dams below the said Cove Creek Dam.

"SEC. 16. In order to enable and empower the Secretary of War to carry out the authority hereby conferred, in the most economical and efficient manner, he is hereby authorized and empowered in the exercise of the powers of national defense in aid of navigation, and in the control of the flood waters of the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers, constituting channels of interstate commerce, to exercise the right of eminent domain and to condemn all lands, easements, rights of way, and other area necessary in order to obtain a site

for said Cove Creek Dam, and the flowage rights for the reservoir of water above said dam, and to negotiate and conclude contracts with States, counties, municipalities, and all State agencies and with railroads, railroad corporations, common carriers, and all public-utility commissions and any other person, firm, or corporation, for the relocation of railroad tracks, highways, highway bridges, mills, ferries, electric-light plants, and any and all other properties, enterprises, and projects whose removal may be necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this act. When said Cove Creek Dam and transportation facilities and power house shall have been completed, the possession, use, and control thereof shall be intrusted to the corporation for use and operation in connection with the general Muscle Shoals project and to promote flood control and navigation in the Tennessee River, and in the Clinch River.

"SEC. 17. The corporation, as an instrumentality and agency of the Government of the United States for the purpose of executing its constitutional powers, shall have access to the Patent Office of the United States for the purpose of studying, ascertaining, and copying all methods, formulae, and scientific information (not including access to pending applications for patents) necessary to enable the corporation to use and employ the most efficacious and economical process for the production of fixed nitrogen, or any essential ingredient of fertilizer, and any patentee whose patent rights may have been thus in any way copied, used, or employed by the exercise of this authority by the corporation shall have as the exclusive remedy of a cause of action to be instituted and prosecuted on the equity side of the appropriate district court of the United States for the recovery of reasonable compensation. The Commissioner of Patents shall furnish to the corporation, at its request and without payment of fees, copies of documents on file in his office.

"SEC. 18. The Government of the United States hereby reserves the right, in case of war or national emergency declared by Congress, to take possession of all or any part of the property described or referred to in this act for the purpose of manufacturing explosives or for other war purposes; but, if this right is exercised by the Government, it shall pay the reasonable and fair damages that may be suffered by any party whose contract for the purchase of electric power or fixed nitrogen or fertilizer ingredients is hereby violated, after the amount of the damages have been fixed by the United States Court of Claims in proceedings instituted and conducted for that purpose under rules prescribed by the court.

"SEC. 19. (a) All general penal statutes relating to the larceny, embezzlement, conversion, or to the improper handling, retention, use, or disposal of public moneys or property of the United States, shall apply to the moneys and property of the corporation and to moneys and properties of the United States intrusted to the corporation.

"(b) Any person who, with intent to defraud the corporation, or to deceive any director or officer of the corporation or any officer or employee of the United States (1) makes any false entry in any book of the corporation, or (2) makes any false report or statement for the corporation, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"(c) Any person who shall receive any compensation, rebate, or reward, or shall enter into any conspiracy, collusion, or agreement, express or implied, with intent to defraud the corporation or wrongfully and unlawfully to defeat its purposes, shall on conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"SEC. 20. In order that the board may not be delayed in carrying out the program authorized herein the sum of \$10,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for that purpose from the Treasury of the United States, of which not to exceed \$2,000,000 shall be made available with which to begin construction of Cove Creek Dam during the calendar year 1931.

"SEC. 21. That all appropriations necessary to carry out the provisions of this act are hereby authorized.

"SEC. 22. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

"Sec. 23. That this act shall take effect immediately.

"Sec. 24. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly declared and reserved.

"Sec. 25. That for 12 months following the passage of this act, the President of the United States is hereby given authority to lease, for a term not exceeding 50 years, to any person, firm, or corporation, the nitrate plants now owned by the Government at Muscle Shoals, Ala. Said lease shall include the Waco quarry, the railroad switches connecting said quarry with the Southern Railway, and other structures connected therewith and necessary for the operation of said railroad, for the operation of said Waco quarry and for the operation of said nitrate plants Nos. 1 and 2, but not including steam-generating plants. The lease shall also include the machinery, tools, and equipment connected with said quarry, said railroad switches, and said nitrate plants; also, the houses and residences in the vicinity of said quarry and said nitrate plants for the purpose of housing the employees and others needed in the operation of said quarry, said railroad, and said nitrate plants, but not including houses and buildings connected with either of said steam plants and used and occupied or useful for the occupation of employees and others operating said steam plants and not including that portion of the reservation west of Spring Creek. Said lease shall be made upon the following conditions, to wit:

"(a) The rental to be paid for the leasing of such property shall be in such amounts and payable at such times as in the judgment of the President shall be fair and just.

"(b) The lessee shall covenant to keep said property in first-class condition during the entire term of said lease.

"(c) The lessee shall covenant to operate said plants and use said property exclusively in the production and manufacture of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients to be used in the manufacture or production of fertilizer, and if, in the manufacture of fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients, a by-product is produced which is not an ingredient of fertilizer, the lessee shall have authority to sell and dispose of such by-product as the lessee shall see fit and shall likewise have authority to process such by-product so as to prepare the same for a market.

"*Provided, however,* That in consideration of the lessee complying with the requirements as to the manufacture of fertilizer as prescribed in subsection (d) of this section, the lessee shall have the right during the term of the lease to purchase under provisions of section 26 hereof, an amount of primary power from the corporation equal to 15 per cent of the amount of power used by the lessee in the production of fertilizer, but such 15 per cent of power so purchased shall be entirely independent of, and not used in connection with the leased premises, nor shall the power so purchased be used for the processing or further manufacture of any product produced or manufactured on the leased premises except such by-products as are not ingredients of fertilizer, and in no way shall said power or any machinery operated by it be connected directly or indirectly with the power used for the production of fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients on said leased premises, and no part of the property herein leased shall be used either directly or indirectly for any purpose in connection with the said 15 per cent of power to which the said lessee is given a preferential right.

"*Provided further,* That the said lessee shall be entitled to such quantity of secondary power, subject to all the conditions herein set forth applying to said 15 per cent of primary power as in the judgment of the President is fair and equitable.

"(d) Said lease shall also provide that there must be manufactured under said lease annually at least a prescribed amount of nitrogenous plant food of a kind and quality and in a form available as plant food and capable of being applied directly to the soil in connection with the growth of crops; and that such lease shall also contain a stipulation requiring the lessee to produce within three years and six months from the date such lease shall become effective, such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients containing not less than 10,000 tons of fixed nitrogen, and shall require periodic increases in quantity of such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients

from time to time as the market demands may reasonably require. Such lease shall also provide that such increases shall, within 12 years after such lease becomes effective, reach the maximum production capacity of such plant or plants as the board may find to be economically adapted to the fixation of nitrogen, if the reasonable demands of the market shall justify the same, except when the nitrogen produced is required for national defense, or when the market demands for the same are satisfied by the maintenance in storage and unsold of such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients containing at least 2,500 tons of fixed nitrogen, but whenever said stock in storage shall fall below the quantity containing 2,500 tons of fixed nitrogen, the production of such nitrogen, and the manufacture of such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients shall thereupon be resumed. Said lease shall also provide that the sale of such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients to be used as fertilizer by the said lessee shall be at a price to include the cost of production and not exceeding 8 per cent profit on the turnover produced, and the cost shall include whatever may be paid to the Government for the use of that part of Government property employed by the lessee in manufacturing such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients to be used as fertilizer and also not exceeding 6 per cent on any capital invested by the lessee in improvements to existing plants or in additional plants employed in the manufacture of fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients to be used as fertilizer, and shall include a reasonable actual carrying charge (exclusive of 8 per cent profit thereon) on the stocks of such fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients as are held in storage and unsold for a year or more as the market demands as above provided shall be satisfied. There shall not be included as part of the cost of producing such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients any royalty for the use by such lessee of any patent, patent right, or patented process belonging to the lessee, or in which the lessee has any interest, or belonging to any subsidiary or allied corporation, or belonging to or controlled by any officer or agent of the lessee of any such allied or subsidiary corporation, and if the lessee should buy any patent, patent right, or patented process with the hope and expectation of thereby reducing the cost of manufacturing such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients, or of processing any by-product as hereinbefore permitted, then such sum of money as shall be so paid by the lessee shall be considered and treated in the accounting of the cost of such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients as investment in the nature of plant account, and not as current expenses, and such costs shall be written off on the expiration of any junior patent or license so acquired. For the annual determination of the cost of such fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients there shall be appointed by the board a production engineer, and by the lessee another production engineer and by these a firm of certified public accountants, and these three shall proceed to ascertain and compute the cost of producing such fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients; and in the event of any disagreement the two said engineers shall select a third production engineer who shall hear and consider the contentions and decide the issues, and such decision shall be binding upon all parties for the year for which the determination shall have been made. A copy of such audit and decision shall be filed each year with the board and by it preserved. The expenses incident to this provision shall be paid by the lessee and shall be charged as an item in the cost of producing such fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients. If such annual cost determination discloses that any purchasers have paid a cost for fertilizer or fertilizer ingredients in excess of that allowable under this act, then the lessee shall refund such excess to the respective purchasers.

"(e) The said lessee shall give to the said corporation a good and sufficient bond to be approved by the President of the United States, conditioned upon monthly payments to the corporation during the term of said lease for all the power sold by the said corporation to the said lessee.

"Sec. 26. The corporation hereinbefore referred to, operating the steam plants at Muscle Shoals and Dam No. 2 and any other steam and hydroelectric power facilities which may hereafter be constructed or built as hereinbefore

provided in this act, shall supply the said lessee with the power necessary for the operation of the properties leased and for the other manufacturing purposes mentioned in subdivision (c) of section 25 hereof at a price which shall be deemed fair and just by the President and the board.

"SEC. 27. For a period of 12 months after the passage of this act, all the provisions of this act relating to the activities of said corporation in the manufacture and production of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients and to the operation of any of the property authorized to be leased by this act are hereby suspended; and if, within said period, the President leases the property authorized to be leased, such suspension shall continue during the entire time said lease is in effect.

"SEC. 28. If within 12 months after the passage of this act no lease is made by the President as herein authorized, then authority to make such lease shall cease and sections 25, 26, and 27 shall, at the end of said 12 months' period, become null and void and all the other provisions hereof, which have been suspended for said period of 12 months, shall at once go into full force and effect."

Amend the title to read as follows:

"To provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals, in the State of Alabama; to authorize the letting of the Muscle Shoals properties under certain conditions; and for other purposes."

And the House agree to the same.

CHAS. L. McNARY,
G. W. NORRIS,
E. D. SMITH,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

HARRY M. WURZBACH,
PERCY E. QUIN,
HUBERT F. FISHER,

Managers on the part of the House.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the following bills of the Senate:

S. 5987. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.;

S. 6064. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind.; and

S. 6105. An act to authorize the construction on Government Island, Alameda, Calif., of buildings required by the Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 15256) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, and that the House had receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 130 and 131 to said bill and agreed to the same with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 4051. An act authorizing the Pillager Bands of Chipewewa Indians, residing in the State of Minnesota, to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

S. 5987. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.;

S. 6064. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind.; and

S. 6105. An act to authorize the construction on Government Island, Alameda, Calif., of buildings required by the Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department.

TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I submit a conference report and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration. It is the conference report on the bill (H. R. 12571) providing for transportation of school children of the District of Columbia at reduced fares.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I want to ask just what the agreement provides as to school children's fares?

Mr. CAPPER. The bill as passed originally by the House provided a fare of 2 cents for school children in the District of Columbia. The Senate amended the bill so as to provide for a one-half fare, which was one-half of the total regular rate, or 3¼ cents. The conferees agreed on a compromise rate of 3 cents for all school children. It is a unanimous report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received.

Mr. CAPPER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12571) entitled "An act to provide for the transportation of school children in the District of Columbia at a reduced fare," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with the following amendment:

In line 7 of the engrossed Senate amendment, after the word "exceed," strike out the language down to and including the word "fares," in line 8, and insert in lieu thereof the words "three cents"; and the Senate agree to the same.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
JOHN J. BLAINE,
ROYAL S. COPELAND,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

F. N. ZIHLMAN,
CLARENCE J. McLEOD,
MARY T. NORTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, we have a unanimous-consent agreement this morning to proceed with the consideration of the soldiers' adjusted-service certificates measure. I would have no objection to the present consideration of the conference report if it leads to no debate. Nevertheless I think it is best to have the regular order. The Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] has the floor. If he yields for the submission of reports, the introduction of bills and matters of that kind, that is different, but it seems to me we ought to have the regular order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded. The conference report will lie on the table.

ADMINISTRATION OF RELIEF BY RED CROSS

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, during the discussion of the drought relief measures I did not take any considerable part. I voted for the compromise agreement the other day, not because I believed in it but because I thought it was the best we could get, and that it was better to give help to farmers who had security than not to give anybody help at all. However, I find in the New York World this morning a dispatch from Seattle that leads me to call to the attention of the Senate what the Red Cross is refusing to do in the way of helping people who are in need of food.

When the Red Cross made its call for \$10,000,000 the people of the Northwest, particularly those in my own State, felt

that they could not afford to contribute money, that the burden of caring for our own people was such that they did not think they could do that; but the farmers' organizations, particularly the Grange and the Feed Dealers' Association, were able, they said, to contribute large quantities of food. The editor of one of the leading newspapers of Seattle—the Seattle Star—telegraphed to a number of editors in the State of Arkansas, asking whether or not they could use food if the people of Washington would collect it and send it down there by freight. The Arkansas editors unanimously telegraphed back and said that the people of Arkansas could use it and that they, the editors, would help distribute it. Thereupon the Grange and the Feed Dealers' Association proceeded to collect a number of carloads of foodstuffs from farmers who could not get a sufficient price to pay the cost of production and who had these foodstuffs on their hands. Apples, potatoes, and various other kinds of food of which they had a surplus were collected and loaded into freight cars. The dispatch from Seattle this morning says:

Several trainloads of Northwest foodstuffs, the donations of Washington sympathizers, destined for Arkansas drought sufferers, are being held up because the Red Cross to-day recommended that the collection of the products be ended.

The reason why they want them held up is because the railroads will not deadhead any more foodstuffs into that section of the country. I read further from this dispatch:

With Seattle falling short in its Red Cross quota for cash, Seattle citizens and many farmers, the latter headed by the Grange and the State Feed Dealers' Association, decided to offer food in large quantities.

After they had collected this food the Red Cross says it can not be sent to Arkansas and can not be distributed.

I do not understand just what kind of an organization the Red Cross has become when it refuses to distribute food to people who need it. The only use for the money collected for the Red Cross is to buy food for those who are suffering and in distress. When our people in the Northwest have an abundance of food and they collect it and are ready to ship it the Red Cross comes in and says, "Do not send it; we do not want to distribute it; it can not be deadheaded, and we will not even pay the cost of the freight."

I have had called to my attention an article in the Philadelphia Record of Wednesday, February 18, 1931, showing the need in the drought-afflicted sections. The article reads:

Taking the ultraconservative estimates of the need of the drought sufferers in the six States included in the Record's survey conducted by Andrew McClean Parker, \$15,756,000 will be needed for food alone.

When it undertook the drought-relief work the Red Cross had a reserve fund of \$5,000,000 available and asked for \$10,000,000 more. The needs of six States included in the \$15,756,000 total are:

Oklahoma	\$3,200,000
Arkansas	6,000,000
Louisiana	1,320,000
Mississippi	3,198,000
Tennessee	988,000
Kentucky	1,050,000

And the estimate is made that the total needs of the 21 States affected aggregate \$31,500,000. Yet, with carloads of food for these people collected in the State of Washington, the Red Cross stops it from being shipped down there because it does not want to distribute it!

I submit that it is an almost unbelievable as well as an unheard-of situation in this country when one part of its citizens want to give of their surplus and the Red Cross will not even see that it is distributed.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 17054) to increase the loan basis of adjusted-service certificates.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, we have before us H. R. 17054. It is hardly necessary to draw the attention of Senators to the necessity of expeditious action on this bill. I express the hope that Senators will confine their discussions to the bill.

I find no fault with what has taken place; but I am fearful that if we get into all sorts of other subjects the bill may be delayed.

I hope, therefore, that Senators will confine themselves to H. R. 17054.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I desire to speak on the bill now before us according to the wishes just expressed by the Senator from Michigan, in which I entirely coincide, although I am opposed to the bill.

In speaking with a number of Members of Congress about this legislation—

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. HARRISON. In view of the fact that the Senator said he wanted to speak only very briefly, and in view of the interest that all Senators have in the passage of this legislation as quickly as possible, will not the Senator submit a unanimous-consent request to limit debate, say, to 15 minutes upon the bill and any amendment that may be offered?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I did not say I was going to speak briefly. I said I was going to speak to the point; and I should like to speak now, if I may.

Mr. HARRISON. Would the Senator have any objection if I should propose such a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I think it is too soon to do that. I should object.

Mr. BINGHAM. I wish the Senator would withhold the request until some of us have an opportunity to express our views.

As I started to say, I have been impressed by the fact that several Members of Congress who have spoken to me about this soldiers' legislation have said that they wished they were in the position of having served in the Army instead of having been in the position of being in Congress or being unable to serve in the Army during the World War. They expressed congratulations to me on the fact that as I had served in the Army during virtually the entire period of the war I was more free to express myself in opposition to a bill for the benefit of my fellow veterans than they felt that they were.

Mr. President, during my service in the Army I felt deeply grateful for the fact that I was able to serve at a time when my country needed my services. I have talked with many veterans who felt the same way and who now feel the same way, and who feel that this legislation is not justified, because it comes at a time of national distress and applies equally to those who need and those who do not need assistance.

The papers stated correctly this morning that in the Committee on Finance yesterday I voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH] providing for a direct payment—not a loan, but a direct payment—of money to veterans who need that money at this time; not a loan, the interest on which might use up the entire allowance before the end of the period covered by the former bonus legislation, which provided the compensation certificates, but a payment at this time to veterans who need it, because I believe with our great President, Abraham Lincoln, in providing for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fight for their country and for the soldiers who are in need at any time during their lives.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. While the Senator is on the question of need, I should like to ask if he will define "need" as he would have it interpreted by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs?

Mr. BINGHAM. That is in a way an academical question which I do not desire to discuss, because that amendment is not before us. It was voted down in the committee, and the Senator well knows it can not pass. I should like, however, to vote for that kind of soldiers' relief; and if the Senator himself would prepare anything which would solve the somewhat difficult problem, as I agree with the Senator it is difficult to ascertain just what soldiers are in need, I should be glad to vote for it.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator has just quoted from Mr. Lincoln. Is the Senator aware of the fact that Mr. Lincoln received a bounty for his service in the Mexican War?

Mr. BINGHAM. I do not see what that has to do with the question before us, Mr. President.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator is taking a stand against any sort of bonus, adjusted compensation, or bounty.

Mr. BINGHAM. I was not quoting President Lincoln against this bill. I was quoting him in his Gettysburg speech, and agreeing with the position he took there.

Mr. President, I have before me two editorials from the leading Democratic papers in New York City, printed this morning, and bearing on this very question. I might quote editorials from Republican newspapers, but in that case I should be accused of partisanship.

Every one will admit that the World, of New York, is a great Democratic newspaper, and that it has a very able editorial staff, and one of the ablest editors in the United States. This morning its leading editorial is headed:

The claims of the veterans.

The editor says:

Senator VANDENBERG has made a concise argument in favor of the bonus legislation in which he endeavors to show that the bill passed by the House extends only a relatively small new privilege to the veterans and imposes only a moderate burden upon the Treasury. The whole argument rests on a guess. The bill makes the Government liable for a billion dollars. Senator VANDENBERG thinks it will have to provide only \$430,000,000 in cash. Nobody can know for certain.

It is idle, however, to argue the matter on the basis of whether the national finances can stand this particular burden at this particular time. Secretary Mellon's failure to persuade Congress proves conclusively that the proponents of the measure are not impressed by such arguments. They believe that the country is very rich and that it can stand a good deal.

Mr. President, this is what impressed me in this editorial, because it goes right to the heart of the matter:

The real principle at issue is one which most opponents of the law have not yet had the courage to bring forward. It is whether the able-bodied veterans of the Great War are to be considered as a privileged class of citizens for the rest of their natural lives.

That is the fundamental principle at stake. It is no small principle. It is a very grave matter in a democracy to recognize over 3,000,000 men as having especial claims upon the whole Nation. It is a very serious matter to have to witness a stampede of the Congress of the United States such as is now in progress. It is a very disturbing matter to realize that legislative bodies throughout the Union will surrender all pretense of considered judgment in the face of what they imagine to be the indisputable claim and irresistible power of the veterans' vote.

The question is whether the financial debt of the American people to the soldiers of the Great War is ever to be finally discharged or whether the Nation is confronted with insatiable claims.

Mr. President, as a veteran of the war and as a member of the American Legion, I regret to see any action taken by the Congress which should imply that the veterans of the war are insatiable in their claims or in their desires. I know that thousands of them, tens of thousands of them, are not; and I have no sympathy at this time for this legislation, which is being railroaded through Congress under the plea that if we do not hasten it it may be vetoed by the White House.

To continue the editorial:

Now, the debt of the American people to those who were wounded or otherwise incapacitated in the military service and to the dependents of those who were killed is not arguable. It is a debt of honor and a first lien upon the wealth of the American people. But the debt to those who suffered no injuries is a wholly different thing.

The able-bodied veterans enlisted or were drafted into the military service in a war in which they were not consulted. They made real sacrifices, and all of them were, theoretically at least, in danger. But by what process of reasoning can it be argued that this service established a preferred claim against Americans who were too old to wear a uniform, too young to wear one, physically unfit to wear one, or ordered by the Government itself to do civilian war work?

I should like to have the proponents of the legislation answer that question, Mr. President, for it is one which it is difficult to answer. There were thousands of men who would have liked to serve in the war but were too old. There were thousands of young men, some of them quite close to me,

who would have liked to serve but were too young. By what process of reasoning can it be argued that the service of those who were accepted establishes a preferred claim on their part against those who were unable to serve?—

Yet the assumption goes almost unchallenged that such a preferred claim exists and that it is patriotic to think up new measures to give special privileges to veterans.

Our neighbor, the Herald Tribune, which is opposing bonus legislation, said yesterday that at present "the only course for those opposed to payments to veterans is to retreat inch by inch, making the retreat as slow as possible and opposing every gain by the veterans' organization." We do not agree that this is the only course. There is a better course, which is to challenge the theory of the claims of the able-bodied, while continuing to provide to the utmost for the disabled. That is the only way which the country can be protected from an annual quarrel over new veterans' privileges.

Obviously the leadership in such a course ought to come from the President, seconded by those veterans, of whom there are a large number, who see the evil of creating a soldiers' bloc, which will grow stronger each year as Congress becomes increasingly demoralized by fear of the veterans' vote.

Mr. President, I know it will be claimed—it has often been claimed—that those soldiers who are opposed to this legislation are opposed to it because they are not likely to receive benefits from it, or they do not need to receive the benefits from it, because they are wealthy or "well fixed." It happens that there came to my desk only yesterday a letter from a Congregational clergyman in Connecticut who served in the war and is a veteran. I have never heard it said that Congregational clergymen were particularly well fixed in this world's goods. He says:

Perhaps the soldiers' compensation loan arguments have already closed. But I am appalled by the developing situation—putting it up to the President alone to stem the tide by a veto. Surely he is not the only representative of Government who can afford to be firm at this juncture.

Two points that have not, so far as I know, been greatly stressed are these:

1. It is hardly arguable that after 12 years ex-service men generally need special aid in a time of depression. It is absurd. I was in service almost as long as any who enlisted for the period of the emergency, a total of 22 months. Even on a minister's salary I am not conscious of an economic setback now for the loss of salary then incurred. And as for the veterans who have been favored—qua veterans with a job here or a promotion there—their service has already proved an asset rather than a liability.

2. The Member of the House who told Mr. Owen Young that he would be for this bill if he (Mr. Young) were standing for reelection surely overestimated the political power of the Legion. Indeed, all but 39 of the House must have done so yesterday. It is only as strong as foolish fears of it and petty ambitions can make it. A seat in the House can hardly be worth the price of such support for a raid on the Treasury—at least, a quiet conscience, provided a man voted against it because he thought right to, would be of more worth.

Since I have not consulted the minister about the use of his letter, I shall withhold his name at this time; but the letter can be seen by any one of my colleagues who desires to see it.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

(At this point Mr. Smoot reported, from the Committee on Finance, House bill 16982, to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient hospitalization for World War veterans, which appears elsewhere under its proper heading.)

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator from Utah interrupted me to present that bill, because that is the kind of bill which it seems to me should be given preferential treatment. It provides hospitalization for the soldiers who are sick and in need. As a matter of fact, that bill, or one like it, was held in the House for nearly a year, and had it not been for the stampede with which this other legislation was put through and brought over here, there is some doubt as to whether it would have passed. Yet that should have been sent over here a long time ago, it seems to me, or we should have passed one like it.

Mr. President, there is another editorial on this very subject in one of the great newspapers of the country, generally conceded to be Democratic, the New York Times. In this morning's copy of the Times I find this leading editorial entitled "A Veto Inevitable."

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. COPELAND. I have the greatest respect for the New York Times and for its owners, but Mr. Ochs would be the first one to deny that it is a Democratic paper.

Mr. BINGHAM. Very well, Mr. President, let it be called an independent paper, then. Surely no one can claim it is a Republican paper. [Laughter.]

This leading editorial, in the paper which we have just been informed by the Senator from New York is an independent newspaper, is as follows:

A VETO INEVITABLE

There has been much foolish talk to the effect that President Hoover might be induced to sign the veterans' bill, which the Senate is preparing to pass, probably to-day, with the same kind of inconsiderate whoop with which it was put through the House. But even if the measure had been modified in minor details, Mr. Hoover could not have approved it. This must have appeared a foregone conclusion to everybody who read Secretary Mellon's adverse statement. That was issued only after long conferences with the President. If he were subsequently to disavow his Secretary of the Treasury in so critical a matter, nothing would have been left for Mr. Mellon except to resign. That inference lay on the surface of the affair all along. But if anybody had lingering doubts what the President would think or say, they must have been dispelled by his letter of yesterday sent by request to the Senate committee.

In it Mr. Hoover stated with succinct force the reasons why the veterans' bill should not be accepted by Congress, and also, by necessary implication, why he would be compelled to veto it should it be sent to him for signature. The obligation of the Government to care for sick and disabled veterans is frankly admitted by the President. But this duty has been discharged. The needed appropriations, enormous as they have been, have been voted by Congress. To-day over 700,000 veterans of the World War, or their dependents, are receiving monthly allowances from the Government. But now it is proposed to throw the doors open to all, sick or well, needy or independent, unemployed or actively at work. Amendments offered before the Senate Finance Committee to restrict the aid granted by the bill to ex-soldiers actually in need or definitely out of work were voted down. Thus the measure becomes one of indiscriminate benefit, with an almost insupportable drain upon the Treasury.

Estimates submitted by Secretary Mellon, together with the letter sent to the President yesterday by General Hines, administrator of the Veterans' Bureau, completely blew away the light-hearted financial guesses of many Members of Congress. The fact is established that if the bill becomes law it will force the Treasury to pay out \$1,000,000,000—and this at a time when it is facing a deficit at the end of the fiscal year amounting to \$500,000,000, and must be preparing for short-time borrowings for other purposes on a large scale. This is the arithmetical sizing up of the financial recklessness which Congress is exhibiting, rushing blindly ahead as it is to thrust both hands into the Treasury with a defiant cry, "Hang the expense!"

Mr. Hoover has now made it abundantly clear that he will withstand this unsettling legislation to the extent of his power. The only question is whether enough sober second thought can be induced in Congress, enough sanity, when wild and whirling words are being spoken in the Capitol, to sustain the veto which is certain to be forthcoming from the President. As guardian of the public finances, as a defender of orderly legislation in behalf of the whole country as distinguished from special favors to a class threatening political reprisals, he can do no other than refuse to approve the veterans' bill. What happens after that is for Congress to decide. Let it not forget that its final action will involve, along with the fate of this particular bill, its own prestige and fair name with the country.

Mr. President, I know that there are many veterans who are clamoring for bonus legislation at this time. Some of the American Legion posts in my own State have sent me telegrams and messages urging the passage of legislation and appropriations which will provide for the payment of the face value of their certificates, at a cost to the Government of between three and four billion dollars. I am convinced, however, that most of those actions taken by the posts were taken by a minority of the veterans, by a minority of the legionnaires, by men who were in desperate straits and desperate need, and who felt that anything they could do to bring about some relief should be done. However, the House of Representatives and the Finance Committee have decided not to grant their request for payment of the cash-surrender value or the cash face value of the certificates, and I think that decision has been well taken.

With regard to the question of permitting additional borrowing, which is now before us, there is no question but that one reason why a larger number of soldiers have not borrowed on their original certificates has been the 6 per cent

clause which was placed in them, making the rate 2 per cent above the rate at which money could be borrowed from the Federal reserve banks. I was not here when that legislation was passed, and I do not know the reason why that rate was put in, but I imagine that the reason in the minds of a good many of the Members of Congress who saw to it that it was put in was a desire to make it possible for a veteran who had no other security to borrow at conventional terms—for the ordinary rate at which one can borrow at the bank at 6 per cent—on his certificate, a limited amount of money to help him over the tight place. There was no particular inducement to him to borrow money. He got no better terms than he could get at a bank, but he received a different kind of security, and one which a bank had not previously been able to accept.

Naturally, there is a great deal of sympathy with the position that a soldier should not have to pay more for the money he borrows from the Government than the Government pays when the Government has to borrow, as it will have to do in this case to lend it to him. There is a good deal to be said for that, and therefore I suppose we have the 4½ per cent rate in this bill. But actually this bill will encourage a veteran to borrow money from the Government when, under the present situation, under the actual legislation which has been passed and is now on the statute books, he has no particular inducement to borrow money from the Government.

To-morrow, if this bill shall be enacted, and the veteran owes any money to a bank on which he is paying 6 per cent, he can save 1½ per cent by going to the Government and borrowing whatever this bill would permit him to borrow, at 4½ per cent, and using the money he borrows to pay off his present loan at the bank on which he is paying 6 per cent, it being cheaper for him to borrow from the Government than from the bank. In other words, it encourages him, if he is in the debtor class at all, to borrow from the Government to the full extent of the allowance under this legislation, thereby greatly increasing, in my belief, the number of veterans who will borrow, though, as the New York Times and the World both say, it is a guess as to how many veterans will borrow, and how much money will be borrowed. It seems to me the lowering of the interest rate will induce a very considerable number of veterans to borrow at the rate provided.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BINGHAM. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand that the prevailing rate upon loans to-day in the New York Federal reserve district is 4 per cent, instead of 4½ per cent. In other words, it is lower at the moment than it would be under the 4½ per cent rate. What I want to ask the Senator is—

Mr. BINGHAM. Just a moment. But under the law as it stands at present, the veteran would have to pay 6 per cent, or 2 per cent more than the rate to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator misconceives my statement. I understand that the net rate to-day is 4 per cent upon loans in the New York district, and I am asking the Senator whether that has proven to be an inducement, so that there is a larger percentage of loans being made to-day in the New York district than in other districts. Has the Senator any information on that subject?

Mr. BINGHAM. None, except what we were told by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, General Hines, that the number of veterans applying for compensation certificates was far greater than ever before, and undoubtedly it was with a view of taking advantage of this legislation when passed; and also the number of loans has greatly increased within the last year, as is natural under the circumstances.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not want to interrupt the Senator further, but while I have his attention I want to ask him one other question. I inferred from the Senator's ob-

servations that he thought a majority of the veterans were opposed to this legislation. Is that a correct inference?

Mr. BINGHAM. The majority of veterans whom I know are opposed to it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does the Senator think that a majority of the veterans who are opposed to it, even though they are opposed to it, will embrace the privilege after it is extended to them?

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. President, I know some people who are opposed to giving gifts at Christmas time, but I never knew one to refuse a gift when it was offered him.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then is it the Senator's judgment that a majority of the veterans to whom he now refers as being opposed to this legislation, in spite of their opposition, when the legislation is enacted will rush in to participate in what the Senator describes as a raid on the Treasury?

Mr. BINGHAM. In a similar manner a great many States are opposed to Federal aid. A great many States have never provided for granting aid for maternity and infant hygiene. But when the Federal Government and the Congress, by a large vote, actually offered the States the money they were unable to resist the temptation and accepted the offer. With the exception of three or four States, practically all of them accepted. It is one thing to be opposed to a grant when it is being considered, and it is another thing when it is the law, and there is an opportunity to secure it, to refuse to accept it.

Mr. President, I know that a great many soldiers of the Great War, I think the great majority of them, virtually all of them, were glad to serve their country in time of need. I know that they were willing to give their lives for their country when the country was in distress and in need of their services. After 2,000,000 of us came back from France, and we found that those who, for one reason or another, had not been accepted for the Army, or had been able to avoid the draft, or had been in positions where they had earned a great deal more money and were far better off financially than those who had served their country, there was a very general demand that something be done to equalize the situation. That was particularly true in 1921 and 1922, when the country was in a period when it was difficult for the veterans to get readjusted.

During the years 1927, 1928, and 1929 the country saw an astounding period of prosperity. Over and over again we heard it said that this country was the richest in the world, that it could afford to spend hundreds of millions on this, that, and the other thing, and hundreds of millions were being appropriated annually for the needy veterans, those who were in physical need, those who were in distress, those who were in mental distress, and no one objected.

The Congress and the President have been very, very liberal in their care for the disabled veterans and their widows and orphans, although I do think there is more that we could do and should do for them. The bill reported to-day from the Finance Committee providing for additional hospitalization is one of the measures which I think ought to pass at an early date, and I hope it will pass before it is too late in this Congress.

Mr. President, although there is no question whatever that many veterans would be glad to have the Government pay them additional amounts of money, any amount to help them out or to give them additional money to spend, there is similarly no doubt in my mind that if the question was put up to the entire body of veterans as to whether they really desire to deliver a body blow at the prosperity and economic condition of their country in a time of distress, the great majority of them would say "no." While willing and desirous of having their country help the disabled and help those who are really needy, I do not believe for a moment that the great mass of veterans who are not disabled and who are not needy desire that the Congress should pass at this time a measure which will prolong the days of unemployment, which will prolong hard times, which will retard the return of good times. In other words, I do not believe that the veterans who served their country in the World War

and were willing to give their lives at that time desire now to give their country a serious blow when it is in a time of distress and when there are 5,000,000 people out of work and when the one thing we need most is a return of normal economic conditions.

Mr. President, I desire to quote from an editorial from the leading Democratic newspaper of Connecticut in regard to this matter. As I stated before, I could readily secure many editorials from Republican newspapers, but if I used them I am sure I should be accused of partisanship. I desire to show that the opposition to this measure comes just as strongly from those of Democratic faith as of Republican, so far as newspapers are concerned, at least those coming under my observation. No one will question my statement that the Hartford Times is the leading Democratic newspaper of Connecticut and possibly of southern New England. On Tuesday, February 17, 1931, it had an editorial entitled "Dubious Veterans' Relief." It reads:

Possibly the throwing of \$700,000,000 of new money into circulation would stimulate business and help push on the tide of returning prosperity. That would not be a surety, because inflation is artificial and on that account inviting to reaction after the stimulant has "given out."

I wish some of those in favor of the bill would, when they advocate its passage on the floor a little later in the debate, answer that argument and prove to our satisfaction that this will not be a stimulant and will not cause an inevitable reaction when this money has been spent. The Hartford Times goes on to say:

But if it should not be new money, there could be little hope that it might help matters. The securities market is to-day crying for patronage from lack of which industry continues to walk lame and trading halts while mills operate on part time or are idle.

Should the bogus loan bill, in reality a bonus bill, be enacted the Federal Treasury must be prepared to pass out from \$700,000,000 to a possible \$1,500,000,000. The raising of that money under any likely method must be done in competition with private industrial and commercial finance. It would mean cutting down the demand for private securities by exactly the amount which would have to be realized from the negotiation of Government securities. Inevitably that would push down general market quotations, including the price of hitherto-issued Government securities. The country would gain nothing from the performance, but rather be hurt.

The enactment of this bill into law should fool no one. Framed as a loan bill it is a cashing bill and at discount. It is not a bill to help only the needy, it represents, like the adjusted-compensation certificates themselves, a sheer gift from the Public Treasury to ex-service men as a class. It is not a pension in the limited sense that it represents reimbursement to one or his dependents because of an injury he received while in service of his country as a soldier. It is not a pension in the limited sense that it represents the generosity of the Nation toward a former service man who has fallen into want. It is a bonus. And it is a precedent. This is not the first time a politically minded Congress will be tempted to enact a new bonus law. It represents, as did the adjusted compensation bill, of which this is a natural child, forerunner of a numerous progeny of similar bills to be given birth in the future, the principle of perpetual bounty to ex-soldiers.

The cost of the principle, if far and long indulged, must prove almost incredibly colossal. The cost of it is not what concerns us so much as the right of it. If it is right to give bonus or pension to every former soldier and sailor, regardless of the length of time in uniform or the nature of the experience while in it, then the Nation should be willing to endure hardship that the debt of honor shall be paid. But the right must rest ever on the doctrine of reasonableness, on what is for the public welfare under the circumstances which may exist.

The present circumstances, we believe, forecast injury to the great majority of citizens, including a majority of ex-service men themselves, if a law is enacted which would prolong the existing period of depression and not shorten it.

Mr. President, I should like to repeat that last sentence because I believe it is the very essence of the argument against the bill which is here proposed to be passed; the most cogent argument against it:

The present circumstances, we believe, forecast injury to the great majority of citizens, including a majority of ex-service men themselves, if a law is enacted which would prolong the existing period of depression and not shorten it.

If that is so and Congress has not the virtue and the courage to stamp the loan bill with their disapproval, what expectation can we have that Congresses in years to come will show a better integrity? How can we look upon the current prospect otherwise than

with alarm, lest it portend even greater sacrifices of the public welfare, of the same sort, a few years hence?

The bill is being rushed along on the argument that unless it is hurried through the President may defeat it with a pocket veto. If he vetoes it at all, it will be because it is an unreasonable, hurtful proposal, and the people should sustain him so unmistakably that Congress must heed.

Mr. President, I should like to speak for a longer period in opposition to the bill, but I do not wish to be accused of prolonging the debate unnecessarily. As a service man myself, as a friend of service men, as a member of the American Legion since it was organized and indeed during its period of organization, I desire, on behalf of many of my fellow soldiers who believe as I do, to register an emphatic protest against this type of legislation. We do not desire that anything should be done for the service men who do not need it at this time, which will injure the country, which will injure our fellow countrymen, prolong the period of depression, and actually in the end be against the interests of the ex-service men themselves.

I should be glad to have an opportunity to vote for any measure which would relieve the suffering soldier at this time without at the same time putting money unnecessarily in the pockets of those who do not need it. I should be glad to vote for any legislation which would relieve the distressed and relieve those who are disabled, but I protest, Mr. President, in the name of the soldiers who believe as I do, that this is no time in the history of our country, in view of the economic depression, to pass a measure of this kind.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I propose an amendment to the pending bill. I propose to amend, in line 10, page 1, by changing the rate from $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3 per cent. I offer an amendment to that effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will lie on the table.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I desire to offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be read for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 1, beginning with line 6, strike out through the period in line 11, on page 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(1) Whenever the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is satisfied that a veteran applying for a loan under this section is in necessary circumstances, he may increase the loan basis of the certificate of such veteran, provided in subdivision (g) of this section, to 50 per cent of the face value of the certificate. In no event shall the rate of interest on any loan made after this subdivision takes effect exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, compounded annually. The authority vested in the administrator by this subdivision may be delegated by him to any officers or employees of the Veterans' Administration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be pending following the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was recommitted the bill (S. 4769) to amend an act entitled "An act creating the Great Lakes Bridge Commission and authorizing said commission and its successors to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the St. Clair River at or near Port Huron, Mich.," approved June 25, 1930, being Public Act No. 433 of the second session of the Seventy-first Congress, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1659) thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 5959) authorizing the purchase of the State laboratory at Hamilton, Mont., constructed for the prevention, eradication, and cure of spotted fever, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1660) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 5503. An act authorizing purchase of land and construction of building for radio station near Grand Island, Nebr. (Rept. No. 1661); and

S. 5614. An act to provide for the establishment of a construction service in the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce (Rept. No. 1662).

Mr. BORAH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 9824) for the relief of the owners of the French bark *France*, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1663) thereon.

Mr. SHORTRIDGE, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 244) to extend the statute of limitations, and for other purposes, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1664) thereon.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 16982) to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and outpatient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1665) thereon.

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 4260) for the relief of the American-La France & Foamite Corporation, of New York, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1666) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 10658) to amend section 1 of the act of May 12, 1900 (ch. 393, 31 Stat. 177), as amended (U. S. C., sec. 1174, ch. 21, title 26), reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1667) thereon.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 4698) amending the act entitled "An act making eligible for retirement, under certain conditions, officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War," approved May 24, 1928, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1668) thereon.

Mr. CUTTING, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 3565) for the relief of certain purchasers of lots in Harding town site, Florida, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1669) thereon.

Mr. FRAZIER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 6169) to extend the restrictive period against alienation of any interest of restricted heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1670) thereon.

COPYRIGHT REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

Mr. DILL, from the Committee on Patents, submitted the views of the minority to accompany the bill (H. R. 11852) amending the Statutes of the United States to provide for copyright registration of designs, heretofore reported from that committee with amendments, which were ordered to be printed as part 2 of Report No. 1627.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

Mr. BORAH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment Executive D, being a certified copy of the English text of a convention on commercial aviation, adopted at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held at Habana, Cuba, from January 16 to February 20, 1928, which was placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Albert White, of Alaska, to be United States marshal, division No. 1, district of Alaska, which was placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. HEBERT, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the nomination of Harry M. Reed, of Iowa, to be United States attorney, northern district of Iowa, which was placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. PHIPPS, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported favorably the nominations of sundry postmasters, which were placed on the Executive Calendar.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the nomination of Emery J. San Souci, of Providence, R. I., to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 5, with headquarters at Providence, R. I. (re-appointment), which was placed on the Executive Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. REED:

A bill (S. 6198) to declare the Missionary Ridge Crest Road in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to be an approach road to the said park; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 6199) making an appropriation for the purpose of beginning the construction of the Cove Creek Dam in Tennessee; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. METCALF:

A bill (S. 6200) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Kenyon (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GLENN:

A bill (S. 6201) to provide for the payment of property damages resulting from certain improvements on the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

A bill (S. 6202) to provide for conveyance of a certain strip of land on Fenwick Island, Sussex County, State of Delaware, for roadway purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 6203) to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the expenses of participation by the United States in the International Hygiene Exhibition at Dresden, Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

A bill (S. 6204) prescribing regulations for carrying on the business of lighter service from any of the ports of the United States to stationary ships or barges located offshore, and for the purpose of promoting the safety of navigation; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

A bill (S. 6205) to revive and reenact the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the county of Norman and the town and village of Halstad, in said county, in the State of Minnesota and the county of Traill and the town of Herberg, in said county, in the State of North Dakota, to construct a bridge across the Red River of the North on the boundary line between said States," approved July 1, 1922; to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. JONES submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$500,000 for defraying the expenses of operating the railroad in Alaska during the year 1932, intended to be proposed by him to House bill 17163, the second deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLETCHER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for dredging the channel of Fort Pierce Harbor, Fla., intended to be proposed by him to House bill 17163, the second deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF NAME OF B STREET NW.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 404) to change the name of B Street NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BLAINE. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, accede to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. CAPPER, Mr. BLAINE, and Mr. KING conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16654) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 16654) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the President pro tempore.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE AND APPROVALS

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts:

On February 13, 1931:

S. 5768. An act authorizing the cities of Omaha, Nebr., and Council Bluffs, Iowa, and the counties of Douglas, Nebr., and Pottawattamie, Iowa, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll or free bridge across the Missouri River at or near O'Hern Street, South Omaha, Nebr.

On February 18, 1931:

S. 8. An act for the relief of Lieut. David O. Bowman, Medical Corps, United States Navy;

S. 557. An act to authorize the disposition of certain public lands in the State of Nevada;

S. 5138. An act to amend the organic act of Porto Rico, approved March 2, 1917;

S. 5456. An act to extend the time for construction of a free highway bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway No. 21 meets Texas Highway No. 45;

S. 5457. An act authorizing the State of Louisiana and the State of Texas to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sabine River where Louisiana Highway No. 6 meets Texas Highway No. 21;

S. 5519. An act granting the consent of Congress to Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Danville, Tenn.;

S. 5688. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of New Hampshire to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge or dike across Little Bay at or near Fox Point; and

S. 5817. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to lend War Department equipment for use at the Thirteenth National Convention of the American Legion at Detroit, Mich., during the month of September, 1931.

On February 19, 1931:

S. 5613. An act for the relief of Commercial Loan & Trust Co., Monticello, Ark.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

A message from the President of the United States, making nominations in the Army, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ADJUSTED-SERVICE CERTIFICATES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 17054) to increase the loan basis of adjusted-service certificates.

Mr. REED and Mr. METCALF addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, does the Senator from Rhode Island wish to offer something for the RECORD?

Mr. METCALF. I wish merely to read a short letter.

Mr. REED. I yield for that purpose, if I do not lose the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will protect the rights of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. REED. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. METCALF. I have a short letter from a constituent which I should like to read:

DEAR SENATOR: We are advised to write our Senators regarding the bonus, and I want to say that I hope if they do anything about it, I hope that whatever they get will be in small monthly payments, like a kind of salary, because I know if my husband gets his money all at once he will have one good spree and then no more money, and my brother would leave his family if he got too much money at once. Since he came home from across he has too much desire to travel. Then I think the Government should keep enough money back for them for old age. Many of them just can't save a cent.

A WORRIED WIFE AND MOTHER.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I send to the desk, not to be read but to be inserted in the RECORD in connection with what I have to say, a letter from President Hoover to the senior Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot] yesterday regarding the bonus.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be printed in the RECORD, as requested.

The President's letter is as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 18, 1931.

HON. REED SMOOT,
Chairman Senate Finance Committee,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR SMOOT: I have given thought to your request that I should express to you and to the Senate Finance Committee my views upon the bill passed by the House of Representatives, increasing the loans to World War veterans upon the so-called bonus certificates. In view of the short time remaining in this session for its consideration I shall comply with your request.

The proposal is to authorize loans upon these certificates up to 50 per cent of their face value. And to avoid confusion it must be understood that the face value is the sum payable at the end of the 20-year period (1945), being based on the additional compensation to veterans of about \$1,300,000,000 granted about six years ago plus 25 per cent for deferment plus 4 per cent compound interest for the 20-year period. As the face value is about \$3,423,000,000, loans at 50 per cent thus create a potential liability for the Government of about \$1,712,000,000, and, less the loans made under the original act, the total cash which might be required to be raised by the Treasury is about \$1,280,000,000 if all should apply. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs informs me by the attached letter that he estimates that if present conditions continue, then 75 per cent of the veterans may be expected to claim the loans, or a sum of approximately \$1,000,000,000 will need to be raised by the Treasury.

I will not undertake to enumerate all of the grounds for objection to this proposal. There are a number of most serious objections, some of which are matters of method and some of which are matters of fundamental principle affecting the future of our country and the service men themselves.

I have supported, and the Nation should maintain, the important principle that when men have been called into jeopardy of their very lives in protection of the Nation, then the Nation as a whole incurs a special obligation beyond that to any other groups of its citizens. These obligations can not be wholly met with dollars and cents. But good faith and gratitude require that protection be given to them when in ill health, distress, and in need. Over 700,000 World War veterans or their dependents are to-day receiving monthly allowances for these reasons. The country should not be called upon, however, either directly or indirectly, to support or make loans to those who can by their own efforts support themselves.

By far the largest part of the huge sum proposed in this bill is to be available to those who are not in distress.

The acute depression and unemployment create a situation of unusual economic sensitiveness, much more easily disturbed at this time than in normal times by the consequences of this legislation, and such action may quite well result in a prolongation of this period of unemployment and suffering in which veterans will themselves suffer with others.

By our expansion of public construction for assistance to unemployment and other relief measures we have imposed upon ourselves a deficit in this fiscal year of upward of \$500,000,000, which must be obtained by issue of securities to the investing public. This bill may possibly require the securing of a further billion of money likewise from the public. Beyond this, the Government is faced with a billion dollars of early maturities of outstanding debts which must be refunded, aside from constant renewals of a very large amount of temporary Treasury obligations. The additional burdens of this project can not, but have damaging effect at a

time when all effort should be for the rehabilitation of employment through resumption of commerce and industry.

There seems to be a misunderstanding in the proposal that the Government securities already lodged with the Treasury to the amount of over \$700,000,000 as reserve against these certificates constitute available cash to meet this potential liability. The cash required by the veterans can only be secured by the sale of these securities to the public.

The legislation is defective in that this \$700,000,000 of Government securities is wholly inadequate to meet either a potential liability of \$1,280,000,000 or of approximately \$1,000,000,000 estimated as possible by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and provision would need to be made at once for this deficiency.

The one appealing argument for this legislation is for veterans in distress. The welfare of the veterans as a class is inseparable from that of the country. Placing a strain on the savings needed for rehabilitation of employment by a measure which calls upon the Government for a vast sum beyond the call of distress and so adversely affecting our general situation will in my view not only nullify the benefits to the veteran but inflict injury to the country as a whole.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I am perfectly well aware that no words of mine can change the mind of any Senator. I think every Member of the Senate has definitely decided what his course will be upon the pending measure. But it may be that some faint echo of what I am going to say will go beyond the Senate and it is in the hope that it will do so that I want to testify to my sincere conviction upon the pending bonus bill.

In the first place, Mr. President, it is important that we should know, and the country should know, that the bill represents a complete departure from the theory of adjusted compensation which was put into the original adjusted compensation law. It will be remembered that that law provided that for every day a soldier served in this country he should have a credit of \$1; that for every day he served overseas he should have a credit of \$1.25; and that to that amount should be added 25 per cent in making up the face value of the adjusted-compensation certificate. Then, upon that amount, the original per diem, plus 25 per cent, should be added 4 per cent compound interest for 20 years. That made up the so-called face value of the adjusted-compensation certificates.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. REED. I will yield to my friend from Michigan, but I am going to ask the Senators not to interrupt me after this.

Mr. COUZENS. Just at the point where the Senator from Pennsylvania was referring to the 25 per cent, I was wondering if he would tell the Senate and the country just what his interpretation is of the reason for the 25 per cent being added to the \$500 and the \$625?

Mr. REED. I have never definitely understood. There was no talk then about this being interest or compensation because of the delay. That might have been in the minds of some Senators, but if it was to represent interest, we were thoroughly inconsistent, because we did not allow interest to those soldiers whose compensation was less than \$50, who were paid in cash, and we scarcely would have allowed interest to one group and have denied it to another. However, be that as it may, it is now claimed by many Senators, most sincerely, that that was interest because of the delay. If it was, it does not affect the burden of my thought on the subject one way or the other.

Now, let me again revert to the condition at the time this law was passed. We calculated the amount of the adjusted-compensation certificates in that fashion. Then, instead of paying them in cash to the veterans at the moment, and floating a big bond issue to enable us to do it, we put it in the form of an endowment policy, the proceeds of which are to go to the veteran himself if he lives to the year 1945, or if he dies in the meantime are to be paid to his designated beneficiaries. That was a typical endowment policy of the kind that every insurance company issues and with which every American is familiar. Like those endowment policies

which are issued by private insurance companies, this Government policy carries a borrowing privilege. In the ordinary endowment policy of that character issued by a commercial company, with annual premiums running on up to the endowment date the borrowing power is slightly less than the borrowing power under this Government policy. The borrowing power on such policies issued by private companies averages about 21½ per cent on the same period as the present life of these Government certificates, whereas the present loan value of the Government certificates is about 22½ per cent. In other words, the veteran can borrow slightly more under the present law than he could if he held an exactly similar policy in a private company.

Why did we give the veteran an endowment policy instead of giving him so much cash outright? Mr. President, it was for the very good reason that we knew human nature well enough to understand that a very substantial proportion of those men, young as they were, thoughtless as many of them were, would squander the money, would dissipate it all. I do not mean dissipation in the common acceptance of the term, but that they would dissipate it by some sort of extravagance, the purchase of articles that were not necessary and were not permanent or beneficial to their families. We all knew that; common sense told us that; and so we put their compensation in the form of an endowment policy which would be an asset for the man in his later years if he lived so long or for his wife and his children if he did not live so long.

The wisdom of that policy could not be more perfectly proved than by the experience we have had since the certificates were issued, for we find that 80 per cent of the veterans who die leave no other asset than this endowment policy that was given to them by the Government. Eighty per cent of them have no other estate to leave to their wives and their children and their other dependents than those very certificates with which we are now proposing to deal so drastically. So we ought to remember that when we anticipate the ultimate payment that will be due on these certificates in a certain sense we are not spending Government money, but we are spending the money of the widows and the children who in 80 per cent of the cases will have no other money to support them after the soldier is dead. Let us think a little soberly about that, Mr. President, when we talk so recklessly about advancing this money now.

What are we doing with the veterans' adjusted-service certificates? The pending bill theoretically is a loan bill; theoretically it increases the loan value of the policy from 22½ per cent of its face to 50 per cent of its face value; theoretically the veteran borrows it and the policy is his collateral; but practically, Mr. President, it is a scheme for the immediate payment in cash of the present-day value of the certificate, because should a veteran borrow up to 50 per cent under the terms of this bill and should he not pay any interest or principal—as about 98 per cent of them who have borrowed so far have not done—that is to say, 98 per cent of the veterans who have borrowed on their certificates down to the present time have paid neither principal nor any installment of interest—should he borrow up to 50 per cent and should he refrain from paying interest or principal, then by 1945 the interest on his loan, even at the low rate specified in the bill, will have absorbed more than 99½ per cent of the face value of the certificate, so that, if the certificate be for a thousand dollars, he will actually then receive in cash four dollars and some odd cents. All the rest will have gone into the repayment of his so-called loan. So we might as well face the facts and realize that when the soldier gets 50 per cent now in a so-called loan he is actually cashing in his certificate at its present-day value.

Mr. President, it must be obvious that that is a complete departure from the principle of the endowment insurance policy which was written into the original adjusted compensation act. Congress, without saying so, is making a complete volte-face and is destroying that policy, deliberately adopted after long discussion, and it is not even honest enough to admit that that is what it is doing.

Remember, Mr. President, that the original bonus bill was discussed literally for years. It represented mature consid-

eration, so far as anything Congress does can do so, and now, if you please, we are reversing that matured policy of protecting not only the veteran in his old age but protecting his relatives; and we are proposing to do so by a bill which was not printed until last Saturday, which was considered in the House under such a rule that no amendment was admissible, a bill the testimony on which before the House committee was not printed until last Monday, a bill which was rushed over to us after about an hour's consideration in the House, was hurried in the Finance Committee of the Senate on yesterday morning and reported to the Senate yesterday noon, and which, although the testimony regarding it before the Finance Committee, embraced in a miserable little pamphlet, was not printed until this morning, is going to be rushed through this afternoon. That is the kind of consideration that we are—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. I am sorry, but I must decline to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania declines to yield.

Mr. REED. That is the kind of consideration that we are giving a measure which overturns this well-settled policy of veteran relief.

Mr. President, there are about four and a quarter million veterans living to-day. They are dying at the rate of approximately 80 per day. The death rate would be about the same if they were not veterans, for that is the average according to the American experience tables of mortality. About three million and a quarter of them hold bonus certificates.

I want the Senate and the country to bear in mind just what we are already doing for these veterans. In the first place, by the war risk insurance act passed during the war time we are giving them anywhere up to \$10,000 of insurance on the most favorable terms on which insurance is paid for anywhere in this world to-day. By the war-risk insurance policies, which most of the prudent soldiers have continued down to the present time, we are protecting them not only against the event of death but the event of total disability and disappearance of earning power, so that a totally disabled veteran carrying one of these policies has it mature immediately on his disability occurring and is the recipient of the installment payments which the policy provides.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, how many of those policies are outstanding?

Mr. REED. Of the number of policies now in existence I am not certain. I think about 20 per cent of the original number are still alive, but I am not certain of the exactness of that figure.

Next, we have enacted the World War disability compensation act, and by that act and its amendments we have put into effect the most liberal system of compensation for disability in the military forces that was ever adopted by any country at any time in the history of this world. We have made it so liberal that it is almost absurd. Does the country realize, I wonder, that if a man served one day in a quartermaster's office at some place in the Mississippi Valley back in 1918 and that same man went crazy in December, 1924, he is conclusively presumed to have lost his mind as the result of his one day's service in the Middle West in 1918?

Does the country realize that if a man was drafted to come out of some miserable tenement in a crowded city and was taken to a camp in summer time in 1918 to live on better food and under better sanitary conditions than he ever saw before in his life, if that man developed a symptom of tuberculosis as late as 1924 it is conclusively presumed to be the result of his war service?

I am stating extreme cases; but there are many cases, many cases that are extreme that are getting the benefit of those presumptions; and yet, they were put in by a Congress that was solicitous that no meritorious case should escape and that men who really were sickened by long exposure in the trenches or men who really were unbalanced by being under shell fire for prolonged periods should not by any technicality be deprived of the compensation that

was justly due them; and I do not object to those provisions. It is better that we pay 10 men whose disabilities have nothing to do with the war than that we should neglect one disabled man who in all honesty is suffering from his war experience; but that is what we have put in effect.

The schedule of payments under that law is so much more liberal than anything we have ever seen before for the veterans of any war that it deserves to be borne in mind by the country. We appreciate the service of our war veterans; but surely they themselves must appreciate that the country has not been unconscious of its obligation to them.

Then, next, we passed the bonus bill. That we are all familiar with. That gave everybody an insurance policy without his paying for it.

Then, next, we passed the emergency officers' retirement bill, by which it is provided that if an emergency officer is 30 per cent or more disabled, he gets three-fourths of his base pay as an officer for the rest of his natural life. We have found in experience that officers who were in the Army only two days are now retired on the theory that their disability is a result of their war-time service. We have found a shocking condition that obtains down here in the Veterans' Bureau, about which I spoke the other day where the retiring board that sits in judgment on these cases, and is supposed to look out for the interests of the United States in this matter, is itself retired; the medical officer on the retiring board is himself classified as one of these beneficiaries, and is in precious poor position to protect the interests of the United States from other doctors who appear with kidney trouble or liver trouble, or what not, and state that they got it from their war service. It was the only risk to which most of those who were stationed in this country were exposed.

Then, in addition to that, as if we had not already strained generosity to the snapping point, last July we piled on all these other privileges the general disability pension act, by which a World War soldier or sailor who is disabled 25 per cent or more, and whose disability is admitted by everybody to have no connection with the war, is nevertheless pensioned for the rest of his life. That is to say, he may walk out into the street and be hit by a trolley or a truck to-morrow and he is at once put on the pension roll for the rest of his life.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. No; I decline to yield, please.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. REED. We have already taken care of the disabilities that come from the war service, and we have done it most generously; but on top of that we put on last summer this disability pension bill, which gives pensions to men whose injury or disability has no connection whatsoever with their war service. We did that simply because they were veterans.

On top of all this—and the catalogue sounds long already—we have built a most elaborate system of hospitals scattered all over the country. When the present program is completed, only one State—that is, Delaware—will be without a veterans' hospital, and Delaware has them conveniently at hand on both of her borders. We have scattered this elaborate system of hospitals over the country, hospitals into which any veteran at any time, for any cause under God's Heaven, can go and receive the best of treatment absolutely free of charge. I do not mean just for his service disabilities. Of course, that has always been so. We have always accepted them for treatment for that; but whatever be a veteran's ailment, if it arose only yesterday, and came from some street accident, he is accepted at these hospitals; he is given the very best care and attention, and it is all absolutely free of charge. If he is insane, he is taken into veterans' hospitals for mental cases. If he has tuberculosis, he is taken into veterans' hospitals that are appropriate for that disease. To-day we have 34,000 men in hospitals at the expense of the Government, without one penny of expense to them, and only about one-fifth of that number are there because of their war-time service.

Those of the Senate who have been patient enough to listen to this catalogue must agree with me that this Nation has been singularly aware of the debt of honor that it owed to its disabled veterans, and that it has not quibbled or stood on technicalities in the ascertainment of the causal connection between their war service and the disability from which they suffer to-day. We have not quibbled in our generosity but we have extended it open-handed, and at this minute, Mr. President, 700,000 persons are receiving benefits under one or the other of those measures other than the bonus. Of course, everybody is getting the bonus; but under the disability provisions, the hospitalization provisions, the disability pensions, in one method or another, 700,000 persons are to-day receiving those benefits; and we are spending more than any country in the history of the world ever spent to that end. At this minute we are spending at the rate of \$570,000,000 a year on those 700,000 persons, or about \$800 apiece.

There never was anything like it before; and we are all glad it is being done. I do not suppose there is a corporal's guard found within the sound of my voice that would say that we have done too much for the disabled.

Now, Mr. President, we are coming to a bigger and a more serious question, and that is how far is a war veteran not disabled, not in distress, but able-bodied, solvent, getting along in his work, entitled to be singled out to receive benefits from his National Government that other citizens of the United States are not entitled to receive? It is the biggest question that is involved in this whole bit of business. It is not whether we are going to take care of our disabled. That is admitted by everybody. It is not whether we are going to take care even of the veteran in distress. We have all said that we were ready to do that; and the amendments that were offered and were rejected yesterday in the Finance Committee provided for taking care of veterans in distress. But this measure as it now comes to the Senate from the committee provides for taking care of veterans who are not disabled, who are not in distress, whose need is absolutely no different from that of any other American citizen who is healthy and prosperous.

Why under heaven should we in this time of stress in the national finances pour out the money of the Treasury in floods for the benefit of a particular group of American citizens at the cost of all of their fellow American citizens who have to provide the money? Because we are not being generous when we pass this bill. We are not generous at all. We are giving away somebody else's money, and it is not the money of some impersonal American Government Treasury. It is money that is going to be worked out by the sweat of other American citizens, and we are giving it to one group of those citizens and making their fellow citizens work to earn it.

That is not generosity. The question is, Is it fairness?

Mr. President, I suppose there is not any incident in my whole life of which I am so constantly proud as I am of the fact that it was my privilege to serve in the American Army at the front in France. It is not pleasant to have to get up and argue against giving benefits to veterans. It is not pleasant to tell associations of veterans that they are all wrong when they are asking for things like this. It is rather noticeable that the American Legion did not ask for this thing until it was pretty well crowded into it, and then it asked for it in a rather faltering voice; but the Veterans of Foreign Wars did ask for it.

I got a postal card the other day from my own post in the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It was a mimeographed thing, obviously sent out to all of us who were members of that post; and it urged every member of the post right then and there to write to his Senators and his Congressman and insist on the passage of this bill. I did not get a single letter, so far as I know, from any member of that large post—not one of them. There was an effort to organize a propaganda, and as far as that post went it was a "dud." It fell flat. Nobody responded because the men themselves who think—and most of them do think—realized the utter unfairness of the thing.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President—

Mr. REED. I do not yield, Mr. President. I am sorry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. REED. I have tried that before, and I find that my speech is mostly made up of somebody else's remarks.

I got another letter from a comrade in Pittsburgh, a man who lives in a comparatively modest section of the city, a man I never knew, who belongs to a post of the American Legion that I never even heard mentioned; but one of the qualifications for membership in that post is that a man must have spent at least a year in service in the American Expeditionary Forces. It did not take in the men of a few weeks' experience altogether spent here at home. You had to be a year in the Army in France before you could join that post; and they had a meeting the other night at which over 50 of them were present, and they voted unanimously against favoring the passage of the present bonus bill.

So let us not get it into our minds, Mr. President, that these soldiers as a body, 4,000,000 strong, are facing us here in Washington with fists clenched, determined to wreck any of us who vote against this bill. If they were, a good many of us would vote against it if our conscience said we should; but I am perfectly certain that they are not. I had a pretty good chance to try out that conviction in 1928, and I could not discover that it made any difference in the result.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. REED. I would rather not, if the Senator does not mind.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, those men who enlisted or who went along in the selective-service draft in 1917 and 1918 were coming to the rescue of their country in a time of great emergency; and I saw lots of them come in. We put over 4,000 of them through the regiment that I was in, and I had a pretty good chance to size them up. They were the gamest and the most intelligent and the most willing fellows that ever I saw. I did not see a single case or hear of a single case of a man who seemed to be sorry he was there, save one conscientious objector who got over his scruples a little later.

When we went to France there was not one single man of that regiment who was even late for embarkation. A number of them went A. W. O. L. during the week preceding sailing, and I wondered if my judgment of those men was wrong, if they could possibly be "yellow." I am happy to say that every single man of them came back of his own accord, with no arrests and no search for them. Every man turned up and was on time at the moment of embarkation. Nobody could beat that record. No better evidence of the spontaneity with which they came into the service could be found than that.

When we got to France there were desertions. We had desertions of men who were impatient to get to the front, and were not willing to wait until our turn came. Every deserter went, not away from the enemy but toward him. To their honor I am glad to testify to that. Every one of them went on ahead of the regiment to the front, and under some pretext or another joined up with some outfit already there.

Those men, with that spirit; those men, who had those qualities and that gameness and that patriotism, are not asking their country to give them a hand-out now in this other time of emergency. They know, as well as we do, what the Treasury is up against. They know, as well as we do, that the income-tax returns which are to come in a couple of weeks from now are going to stagger us, they are going to be so low. They know, as well as we do, that this country is going to have at least a half billion dollars deficit this year. They are not asking for this cashing of the bonus certificates indiscriminately to all who hold them. They want to help the men in distress, of course, and that is why they maintain employment offices in all the posts of the American Legion and are trying to get every man work, to relieve distress, and they would approve with whole heart our giving relief to men in distress, men out of work,

men about to lose their homes because they can not keep up the interest on the mortgage, men who are in difficulty because some one in the family has had to go to the hospital, or there is a big doctor's bill to pay. But to make an indiscriminate hand-out which amounts to the payment of the present-day value of these certificates and the practical extinguishment of them as a protection to the man in his old age and the family in case of his death, I say no—no thoughtful veteran will approve it or ask it.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], always persuasive, a day or two ago told us why he believed only about three-sevenths of certificate holders would make these loans, and he bases that on the statement that only three-sevenths of the certificate holders have borrowed under the present borrowing provision. This bill would reduce the interest rate. This bill would make borrowing an attractive thing. The chance of using the money profitably would be very much enhanced by the low interest rate specified in this bill.

Furthermore, instead of being able to borrow a comparatively moderate sum, as at present, this bill would enable them to borrow up to an average of \$500, and in some cases much more. Many a man will borrow the money from the Government and put it to work in some kind of business enterprise or lend it out. We found one chap in a soldiers' home, a Civil War veteran, who had a sort of pawnbroker's business in the home, and had made \$15,000 out of his fellow inmates. There will be lots of things like that turning up, lots of perfectly legitimate ways of making money. But we are not passing this legislation in order to go into the general banking business for the benefit of three and a half million American citizens, to the exclusion of all the rest.

General Hines testified yesterday before the Finance Committee that he believed that this bill would call for the payment of about a billion dollars in money; that he believed that about 75 per cent of the veterans would take the privilege offered them under the measure. There is nobody in the whole United States who knows the mind of the average veteran as well as Frank T. Hines knows it. I attach much more importance to his estimate than to any estimate I could possibly form for myself.

Mr. President, I do not base my appeal on the ground that throwing another billion dollars on the Treasury in time of depression is going to be embarrassing to the Treasury. I do not base my appeal on that at all. I merely say that it is wrong to pass this legislation, because, first, it is unfair to encourage the improvidence on the part of the veterans which this bill would encourage. Second, that it is highly unfair to his wife, if he has one, or to his other dependents, because it is their money, in the last analysis, we are giving him now to spend, or to squander, or to put into the hazards of trade. It is their protection we are taking away by cashing these bonus certificates to-day.

I say, finally, as a veteran—and I think, speaking for a very large number of thoughtful veterans—that we able-bodied veterans are not entitled to be singled out for any preference whatever as against other American citizens. The country owes me nothing for what I happened to do in the war. I am grateful to have had a chance to go, and I do not want to be paid for it; and that is the way most of us feel. If I were crippled, if I were disabled, if I were even in great distress, I might think, "Well, the country ought to take care of me." But when those conditions do not obtain, when a man comes back as healthy as when he went in, or healthier, the country owes him nothing. He has done his duty, yes; but every taxpayer does his duty. Every man who goes about his day's work does his duty, and does not deserve to be singled out for particular favor at the hands of other American citizens who have to earn the money he would get.

Mr. HARRISON and Mr. HEFLIN addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. HARRISON. I yield to the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. HEFLIN. I thank my good friend from Mississippi. The Chair had already agreed to recognize me.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The present occupant of the chair has not agreed to recognize anyone. The present occupant of the chair recognizes the Senator he hears first address the Chair.

Mr. HEFLIN. The present occupant of the chair was not in the chair at the time to which I refer. The Senator who was presiding, who agreed to recognize me, was the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MOSES]. I presume that he put my name upon the list in front of the present occupant of the chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The present occupant of the chair keeps no list.

Mr. HEFLIN. If the present occupant of the chair did not have the list, then I excuse the present occupant of the chair. I simply stand on my rights and on agreements that I have with the Presiding Officer.

I know that there are those hereabout who do not wish to have the bonus paid to these boys who saved not only our liberty but the liberties of the world, and they are not in favor of expediting this bonus bill. But it is fortunate for the boys who followed the flag that there are Senators upon this floor who are just as strong for them now as they were when they put on the uniform and shouldered their guns and marched away to France, 3,000 miles from home. Thousands of those brave boys died on the battle front in France.

Mr. President, I shall never forget when the tocsin of war was sounded, when the United States Government joined fortunes with the Allies, I saw the boys coming up from the South, the sons of those who had worn the gray, meeting here at the Capital boys from the North, the sons of those who had worn the blue in the war of the sixties. I saw these bright-eyed, upstanding, brave Americans striking hands as comrades in a common cause as they marched away to a far-away battlefield.

Thousands and thousands of those boys had good positions or occupations which paid them well. They were working and earning a living here at home. Many of them had gone into their life business, and they were plucked up out of it; they flung their fortunes to the four winds in order to serve their country. They broke the ties of home and loved ones; they bade farewell to all at the call of this their country, the greatest government in all the world.

Mr. President, they crossed a sea infested with deadly submarines and met upon the battlefield the forces of the most powerful military master of the Old World, the Kaiser of Germany. They met the trained soldiers and seasoned warriors of Germany, and they were equipped with death-dealing implements the like of which the world never saw before. When they entered the war this madman from Germany had been holding the world at bay for four years. The tide turned when they got in action on the battle front in France.

Mr. President, they did not ask what kind of treatment would be accorded to them when the war was over and they returned home. I dare say they never dreamed that the time would ever come when they would walk the streets and highways of their homeland with Government certificates in their pockets, evidence of their country's indebtedness to them, when they were hungry and almost starving, and not be able to realize a single dollar upon the obligations of the Government they had fought to save.

I am not surprised that we have opposition to this bill in the Senate. And I know that it is well that all interests should be represented here, but it is fortunate that at this particular time there are enough men in the Senate and in the House who will hear the cry of these men, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude we can never pay, and will see that they do not go away from their Government empty-handed.

Mr. President, this is not a dole, this is not a gift to these World War veterans. It is the payment in fact of an obligation that this Government owes to them. They are already carrying in their pockets these long-deferred tombstone bonus certificates. [Laughter in the galleries.] That is what it is when you refuse to make any part of the payment until 14 years more have come and gone. I saw one

of these distressed war veterans in my office not long ago with one of these tombstone certificates for \$855.

He told me he was so much in need of money that he had to pawn his overcoat to borrow \$10. My God, Senators, that incident presents a sad and pathetic picture. And it is only one among tens and hundreds of thousands.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] said we do not owe these men anything, that they are not entitled to any different treatment from any other citizen. I disagree with him. Owe them anything? We owe them a debt that we can never pay. I regret that any one of them should hear now or hereafter read a statement made in this Chamber that we owe them nothing, no debt of heartfelt gratitude, that even at a time like this they should be treated exactly as other citizens, citizens who remained at home when the war was raging in Europe, citizens who carried on their occupations at home, citizens who never lost a day from their employment, citizens who were accumulating money and putting it into the bank when these brave boys were facing the hellfire of German guns on the battle front in France. The suggestion that we owe them nothing is shocking and abhorrent to me.

Why, Mr. President, we can never repay them, and God forbid that we shall ever prove recreant in our obligations to them for their heroic service to our country. I am not in favor of permitting the selfish, purse-proud millionaires to accumulate millions of money and put it away in vaults and keep it out of circulation until the currency or money supply of the country is contracted to that point where the business of all the people is sick nigh unto death for lack of a sufficient circulating medium. I am not in favor of that. If these men do not know any better than to continue that course, it is going to bring conditions even worse than they are to-day. To-day we have nearly a billion dollars less money in circulation than we had 10 years ago. Think of that. Think of that in a Republic whose industries have multiplied on every hand, a Republic whose population has increased by leaps and bounds.

Instead of a currency supply, instead of a circulating medium keeping pace with growing industry and increasing population, it is contracted, decreased, to an alarming and dangerous extent, and what have we as a result? We have bank credit substituted for a once adequate supply of American money in circulation. That money has been hoarded, taken out of the hands of the people, out of the channels of business, and to-day we have a collapse of bank credit and a contraction of the currency, which have produced economic disorder, stagnation in business, and nation-wide distress amongst the American masses.

And here in the Capital of the Nation some of our ex-service men walk the streets hungry. They are suffering for the necessities of life. Once while fighting for us they were wounded upon the fields of France.

Mr. President, I have helped in a small financial way some of these boys. I am a poor man and not able to do very much for them, but I have never refused one of them. It may not be much that I can do, but I will help them all I can. I have heard of them, when they would ask some people for aid, having the question put to them, "Why don't you go to work?" "I can not find anything to do. I want to work but I can not find anything to do. The army of the unemployed runs into the millions. I am another recruit to their sad and increasing ranks. I have a Government certificate for money that will not be due until 1945, but I must have something to live now. Will you help me?"

The able Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] is one of the clearest-headed lawyers I ever heard present a cause. He is able and eloquent in any position that he takes. He is a man of whom I am very fond personally. But, Mr. President, he has not got the viewpoint that some of us have. He says the Government does not owe him anything. Pennsylvania has already shown her great appreciation of him and bestowed a wonderful gift upon him in sending him to the United States Senate. [Laughter.]

The VICE PRESIDENT (rapping for order). The Chair must admonish the occupants of the galleries that under the rules of the Senate they are not permitted to make any demonstrations of approval or disapproval.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, Pennsylvania sent here in the person of this remarkably gifted man one of the ablest Senators that has come here since I have been in the two Houses of Congress. He has a master mind, but oh, how the imaginary tears rolled from his eyes when he told how bad it would be on the second lap of the bonus payments if soldiers boys failed to keep the interest paid up. How it would drag on, double up, and compound until at the end of the life of the certificate they would get \$4.50 [laughter], and all the rest of it would have gone to the Government for interest on payments that they could not keep up.

Mr. President, a government that would let that thing happen is not worthy to have a soldier carry its flag and fight its battles in time of war. Another Congress will come and, in the name of fair play and justice, meet that emergency. If that occasion arises another Congress will say: "We find that these boys are failing in their payments, not through any fault of their own, not because they are idle or indolent, but because sickness and misfortune have overtaken them. They have been unable to work. On the battle front in France they were vigorous and strong. They gave their country all they had. They offered their lives. We are not going to let those boys suffer now and go hungry." Another Congress will then do the fair thing by them. I have an abiding faith in my country that we will always have a House and a Senate that will meet an emergency like that.

The Senator's fear that that thing would happen is as far-fetched and out of the picture and his tears are as useless, though more copious, as those of the old maid whose imagination worried her greatly. The old maid shed copious tears when going into a farmer's big smokehouse she saw great big western hams hanging there in all their glory. She broke out crying. Some one asked, "What are you crying about?" She said, "I was just thinking about how I might have married a farmer, and we might have had a lot of children, and we might have had a lot of big hams like that hanging in our smokehouse, and one of them might have fallen on one of our children and killed it, and what an awful thing it would have been." [Laughter.]

Mr. President, the Senator from Pennsylvania is shedding tears, he is weeping over a situation that might happen in 1945 to a poor fellow who, if he gets his money now, although he is starving, if he gets his money now to take care of himself and his loved ones, might perchance throw it away in luxurious living and reach 1945 with only \$4.50. [Laughter.] Such arguments do not appeal very strongly to me.

Unjust criticisms and unfair insinuations are being made of the ex-service men who are asking their Government for help at this time. They are not capable of taking and handling the little sum of money that we are providing for them in this time of their great need. We had no doubts and misgivings regarding them in 1917. We relied on them to save our liberty and the liberty of the world. In those tense and trying days when we read the casualty list each morning in the Washington papers showing how our brave boys were facing the belching fires of German guns and relating how they were fighting and falling in the defense of the flag we never doubted them then. We did not "throw off" on them then.

We could not praise them too much then. Then we said, "They are the bravest soldiers that ever shouldered a gun or drew a battle blade," but now some are "throwing off" on them. It is said if we let them have a part of the money the Government owes them some of them will go off and get drunk on it; they will get on a spree. Did anyone talk that way about them when they stood between the German Army and this Government? Did anyone talk that way about them when they stood on the firing line in France and back of them was all that we hold dear in America? No; we did not talk that way then.

I will tell you what I heard some of our richest men say in those dreadful days when the boys were fighting and dying on the battle front for their country. I had them tell me when they would read in the paper of some relative stricken down in battle: "I would give half my wealth to end the war to-morrow. I would give half of what I possess to bring this horrible war to a close."

It is closed now, Senators, and the story of American valor on the fields of France is a glorious heritage for every true American. Glorious history that these boys have made. They took our flag across the sea, carried it to victory on battle front in France, and brought it back covered all over with the glory of their valor. Now we are told by some that they are incapable of handling money that the Government owes them when they are walking the streets weak and hungry, in a land where millions and billions of money are hoarded. In a land acknowledged to be the richest country in all the world.

Mr. President, I recall some lines that are appropriate here:

Hoarded wealth forever rotted, unused strength forever failed—
These two have wrecked the proudest ships of state that ever sailed;
Rotting Egypt, falling Helos, and Goth-crushed Rome, hath taught
at length.
That if man would hold his liberty he must ever use his strength.

Are we going to permit the avaricious men who worship their hoarded millions to control our action here to-day? Are we going to fail to use our sense and strength in doing simple justice by the country's defenders? From all over the country they have been writing to their Senators. The mails are filled with letters from them to you and to me. I get telegrams from them asking me to support this measure. But the Senator from Pennsylvania says that the members of his post are not wiring him. Of course not. Those rich in this world's goods are not asking for a thing like this. The camp to which my friend belongs must be composed of gentlemen who ride in big limousines, and, perhaps, they are thinking that they might be taxed to help pay the soldiers who are not so fortunate as they, so they sit back in calm magnificence and say, "I am opposed to any such movement as that." Certainly they are.

But, Mr. President, this country's wealth consists not in the possessions of the idle rich, not in the gold hoarded in Wall Street. It consists of the true and noble manhood of our men and the true and noble womanhood of our women. I plead here to-day for simple justice for men who have shown themselves to be possessed of heroic courage and manly honor, and they are asking that we pass this bill to let them borrow up to 50 per cent of the money that the Government owes them. The Government owes it to them now, but they say wait 14 years until the full amount is finally due, and the Government will pay it. But the ex-service man says: "I may not be here. If my condition is not changed, I will not be here. I am in want. My wife and children are in want. Some of us are living in the drought-stricken area. Unemployment is all about us. Industry in many places has closed its doors, and banks are breaking all around us. The currency is contracted. Money is being hoarded. Business is paralyzed. We are industrious. We need help now." But they are told, "Oh, no; if we should let you have it, you would not take care of it." The idea of talking to a distressed and hungry man like that, especially a soldier who has offered his life for his country.

Mr. President, Philadelphia is a great city, a rich old city, and so is Pittsburgh. I imagine that there are men in the Legion post of my good friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] who would be moved to tears for the ex-service men in the same fashion as George Gillespie in the State of Ohio was moved to tears when an old schoolmate who was stranded, broke flat, strolled in to see him. George Gillespie was the president of a bank in a certain Ohio town. This friend of his asked a bystander, "Who owns that sky-scraping building there?" "George Gillespie." "Who owns that magnificent mansion on the corner of the street yonder?" "George Gillespie; that is his home." "My, he must be a

wealthy man." "Oh, yes, yes; he is the wealthiest man in the town or in the county; he is one of the wealthiest in the State. In fact, his wealth runs into the millions." "Is that so?" And this poor fellow's heart rose up with high hope. He proceeded to the bank, he handed in his card, and asked, "Is George in?" One of the cashiers very coldly looked at him and said, "You mean, Mr. Gillespie?" "Yes; I want to see him; take that card in." He had not seen George Gillespie in 20 years.

When George was handed his old schoolmate's card he smiled and said, "Yes; bring him right in." The cashier brought George Gillespie's old friend in. Gillespie greeted him most cordially, asked him to have a seat, and handed him a fine cigar, and when the sweet aroma from that 25-cent cigar commenced floating around in the room, and George Gillespie and his old schoolmate were talking of other days, his friend, desiring to broach the subject uppermost in his mind, said: "George, I am truly glad of your great success in the business world. You have accumulated, they tell me, a nice sum of this world's goods; that you own this bank; that you are the president of it." "Yes; that is right," said George, and the clouds of smoke from his cigar were floating leisurely away. "And you also own that skyscraping building over there?" "Yes." "My, my, you must be a very wealthy man." "Yes; I do not want to boast, but I have accumulated quite a good deal." "Oh, how nice; and you own certain other properties here, so that your wealth, I am told, runs into the millions?" George replied, "Yes; I guess that is true."

Then the friend reached for his handkerchief, and said, with tears in his voice, "Things have not gone so well with me; I have lost all I had; I just thought of you, George, and I have come to you, George, I want you to lend me \$5,000." George took out his handkerchief, for he, too, was crying now. [Laughter.] He said, "Oh, William"—calling the cashier—"come in here." Then the friend cried more than ever, for he thought he was going to have his wish gratified; but George Gillespie, the president of the bank, said to the cashier, "Take him out; he is breaking my heart." [Laughter in the Senate and in the gallery.] That is the way the members of the post of my friend from Pennsylvania sympathize with and weep over these soldiers. "Take them away; they are breaking my heart." [Laughter.] And it almost breaks mine to see them weep.

Oh, how they like and how they cling to the almighty dollar, these dollar-worshipping men. They really do not get much out of life. Mr. President, the best philosophy of life is that which causes one to feel good personally because he is fair and just to his fellow men. He wishes everybody well; he wants a policy that will undo excess, that each man will have enough. That is the best kind of philosophy—the philosophy that will give to every one a fair chance in the struggle for existence. It is the philosophy that listens to the cry of the struggling poor when they are oppressed. It is that philosophy that makes a lawmaker listen to a soldier and stand at attention when one of these boys come up—God bless him—who has carried that flag and risked his all for his country. He met the supreme test and offered to make the supreme sacrifice for his country; he offered his all upon the altar of his country; he was willing to fight, and not only to fight but to die for my country and for me. So help me God, I shall never turn my back on him. These boys will not call me in vain. I shall hear them; I shall respond to them. I stand with uncovered head in their heroic presence. I honor them; I love them for the fight they made, for the valor they displayed, for the service they rendered my flag, for their upright lives as citizens now out yonder in the great mass of the people of this great Republic of ours.

Mr. President, many men who remained at home were caught in the grip of an awful drought; their substance was swept away, and their crops failed; they found themselves in such distress that this Government went to their rescue and appropriated millions of dollars to be loaned to them in order to save them and theirs. And now the boys who carried the flag across the sea, living, many of them, in the

drought-stricken sections, others living where industry is paralyzed and labor unemployed, cry out to us, not for a gift but for a loan or partial payment out of a debt owed them by the Government, or for an advancement, if you please, of money the Government has already acknowledged it owes to them. This money they seek to obtain is not to enable them to invest it so as to make more money. They want to get this money in order to live on it, in order to supply their needs and the needs of their loved ones.

The Senator from Pennsylvania tells us how many of these boys are being cared for now. I congratulate and commend the Government for all that it is doing for the disabled veterans. The Senator from Pennsylvania said not only that, but if an able-bodied veteran who had served his country should get knocked down on the street he would be taken to a Government hospital and treated free of charge. Yes, Mr. President; and they would feed him during that time. So the philosophy advanced by the Senator from Pennsylvania is a suggestion to these men to go on the streets and get run down if they want to be supported and fed in the hospital by the Government for a time.

That is it. Oh, yes; that is the only way they are going to get help, according to that theory and that philosophy. "Young man, are you hungry?" "Yes; I am about to starve." "Well, stand out there in the street and let one of these vehicles hit you [laughter], and if it hits you and knocks you down and hurts you badly enough, we will take you to Walter Reed Hospital and will minister to your wants in your affliction and feed you as long as you are crippled"; and if he is smart he will stay crippled until the panic is over and the period of unemployment shall have passed. [Laughter.] That is the theory, that is the philosophy given us by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. METCALF] reads a letter from somebody telling that if a certain fellow gets his bonus he will go on a big spree, and that will be all; it will be over; that here lately he has shown a disposition to travel too much. Is not that nice? [Laughter.] Are we going to regulate the habits of these boys? Are we going to tell them where they can go and where they can not go? Are we going to tie a string to their movements? We did not talk about them like that when they were in France; we did not talk about them that way when they were fighting for our country. Then we trusted them; we trusted them with our all, and we were speaking of your fortunes that they were going to save by shedding their blood and giving their lives, but now when they come to us in their dire distress we are told, "If we let them have it, many of them will spend it all in a little while."

So it appears, Mr. President, that this fellow had a "disposition to travel," and if we furnish him money he will go traveling around the country. Well, let him go where he wants to go. There was a time when he did not have any say about where he would go; he only went where we wanted him to go, and that was on the battle front in France. And now we want to curb his "disposition to travel," and because he would like to travel Congress must refuse to pay thousands and hundreds of thousands of others who are crying for bread and who are about to starve.

Well, what is the matter with this fellow whose "disposition to travel"? Yes; it is said he has a disposition to travel. That reminds me of a wild boy who ran away from Alabama and went into Texas. He was a tough citizen and he got into some kind of trouble out there and was killed.

Mr. President, a telegram was sent to a father saying, "Your son died here to-day. What disposition?" The old man wired back, "He was of a roving disposition." [Laughter.] The argument made against the bonus bill, which provides money for all the veterans, is attacked because one fellow has a "disposition to travel," has a "roving disposition." They lost their own blood and left some of their limbs in the soil of France; and here they are, these heroes of the World War, brave soldiers, in dire distress, calling upon the Congress of their country to let them have this loan out of money that the Government already owes them. Who can oppose them now?

Why, Mr. President, the bondholders say it will hurt their business, and some of these big business men say it will hurt business.

Mr. President, instead of hurting business, it will be the happiest occasion for business that we can provide, putting money into circulation. If I had it in my power, I would arrange for them to get it all, because I want them to enjoy it while they are living. I want them to have it when they need it most. Let the future take care of itself.

One trouble with the average man to-day is that he has no faith in the future. He is providing for his boys. He is settling money upon them. They have no effort to put forth. They have no hardships to endure. They are soft-handed fellows. They do not know what it is to get out and work for a living. We need to have more of that. We have a class of the idle rich who are settling money and estates on their boys; and when the old man dies, the boy has all the money he can spend in a lifetime. He lives a life of idleness and ease. He attends clubs and gambles on the races and the stock exchange and other things, and he is not worth 5 cents to the civilization of his country.

Let the future take care of itself. Let your boy battle as you had to battle. Put him on his American mettle. He will provide for the future. Worry about such things is, as the poet has said, "forethought gone to seed." Do not worry about these veterans in 1945. They will take care of that. Some provision will be made. What I want to do is to provide for them now. Now is when they have made known to me their wants. Now is when I see their distress. Now is when they need my service; and, so help me God, I will give it to them to-day!

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, this question of soldiers' relief has been so confused by the press and certain high officials, through statements and otherwise, that I know of no legislation that has been proposed that has been more misrepresented in its effect.

The proposal here is not a radical one. It is most conservative in character; and I desire to take this occasion to express my congratulations to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Members of that body for getting together upon such a measure that will give very great relief to those who are in distress at this time.

It is peculiarly strange, Mr. President, that to-day the two Senators who speak in opposition to this legislation come from the State of Connecticut and the State of Pennsylvania. They are splendid gentlemen; they rendered fine service in the war; and they are, of course, actuated by high motives to discharge conscientiously their duty.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM] was not here in 1922, nor in 1924, when we had the first fight to give to the soldiers some relief. His predecessor, Mr. Brandegee, may I say, however, stood steadfast and foursquare with us—even to the extent of overriding the President's veto.

The senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] was at that time a Member of this body. He voted upon the proposals both in 1922 and in 1924. It will be recalled that in 1922 we passed by overwhelming votes, both in the Senate and in the House, legislation that was estimated to cost the Government \$4,000,000,000, to go to soldiers' relief. After that bill was passed, President Harding vetoed it. The House passed it over his veto by a vote of 258 to 54. It did not receive a two-thirds vote in the Senate, but it passed the Senate by a vote of 44 to 28. That shows the sentiment for it.

Thus, back in 1922, legislation that was estimated to cost \$4,000,000,000 passed the Congress; and its final enactment into law was prevented only by a very small vote in the Senate.

The Senator from Pennsylvania at that time spoke against that measure. At least, he said in his speech on that occasion:

Mr. President, I am not unmindful of the wise custom of the Senate which dictates silence to a new Member, but because of the fact that I served throughout the war, with troops, I feel that it is my duty to state my reasons for the attitude I shall take upon the pending bill.

He had just come into the Senate. It was the first speech he made, and he spoke against soldiers' legislation. He said:

The passage of the bill I believe is favored by a majority of the ex-service men of the country. * * *

Nevertheless, Mr. President, I am going to vote against this bill. The plain fact is that the country can not afford to grant this request. Our people are staggering under a burden of taxation that has never been paralleled, and I believe it is our duty to refrain from adding one ounce to that burden of taxation on any excuse whatever.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. HARRISON. I do.

Mr. CARAWAY. Whose romance is that that the Senator is reading from?

Mr. HARRISON. That is from the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], who now makes the big speech against this bill.

The Senator spoke against the soldiers' legislation again in 1924. In fact, he has opposed legislation for the soldiers on many occasions.

It was a beautiful tribute that he paid to the Government, to the fine, generous spirit evidenced by the Government in hospitalization legislation and in caring for the sick and the afflicted, and passing liberal laws so that they might be taken care of. What else would you expect from a patriotic and generous Government? Have we done more for those people than they were entitled to? There is not a Senator here but who believes that we ought to have done everything we have done in hospitalizing these soldiers, and in providing, through liberal legislation, for their care and treatment and compensation.

Now, Mr. President, getting down to the cold facts of this particular piece of legislation, there is an agitation in this country for something to be done for the distressed soldiers of the land. We have been confronted with many proposals. One proposal which has been indorsed by large numbers of American Legion camps throughout the country—all of us have received many telegrams for it—is to pay to them at this time the full face value of the certificates. That, it is estimated, would cost \$3,400,000,000. That has much approval in the country. Another proposal which was made, which has very strong backing, was to provide an option that they might now cash in on the present value of their certificates. I believed in that plan. I thought it was a fine idea, and I favored that kind of legislation; but I have come to the conclusion that the proposal passed in the House and now before us is better than legislation that will give to the soldier the right to cash in on the present value of his certificate.

Mr. Mills, appearing before the committee and speaking for the Treasury, time and again said that allowing the veterans to borrow 50 per cent of the face value of the certificates is nothing more than permitting them to cash in on the present value of the certificates. That is true. I see nothing in that that would deter me from voting for it. I am for that. But this proposal goes one step further than allowing them the present value of their certificates; that is to say, if they should get the 50 per cent loan, they would have the insurance to which my friend the Senator from Pennsylvania has paid tribute. Indeed, if a soldier should borrow to-day the average, which we have been told is \$500, and it should be 1944 before they could borrow any more, under this plan, if the soldier should die, the balance would go to his beneficiary. So I have concluded that this is the best plan we can adopt to assure the soldiers some relief and at the same time to protect their families.

The distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania talks as though we are proposing to lasso these boys and to tie them down and demand that they take these loans. Far from that. This is not a proposition to compel them to take anything. It is only to the men who feel that they are in distress, that they need these loans, that they want to borrow from the Government, that we open the avenue through which they may travel and procure the loans.

Gentlemen who are situated as is my friend the Senator from Pennsylvania and others in the country—and there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of them—will not avail themselves of the loan provisions as we will pass this legislation. In the present law there is a loan provision, and out of 3,651,000 soldiers eligible for adjusted-service certificates only 1,700,000 of them have availed themselves of the loan privilege.

We are told by the experts that during the last few months, as times have grown harder and the situation has become more distressing, the loan applications have constantly increased in number. Of course, some new applications would be made. But even General Hines, testifying before the committee yesterday, stated that in his opinion only 75 per cent of the soldiers would apply, and he made the further statement that there would not be that number who would apply unless the unemployment situation which now confronts the country should continue for 12 months longer. I hope this situation will not continue 12 months longer. Nobody knows how long it will continue. For two years now it has gone on. The condition has been universal. Some veterans have been moved to borrow, but with the situation as it is, only 1,700,000 of them have availed themselves of the loan privilege of the law.

Of course, we must admit that in all probability the 1,700,000 who are in distress, and who have borrowed, will make application for the additional loans, and that they will get them; and that there will be a few more who will make applications, and they can get the money. But another expert from the department testified before the Ways and Means Committee of the House that in his opinion only 60 per cent of the soldiers eligible to borrow would avail themselves of this provision.

Let us take the statement of Mr. Hines and assume that this distressing condition will continue another year, which people generally do not believe. If we believe the statement's coming from high officials in the Treasury Department, it can not be that it will continue that long, because now every morning when we read the papers we see an optimistic statement from somebody connected with the administration to the effect that the panic is over, and that times are going to get better. Indeed, we read statements in the financial press of the country that the worst is over, and that things will improve. So it is hard to believe that 75 per cent of the veterans will make applications for these loans. But if they do, and the unemployment situation continues as it is to-day for the next 12 months, it will cost the Government only \$1,283,000,000. That is the amount we must provide, \$1,283,000,000.

Mr. COUZENS and Mr. BARKLEY rose.

Mr. HARRISON. I shall get to what the Senators have in mind to ask me. It will cost \$1,283,000,000 if 75 per cent of the soldiers make application and the present conditions continue for 12 months longer.

Treasury officials have taken the money which has come into the Treasury under the sinking fund law and have bought Government securities, and we now have in the fund in the Treasury \$750,000,000. There is a fund of \$771,000,000, but \$21,000,000 is reserved to take care of deaths, and so on.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator should deduct from that \$1,283,000,000 the sum of \$325,000,000, which has already been loaned, so that it will not be the first amount stated by the Senator.

Mr. HARRISON. That is quite true. Already on these 1,700,000 applications \$325,000,000 has already been loaned, and of course that will be deducted from the total amount. In other words, even eliminating the loan provision, with the amount that is now in the Treasury in securities—which of course will have to be sold—the Government, on the 75 per cent basis, would have to make appropriations or sell bonds to make up the amount, over that in the fund now, of only \$533,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the Senator is a little bit mistaken, because I think he is using the figure of \$1,283,000,000 as representing the sum if 100 per cent of the veterans applied; but if only 75 per cent applied, the amount would be \$960,000,000.

Mr. HARRISON. No; I am informed that on the basis of 75 per cent making application, as given to the committee by General Hines, it will cost \$1,283,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator will read the President's letter, as found on page 159 of the hearings, he will find that \$1,283,000,000 is the amount without considering that only 75 per cent would apply.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, I am informed, and I think the testimony will bear out the statement, that if 100 per cent of the soldiers eligible to make loans should borrow, it would cost the Government \$1,711,000,000, but if 75 per cent should borrow, it would cost \$1,283,000,000.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator is mistaken. In arriving at the \$1,283,000,000 the President deducts the amount of the loans already outstanding. Then we should take three-quarters of that to arrive at the actual amount which would be required.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, the Senator from Mississippi is correct, according to the record.

Mr. BARKLEY. The President is wrong, then.

Mr. HARRISON. I shall not permit the Senate to become confused on that proposition. My recollection of the testimony is as I have stated it, and the expert who sits by me here assures me that I have stated the fact.

Assuming, then, that 75 per cent of the soldiers make application, and 12 months of unemployment continue, it will cost \$1,283,000,000, from which there should be deducted the \$750,000,000 now in the fund, leaving us to appropriate \$533,000,000.

Now, let us turn back. If only 60 per cent of the veterans, according to the testimony of one expert before the Ways and Means Committee of the House, should make application, and we assume that the present conditions should continue for 12 months as they are to-day, we would find that in that event it would cost only \$1,026,000,000, from which should be deducted the \$750,000,000, which would make it necessary for us to appropriate only \$276,000,000, or for long-term paper to be sold to provide for the payments.

So all of this misrepresentation and impression gathered by business people that the whole business structure of the country would be torn asunder if we passed the soldiers' legislation is not worth consideration. The fact is, that in 1922 the same argument was presented in opposition to soldiers' legislation by the Secretary of the Treasury that was made this year, and in 1924 the precise argument was made against the bill which is now upon the statute books that was made the other day by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Undersecretary, Mr. Mills.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. CUTTING. I would like to ask the Senator what, in his opinion, will be the argument made in 1945 when the payments will have to be made under the certificates?

Mr. HARRISON. That was one of the arguments Mr. Coolidge used, when he was President and vetoed the bill, in support of his veto. He pointed out that in 1945 it would be impossible for the Government to refinance the proposition so that it could take care of the payments. Back in 1924 Mr. Coolidge vetoed the bill, and I presume whoever may be President in 1945, if he be of one political faith, at least—and if he belongs to the crowd represented to-day by the Senators from Pennsylvania and Connecticut—he will use the same arguments at that time.

Mr. President, there is nothing in this legislation to cause business to become frightened. I was not in favor, and I think only a few of the Senators on this side were in favor, of permitting the payments to be made for the full face value of the certificates at this time. The issuance of \$3,400,000,000 worth of securities might in some respects effect the fiscal structure and business somewhat. But let

me call the attention of the President and the Senate to the fact that in our debt-retirement program we are seven years ahead of time. Back in 1919 we enacted the law creating the sinking fund, and putting into the sinking fund \$252,000,000, with a further provision that the Treasury had to buy Government securities, and if they continue paying the interest into the sinking fund, in 1952 that fund, under that procedure, will amount to \$822,000,000.

The administration came to us in 1922 and said, "Oh, do not pass the bill," and Mr. Harding vetoed it. But men in the other body took the matter up and overrode the veto; in this body it was sustained by a slight margin. Mr. Harding at that time used this language in his message; it reads like one of the epistles of the present Secretary of the Treasury, or one of the letters from President Hoover to the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee:

Our maturing promises to pay within the current fiscal year amount to approximately \$4,000,000,000, most of which will have to be refunded. Within the next six years more than \$10,000,000,000 of debt will mature and will have to be financed.

That sounds very much like Mr. Mills yesterday before the Finance Committee. I read further:

These outstanding and maturing obligations are difficult enough to meet without the complication of added borrowings, every one of which threatens higher interest and delays the adjustment to stable Government financing and the diminution of Federal taxes to the defensible cost of government.

He said in this message back in 1922:

After nearly a year and a quarter of insistence and persuasion, with a concerted drive to reduce Government expenditure in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now this proposed burden, and it would rend the commitment to economy and saving so essential to our future welfare.

The financial problems of the Government are too little heeded until we are face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the Government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily but can not be long ignored.

Yet during that same fiscal year, with those sentences ringing in the ears of the public, we piled up, drawn from the taxpayers of the country, more than \$300,000,000 as a surplus in the Federal Treasury.

Yes; we have to refund \$10,000,000,000 in the next 10 years, said Mr. Harding, yet in an article prepared by Ogden Mills, and published on November 2 in the New York Times, he speaks in high praise not only of his own efforts, but of the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury as a great financier when the Government has refunded \$17,000,000,000 of Government securities within the last 10 years.

That is what they have done. They have made our financial structure more flexible. They have written into some of our securities these call provisions without date. They have taken up the long-term paper with some short-term paper. They have effected a saving of \$100,000,000 of interest charges. They have built up a financial system that is beautiful to behold. The Government is safe and sound. That was on November 2, only a few months ago. Indeed, this remarkable statement closes with this eulogy to the financial structure presided over by Mr. Mellon:

The interest burden is being steadily alleviated not only by the decreasing volume of outstanding obligations, but by a lowering of the average rate. The maturity schedule is well balanced and under such degree of control as gives the necessary flexibility, while the Treasury possessed the necessary instrumentalities through which current financing can be carried on with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

That is what Mr. Mills said, and yet when he comes before the committee with the head of his department, Mr. Mellon, to present the opposition to the soldiers' relief legislation he says that its enactment will affect business and will cause a refinancing, when he admits in this article that they have refinanced during the last 10 or 11 years the sum of \$17,000,000,000. How is it going to affect the business of the country for us to issue some short-term paper for \$253,000,000 or for \$356,000,000 or for \$700,000,000? They have been doing that for every year, not a few hundred million, but a few billions of dollars, and it has not hurt anything yet.

Mr. President, I said that in the last 11 years, from 1919 up to this good hour, we have paid on the retirement of our national debt \$10,600,000,000. That is a fine accomplishment. It is a great achievement for this Government in less than 11 years to have been able to retire and pay off \$10,600,000,000 of its public debt. In 1919 we owed \$26,600,000,000. To-day our national debt is less than \$16,000,000,000.

In 1919 we said that it was a wise policy, and a policy which this Government should pursue, to fix a sinking fund at such an amount and upon such a basis that we would be able to pay off our public debt by 1952. It was thought probable, with the heavy burdens upon us, that in the course of 31 years we might get out of debt. We have proceeded at such a rapid gait that, as I said, we are seven years ahead of schedule time in that respect. We have drawn from the taxpayers more than \$3,500,000,000 and created surpluses in the Treasury—\$3,500,000,000 more than the requirements of the sinking fund, more than the requirements of the Government. The Treasury has applied that \$3,500,000,000 to debt retirement, and to-day we only owe some \$16,000,000,000.

It was pointed out to Mr. Mellon by some of the members of the Finance Committee when he opposed this \$3,400,000,000 issue that if we should issue at this time Treasury certificates or bonds for \$3,400,000,000 it would just about take up the gap in the amount that we have drawn from the taxpayers in creating surpluses during the last 10 years.

That is the situation. The Government is getting off pretty light in this matter. It will have no trouble. It does not behoove one of the high financiers in the Treasury Department, who wants to see business restored, to try to create an atmosphere of uncertainty and confusion that might retard business. They know how proficient they have been in refinancing and refunding. The position they are taking at this time is doing more to discourage business than anything else. Yesterday Mr. Mills appeared before the committee in opposition to the bill, just the day following its passage in the House. He struck a note of discord and said it might affect the credit market. What happened? I read in the papers this morning that the bond market went up yesterday!

The Treasury has been wrong so many times that I do not now recall when it was ever right. It stated in 1924, when we passed the law which we are now trying to amend, that we would have a deficit, that our fiscal structure would not stand the strain; and yet in the fiscal year 1926 we piled up a surplus in the Treasury of more than \$600,000,000. Yes, we may have a deficit this year, but that can be taken care of. Let us slow up the payment of the national debt. Let us hold back a little while in creating these enormous surpluses from the taxpayers and pay off the debt within a reasonable time.

If it is 25 years, let us have the sinking-fund requirements such that they will pay it off in an orderly way in that time. If we pile up surpluses this year, let us give to the sinking fund next year a credit for the surpluses that we have made this year. Let us have some orderly payment of the national debt. Such a plan will help to restore economic normalcy and at the same time the general welfare.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I would like to get the Senator's judgment as a member of the Finance Committee upon this proposition. Newspaper critics are constantly saying that the adoption of this plan of legislation will inevitably itself contribute to a tax increase. I want to ask the Senator if it is not a fact that this is a completely self-contained credit operation which can not involve any tax element whatever?

Mr. HARRISON. There is no reason in the world for increased taxes by virtue of the passage of this legislation. I hope, without having any partisanship involved in it, that we can evolve some plan touching the orderly retirement

of the Nation's debt to give credit to the sinking fund when we pile up surpluses, so that the people will know that it is going to be paid off within a fixed time. But we are not going to rush into it at such a rapid rate that in 14 or 16 years it shall have been paid off.

Every country that has refunded its debt with us has done so, not on a 31-year basis but on a 62-year basis, not on a 4½ per cent interest charge but in some instances as low as one-eighth of 1 per cent interest charge, such as Italy, for instance. We refunded her debt upon a settlement at the present value of 23 cents on the dollar and did not compel her to pay one cent for three or four years, and when we do start to collect some interest, which begins only this year, we are to collect from her the enormous sum of one-eighth of 1 per cent annually.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The Senator has made reference to the public debt of the United States and stated that it is approximately \$16,000,000,000. It might be pertinent to take into consideration the fact that foreign governments owe the United States about \$11,000,000,000. Assuming that that indebtedness shall be paid, the balance of the debt of the United States would be something in excess of \$5,000,000,000. Of course the Senator has already referred to the fact that the arrangements with the foreign governments who owe us contemplate spreading out the payments over a long period of time.

Mr. HARRISON. That is true, and it may be said in encouragement to those who might get discouraged at this time over our fiscal structure, that we are collecting now from foreign governments \$180,000,000 a year in interest, and it is going to increase each year. Of course this sum ought to be applied to the retirement process. It can be worked out that within a definite and reasonable time, whether it is 20 or 25 or 30 years, we can retire our debt and stop gouging the American taxpayer to build up enormous surpluses and applying them to the retirement of our debt.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from North Carolina?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. MORRISON. May I ask the Senator if within about six years under the present law the Government would not have to recognize as much loan value in the present certificates as the pending bill provides for?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; that is true. The exact date is 1937, I believe.

Mr. MORRISON. The loan value increases each year, does it not?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes; it increases every year, and through the method we now employ, we are merely speeding up the date a little as fixed in the law.

Mr. MORRISON. According to a sort of guess calculation, it would be a little more than six years before the certificates will have all the value that we now undertake to give them.

Mr. HARRISON. That is true.

Mr. MORRISON. That is all we are doing, simply anticipating a full financing for the soldiers now to the extent we would have to provide under the present law spread over the next six years.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes. If in 1924, when we enacted this law, we had not created this particular kind or type of insurance, but had put it upon the basis of full net single endowment premiums, the loan value to-day according to rates fixed by the old-line-insurance companies on that kind of a policy would be just about what we propose here to loan. The old-line policies under that kind of insurance would have a loan value of 53 per cent at this time. We are only undertaking to loan 50 per cent.

Mr. President, in conclusion, it is necessary that we get quick action upon the bill. I apologize to the Senate for

having taken even a few minutes of its time. Those of us of the Finance Committee who wanted to pass this legislation and give some measure of relief to the soldier boys are anxious that nothing shall happen at this time to delay it. I hope all of them will not apply for loans under this bill. I hope only those in distress will apply for it. But if we get anything at all we must not confuse the issue.

There are many attractive amendments that can be offered to the bill. The Senator from New York [Mr. CORP- LAND] has offered a most attractive amendment proposing a reduction of the interest rate from 4½ per cent compounded annually to 3 per cent.

I know the Senator's motive, that he offered the amendment in good faith, and that he desires that it shall be adopted, but I appeal to him at this time, inasmuch as the other House has already passed this legislation and only a few days remain for action here, if we are going to take care of the situation and secure any legislation, not to press his amendment to a vote. Of course there are some Senators who will be a little fearful of going on record, but I am not afraid.

Mr. President, I propose throughout the consideration of this bill, I care not how attractive any amendment which may be offered to it, to vote against all amendments. I hope every friend of this proposed legislation in this body will do likewise. Of course I could go back to my soldier constituents and tell them that I voted to reduce the rate of interest to 3 per cent when the bill carries a rate of 4½ per cent, and to strike out the compound interest feature, or to change the bill here and there, but we do not know what the legislative body at the other end of the Capitol will do. Should we delay the bill for a few days, then let it wind its weary way up Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House, and the President should see fit to pocket veto it, as he did a previous bill on another occasion, we should then be powerless, and would have to go back to our soldier constituents without any relief at all.

So I appeal to every Senator who is in favor of this proposed legislation to vote down every amendment that may be offered to it, and to let us pass the bill as it passed the House of Representatives; send it on its way to the White House, and if the President shall veto it, we shall have sufficient votes in Congress to pass it over his veto.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator from Mississippi served for a good while in the House of Representatives, and I am sure he will agree with me when I say that, if we shall put an amendment on the pending bill and it goes back to the other House, a preferential motion in the House will be, if it shall be made, to agree to the Senate amendment; and with the large majority in that body which is in favor of the bill, as was shown by the vote there, can there be any possible doubt that at once the House, if we should adopt an amendment, for instance, reducing the rate of interest and cutting out the compound-interest feature, would agree to such an amendment without any question? It seems to me that is what would happen.

Mr. HARRISON. May I say to the Senator—and say it sincerely—

Mr. NORRIS. I know the Senator does. I am not questioning his sincerity.

Mr. HARRISON. I understand that, but I have some doubt as to what might happen. I have seen the House working, and I think they accomplished much passing this proposed legislation. Of course, it would be desirable to reduce the rate of interest to 4 per cent, but 4½ per cent is a very large reduction from what the veterans are now paying, the average rate being 5½ per cent or 6 per cent.

Mr. NORRIS. The Government does not have to pay that much; and we ought not to try to make a profit out of these loans, it seems to me.

Mr. HARRISON. I agree with the Senator, and I am not going to permit myself to get into a controversy about it.

Those of us who are very friendly to this legislation voted down in the Committee on Finance, I think, an amendment that was offered to that effect, and we agreed to vote down any amendment simply because we wanted to pass this bill, so good as it is, without trying to change it, for fear that amending the measure would occasion a little delay; that 10 days before the 4th of March would elapse, and the President might pocket veto the proposed legislation.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississippi yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. HARRISON. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I want to point out to the Senator that there is a further menace in permitting any amendment to the bill in respect to the interest rate. As the bill is drawn the loans are to come from the certificate-maturity fund.

Mr. HARRISON. Yes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. And that fund must be invested at 4 per cent or the loan will not amortize in 1945. Therefore, if we are going to reduce the rate of interest below 4 per cent it will be necessary to rewrite the entire bill in respect of the source of the loan; and if we once set out upon that process at this late moment we shall have no legislation when we are through.

Mr. HARRISON. The Senator from Michigan is right, and I hope the friends of the measure will not get into a confused state of mind over the interest rate, which would be to the delight of the Senator from Pennsylvania and perhaps of the Senator from Connecticut. This is all I desire to say.

Mr. CUTTING. Mr. President, when I heard the speeches delivered by both Senators from Michigan on day before yesterday I made up my mind to say nothing on this bill, for it seemed to me that the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] and the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] had covered the subject so completely, so concisely, and so conclusively that there was nothing further to be said along the lines which they pursued. However, I find, Mr. President, that neither the press of the country nor apparently the President of the United States has been impressed by those speeches.

I realize that we must press this bill through by rapid action, and that anything that may be said in its favor is simply taking up valuable time. I shall, therefore, be as brief as possible, but I do intend to say one or two words to try to place this measure on what I think the proper basis and to look at it in what seems to me the proper perspective.

We have heard this afternoon an interesting speech by the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED]. To those who are familiar with the trend of soldier legislation in this country it is easy to see that the Senator from Pennsylvania was confusing two entirely different series of legislative proposals—legislation for the disabled on the one hand, and on the other legislation for the benefit of ex-service men in general. I shall not take the time to go into detail regarding the speech which the Senator from Pennsylvania made. If the Senator had been willing to yield at various points during the course of his remarks, I think that all I have to say now could have been said by way of comment on certain of his assertions.

I prefer to read two paragraphs from the leading editorial in the New York World of to-day because it states very clearly the prevailing misconception regarding this character of legislation, and I select the New York World because, on the whole, it is a sound and fair-minded journal:

The debt of the American people—

Says the World—

to those who are wounded or otherwise incapacitated in the military service and to the dependents of those who were killed is not arguable. It is a debt of honor and a first lien upon the wealth of the American people. But the debt to those who suffered no injury is a wholly different thing.

The able-bodied veterans enlisted or were drafted into the military service in a war in which they were not consulted. They made real sacrifices, and all of them were, theoretically at least,

in danger. But by what process of reasoning can it be argued that this service established a preferred claim against Americans who were too old to wear a uniform, too young to wear one, physically unfit to wear one, or ordered by the Government itself to do civilian war work? Yet the assumption goes almost unchallenged that such a preferred claim exists and that it is patriotic to think up new measures to give special privileges to veterans.

Mr. President, it has always been a source of wonder to me that whenever a bill comes before Congress for the general benefit of the ex-service men of the late World War there is a cry from certain interests in favor of the disabled, and it is an equal source of wonder to me that whenever a bill is proposed for the benefit of the disabled exactly the same elements are always found in opposition to it.

I am sure that the memory of the Senate will go back as far as last June. At that time a measure was presented to the Senate, which I then described as the soundest, the justest, the most carefully considered measure of veterans' relief which has ever been passed by Congress. That was the so-called Rankin bill as amended by the Finance Committee of the Senate and as further amended on this floor. That measure passed this body by a vote of 66 to 6; it passed the House of Representatives unanimously, but was then vetoed by the President, and a substitute, a wholly inadequate measure, enacted in its place.

This afternoon the Senator from Pennsylvania stood on the floor of this Chamber and criticized in unmeasured terms the bill which was then substituted, a bill which gives a general disability pension, which provides, as the Senator correctly pointed out, that a man may obtain a pension for disabilities which were not contracted in the service. As the Senator said, a man may go out in the street and be run over by an automobile, and if he is disabled to the extent of 25 per cent he may obtain a disability pension. But, Mr. President, will Senators recall whose measure that was?

On the 23d of June last, without any preparatory discussion, the Senator from Pennsylvania himself introduced that measure on this floor and discussed it for an hour or more. When he proposed a vote on it, when he introduced it as a substitute amendment for the legislation which was then pending, it was howled down without even a record vote. The measure which the Senate had before it and which it adopted over the opposition of the Senator from Pennsylvania was passed by a vote of 66 to 6.

The final measure which the Senate was reduced to accepting on account of the opposition of the White House was to all intents and purposes the measure which the Senator from Pennsylvania introduced on the 23d of June.

So it was with amazement, Mr. President, that I heard this afternoon the Senator from Pennsylvania denounce in the most vitriolic terms the measure for which he more than any other one man is responsible.

The same thing has happened time and time again. When we have had measures before Congress in the interest of the disabled they have been opposed, as the so-called Rankin bill was opposed, because, as the President said at the time—

The financial burden would constitute a serious embarrassment to the Government and to the country.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. STEIWER. In referring to the argument made earlier in the afternoon by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] the Senator has referred to certain criticisms which the Senator from Pennsylvania directed against existing veterans' legislation and particularly his criticism against the act which was passed early last summer prior to the recess. I listened with interest to the statements made by the Senator from Pennsylvania, and wrote upon a memorandum pad approximately the language he used in a portion of his criticism. He said, among other things, that the system we had put in vogue in this country was the most liberal system ever adopted by any country in history down to this day. And then he said, still quoting him only in an approximate way, that the length to which we had gone in our liberality was so great as to be almost absurd.

I was wondering if the Senator from New Mexico was keeping in mind those statements of the Senator from Pennsylvania in the observations he just made.

Mr. CUTTING. Yes; the Senator is quite correct.

Mr. STEIWER. In that connection am I right in assuming that it is in that connection that the Senator from New Mexico is pointing out that the Senator from Pennsylvania more than any other Member of this body was responsible for the act of last summer?

Mr. CUTTING. He was responsible for those particular features of the act which I understood the Senator from Pennsylvania to criticize as absurd, or as almost absurd. It is true that the criticisms of the Senator from Pennsylvania were not limited to that particular point; but—

Mr. STEIWER. Is it not also true that as to every other act to which he referred the Senator from Pennsylvania heretofore has always been in opposition? I am speaking now of the adjusted compensation act and also of the emergency officers' retirement act, to which he also made allusion.

Mr. CUTTING. I think that is true.

Mr. STEIWER. In other words, our distinguished friend from Pennsylvania is either opposed to soldier relief legislation or, if he supports it, he characterizes it here as being almost absurd.

Mr. CUTTING. I thank the Senator for his observations.

This piece of legislation, Mr. President, has nothing to do with the disabled, of course. It has to do with the ex-service men as a whole, able-bodied or otherwise. It is this class of legislation which the New York World criticizes, because it claims there is no special duty from the Government toward those who served the country in time of war as distinguished from those who were too old or too young or physically too incapacitated for service.

Nobody claims that the men who served their country in the armed forces of the United States were doing anything special that was not their simple duty. Undoubtedly many of those unable to serve deserve just as much from their country and were doing their duty to just as great an extent. The only ground on which legislation of this character can be based is the fact that the men who went into the service suffered on the whole, by and large, an economic handicap which those who were acting in other capacities did not suffer.

When they came back after a year or longer, they found themselves for the most part out of employment. When business was good, they got jobs. When business was bad, on the principle of "the last man hired, the first man fired," they were the first to go.

That handicap has not, in the majority of cases, been overcome to this day. It was that theory which underlay the adjusted-compensation legislation of 1924. It is not that these men who were in the armed forces deserved more from the country than the others. It is that on the whole they gave up more to the country than the others.

The Senator from Pennsylvania discussed the measure of 1924, and explained why the Senate had framed this legislation in terms of insurance policies rather than in terms of cash. I should like to remind the Senate, however, that long before that action taken in 1924 the various service men's organizations had combined on a proposed measure which contained not merely the insurance policies but also various other clauses, such as land settlements, and included, among others, a cash option. The men who were suffering economically at that time, and who needed the money immediately, felt that they ought to have an option of getting something to tide them over their immediate necessities, rather than waiting until 1945 to get the amount of their policies.

I believe that if that cash option had been incorporated in the bill passed in 1924 it would have done away with this subsequent agitation—agitation which will keep on until a just measure has been passed. That, however, was not done, and we must take the situation as we find it.

The Senator from Pennsylvania has argued at length that many ex-service men throughout the country do not want legislation of this character. He has quoted particularly

certain posts in Pittsburgh. He has told us that on the whole the soldiers know what the Treasury is up against; that it is up against a deficit, due to the lowered receipts from the income tax this year.

Mr. President, it seems to me that that is a strange complaint when one considers that the income taxes have been lowered through action recommended by the present administration immediately after the economic disaster took place a year and a half ago. Without criticizing that particular statement, however, I want the Senator to recall the exposition made yesterday by the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] and by the junior Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] showing that in the long run this legislation will not cost the Government a cent more than it has already pledged itself to pay.

Adjusted compensation is a debt. That question was settled in 1924. When people talk about the national debt of the country being \$16,000,000,000, it occurs to me that it would be more proper to say that it is \$19,500,000,000. I ask the Senator from Michigan if that is not his conception.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I am unable to see any difference between a Liberty loan bond that is due in 1945 and these certificates that are due in 1945.

Mr. CUTTING. In other words, the holders of adjusted-service certificates are quite as much creditors of the country as anyone else to whom the country owes a debt.

The only difficulty which the Treasury will have is the one of selling certain securities in a depreciated market. I wonder what guarantee the Treasury has that in the year 1945 it will be any easier to sell \$3,500,000,000 worth of securities than it is now.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CUTTING. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. I wonder why the Senator calls it a depreciated market at this time. It seems to me it is a very good market at this time.

Mr. CUTTING. I did not mean that the market was depreciated at this time. As I understand the argument of the Treasury, it is that the flotation of these bonds will depreciate the market.

Mr. COUZENS. I think that is their contention; but they are already high, so it will not make a very great deal of difference in the aggregate.

Mr. CUTTING. I quite agree with the Senator.

Mr. President, this legislation has been called inadequate. It is inadequate. There are many features of the bill of which I do not approve, and which no doubt ought to be amended if we had the time. The rate of interest is too high. I think, however, that owing to the situation which exists now it would be almost fatal to amend the bill in any respect.

The ex-service men, on the whole, are in need. It may be said that many other sections of our country are in equal need, and to some extent that is true. It is not my fault that adequate relief has not been extended to a far larger proportion of those suffering from the present economic depression. The fact remains, however, that the proportion of ex-service men out of employment is greater than the general proportion of ex-service men in the total population, so far as the figures which we have been able to obtain have shown.

The Senator from Pennsylvania, who argued so forcefully in favor of insurance policies as against the principle of cash payments, used as his principal argument the fact that when an ex-service man comes to die it has been found in 80 per cent of the cases that the insurance policy is the only asset available for his widow and his family. It does not seem to occur to the Senator to wonder whether if cash payment had been made earlier in the day some of these ex-service men might not still be alive.

There is no question in my mind but that if we do not pass some measure of adequate relief to these men there will be a great many more deaths among them between now and 1945.

I am in favor of immediate action, without amending this bill. Such action may require at some future date a more adequate amendment of the adjusted compensation

act; but I hope that in the meantime the Senate will pass this bill exactly as it is.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate only a few moments.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] this morning made the statement that his opposition to this bill was due to the fact that it would be unfair and unjust to the remainder of the country, that it was class legislation for the soldiers, and that we have done enough for the soldiers.

Mr. President, lest we forget, let us go back over the scene very briefly.

When we went into the World War we made no contract with the soldier. We passed a draft act. Figuratively speaking, we just held out the long arm of the Government and took each young man of military age by the nape of the neck, and said, "You come with me. You are to fight this war"; and we paid him not what he desired, but just what the Government was willing to give.

Before that time the soldier had been paid \$15 a month. We raised the pay to \$30 a month, and to \$33 a month where a man had foreign service. Out of this \$30 a month, what did we exact of him? We required the soldier who had dependents to send one-half of it back home; and most of them had dependents. In the next place, we required that \$6 be paid for insurance; and most of them took out what was known as World War insurance. Twenty-one dollars we took out of his salary of \$30; and therefore the soldier fought this war at \$9 a month, or 30 cents a day.

The Senator from Pennsylvania says that this readjustment of compensation is wrong. Let us see whether it is wrong. What did that soldier do for 30 cents a day? He had to take the risk of going to camp, and we all know that when men are herded together in camp disease comes. Then he was sent across submarine-infested seas. Then he had to take his chance in mud and water in France, fighting for his country, at 30 cents a day.

While the soldier was fighting for 30 cents a day, what was happening back home? The commonest and most ordinary laborer got a minimum of \$10 a day. Labor never made such an income in all of its history. Merchants never made such profits. Corporations never made such incomes. There never was such prosperity on the face of the earth, made possible by the work of our soldiers in the field, who were drawing only 30 cents a day.

Mr. President, there were 23,000 millionaires created by the war and by the work of those soldiers. There were some 250,000 half millionaires created by that war. While the soldiers were making 30 cents a day, those of us who were left back home had the most marvelous opportunity ever vouchsafed to men anywhere on the face of the earth.

Our soldiers went and won the war and then they came back and asked for a readjustment of their pay. Is there a man on this floor who would dare rise in his place and say that we should not have given them that readjustment? Of course we should have given them a readjustment of their pay.

Why do I say that? I have the most ample precedent for it. During the same war we took over the railroads of the country. We all remember that. We made contracts with them, and although we made contracts with them, after the war was over we readjusted the pay of the railroads and gave them \$2,000,000,000 at one time. Who was here fighting against that readjustment of pay, that bonus to one class of our citizens?

Then came the war profiteers, the contractors themselves, who made more money than any other class of our citizens. What did we do with them? We passed what was known as the Dent Act, readjusting their pay and giving them \$700,000,000 out of the Public Treasury.

Not only that, but we loaned to France \$2,000,000,000 in cash after the war was over, and she paid a bonus to her soldiers after the war was over. In other words, the United States furnished to France the cash to pay a bonus to her soldiers, but we denied it to our own soldiers. We furnished money to Italy and to Great Britain, and out of money that the United States furnished to Great Britain and Italy after

the war Great Britain and Italy paid their soldiers a bonus. But the American soldiers were held for years not worthy of it. When we gave it to them, what did we do? Did we give them the money? We did not do anything of the kind. We said, "Oh, yes; you are entitled to it; you ought to have your pay adjusted. We fix the amount, and we will give you a note for it and make that note due in 1945." Substantially that is all we have done for our soldiers. We have given them a piece of paper. We did generously agree to lend them some money on the certificates, limited amounts, but the truth is that we gave them only husks; we gave them a piece of paper; we told them, "Yes; you deserve readjusted compensation, but we are not going to give it to you now. We are going to make you wait until 1945, and we will pay you then."

Then we said afterwards that we would arrange a sinking fund to take care of the certificates when they fell due in 1945, and we have in the Treasury to-day \$771,000,000 for that sinking fund, a trust fund for the soldiers, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the distinguished senior Senator from Pennsylvania do not want to give the soldiers that which we have already set apart for them, which is about all it will mean. It may go as high as \$800,000,000. No one really expects it to go higher. Yet we are told that we are indulging in class legislation when we are simply carrying out our own promise in a halfway manner.

Mr. President, this is a just debt. It is not class legislation; it is not unfair and unjust to the rest of the country. Those who remained at home made the greatest profits in all our history, while the boys were serving under our flag at 30 cents a day. It is not fair. It is not just, to make such an argument against these soldiers. I have risen here in my place to-day to resent the idea that we are giving these boys a bonus to which they are not entitled; that we are giving them compensation to which they have earned no title. I say that no body of men in all the history of time ever so merited readjusted pay as these boys deserve the readjusted pay that has been already fixed by our own Government. We are merely giving them that which is theirs; that which the Congress has declared to be theirs.

We ought to pass this bill without a word, and the rest of the people of the country ought to see and understand the proposition. If I had my way, if I could pass the kind of bill I would want, I would say that we should at this time advance them the \$771,000,000 which already belongs to them, and take no note or anything else of it, except to mark it as a part payment on an honest and a just debt. That is what we ought to do, but we can not do it to-day. We know that this bill is going to be vetoed. We know that unless we pass it to-day it may be pocket vetoed. So we have but one alternative, Senators, and that is to pass the bill just as it is, and then take care of the other minor features at a later time.

Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I do not feel that this is class legislation. I feel that this is honest legislation, the payment of an honest debt. Think of the United States furnishing the cash to pay bonuses to the soldiers who fought under foreign flags and then declining to pay our own soldiers that which is theirs, and that which we have agreed by law to be theirs. It is nonsense. There is no reason in it, and I regret that some of the distinguished Members of this body and some of the distinguished officials of this Government have taken the position that this is not a debt of honor, that it is not a just debt, that it is not an honest debt which we ought to pay at the earliest moment possible.

I do not believe that the great Government of the United States ought to be giving notes to its soldiers. So I shall vote for this bill with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction.

We readjusted the pay of the railroads, and perhaps that was all right. We readjusted the pay of the war profiteers, and I am not here to say that that was not all right. We have readjusted the pay of everyone who took any part in the war, even to the simple clerks of the Government. We

increased their pay and readjusted their pay, and the only ones who have been left out are the soldiers of the country, who made it all possible.

Mr. President, I sincerely hope there will not be a single negative vote against the bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I had not intended to say anything with reference to the pending bill until I heard the Senator from Pennsylvania make some statements which it seems to me ought to be challenged. I refer to the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], who is not now in his seat. I would much rather he were there, because I should like to have him hear what I am about to say. Since he is not present, however, the time being limited, I shall undertake to make a very brief statement.

I gathered from the language of the Senator from Pennsylvania that, in his opinion, most of the service men of that State were opposed to this legislation. Indeed, it was suggested by him that perhaps they were opposed to any legislation at this time on this subject. I do not know how much the economic conditions in that State may differ from those prevailing in Indiana, but I know something of the sentiment of service men in the Commonwealth which I have the honor to represent in part in this body.

Only yesterday the department commander of the American Legion for the Department of Indiana was in this city, and while here received a message from the departmental adjutant at Indianapolis giving the result of a vote which had been taken among the service men of that State under the direction of the department officials. The vote has been taken by radio and the State department has undertaken to have as many service men vote as possible, whether they belong to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, or whether they be unorganized. I desire at this time, for the RECORD, to read a message from the departmental adjutant to the department commander, a copy of which he gave me yesterday. I quote from that message:

Vote on cashing adjusted-service certificates taken by radio. Sixty-one thousand three hundred and thirty-four voted. Ninety-five and one-half per cent voted for cash payment in full. Will receive more returns by mail Tuesday morning. Posts still calling headquarters. Votes are coming from both ex-service men and legionnaires.

OLLIE A. DAVIS,
Adjutant, Department of Indiana.

Mr. President, I think that is a fair statement of the attitude of the ex-service men in the State of Indiana. It is rather significant to me because the American Legion and members of that organization and service men generally who saw service in the World War are thoroughly conservative. There is nothing radical about them. They have always been conservative. They did not hesitate to offer their lives, upward of 5,000,000 of them, from all parts of the country and from every State in the Union, to conserve the wealth, the weal, the happiness, and the welfare of the American people.

They are conservative to-day and this is a conservative vote. It shows to me conclusively just one thing. Conditions are bad. They need the money. Many need food, clothing, the necessities of life. If it were not for that fact they would not have voted as they have.

Economic conditions in Pennsylvania may be wonderfully good at this time. They may be prospering remarkably there for aught I know. I am inclined to think, however, that in that State they are precisely the same as they are in other States of the American Union. Therefore, I am inclined to think, though he may be honest in every statement he makes, that the senior Senator from Pennsylvania is thoroughly mistaken in the opinion he has given the Senate. I know the Senator said so far as the political effect was concerned it made no difference to him. He said he tried it out thoroughly in 1928. He had no more to say on that subject. Mr. President, I know something of the circumstances, I think, of the try-out in that year to which he referred. I may say that I would be more impressed by the views of the Senator from Pennsylvania on this question if it were not for the opinion I have deliberately formed after hearing him discuss legislation for the benefit of service

men so many times in the past, which is to the effect that generally he is on the other side as opposing such legislation.

On February 21, 1927, in this body we were discussing the provisions of a proposed bill which would reduce the compensation to certain service men from \$80 to \$40 per month on July 1 of that year. In order that the Senate may know that the views of the Senator from Pennsylvania have been throughout the years pretty much as those expressed to-day, I desire to quote from a statement made by him then in the course of the debate, together with more or less of the debate or colloquy as participated in by other Members of this body. I quote from the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania at that time:

Mr. President, the section to which the Senator refers does apply to many neuropsychiatric veterans who may not be adjudicated by the director to be insane, but it applies to thousands of men to-day in neuropsychiatric hospitals. Congress did this deliberately more than three years ago, because we all knew, if we were willing to be honest with ourselves, that men who were only temporarily disabled, and were still in hospitals nine years after the armistice, were probably hypochondriacs, or men who were staying there to get free board and a large pension besides. We knew that would be so, and in order to reduce the population in the hospitals of that kind of patient, with the full acquiescence of the American Legion and the other veterans' organizations we inserted this provision deliberately, so that the Government might not find itself perpetually a boarding house for men who were not permanently disabled, but only temporarily disabled, but who showed no inclination to get any better. Keeping them on at the full rate of compensation for nine years after the armistice was an act of great generosity on the part of this Government.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. STECK] then offered this comment:

Mr. STECK. If I understand the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania, there are some 4,300 men who would be affected by this provision. As I am informed, the larger number of these men are either tubercular cases or "N. P." cases, as they call them. In the first place, I do not believe the Senator from Pennsylvania would charge that they are hypochondriacs.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Many of them are; yes.

Mr. STECK. To any great extent?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Many of them are.

I skip a few paragraphs in the RECORD and continue reading from the speech of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania:

So it goes up. Every time any bill dealing with veterans comes into the United States Senate we contest with one another in our generosity to give away somebody else's money to these veterans.

May I suggest to you, Mr. President, interrupting there what I was about to read, that had it not been for these veterans, willing to do and die for the flag and the cause it represented, there would not have been any money in this country, and we would have been in precisely the same situation, so far as the American dollar is concerned, as was Germany at the conclusion of the war with reference to the mark.

I continue reading:

Sooner or later we will have to develop enough courage to say "no."

May I interrupt the reading again to suggest that the Senator from Pennsylvania has ever said "no"? I do not recall a time when he said yes to any of this legislation.

I continue reading:

We have never developed it up to date. Last June we brought in what was considered to be a reasonable bill by the two committees of the Congress having to do with such legislation. Every section had amendments added to it here on the floor of the Senate. Tuberculosis was conclusively presumed to incapacitate a man 50 per cent for the rest of his life, when many of the men who voted for the amendment had themselves recovered from tuberculosis. Every single amendment that is offered on the floor is voted into these bills, and it is a thankless job to oppose them. Where the end comes I do not know. I suppose the time will come when we will give everything that anyone can suggest.

May I state there that in my opinion when that time comes and the soldiers get complete justice it will almost break the heart of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, at that time, apologizing for any mention of any part I took in that debate, I asked the Senator from Pennsylvania this question:

Does the Senator think that all of these 4,300 veterans are loafers?

Somewhere in the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania there was a suggestion that many of them were

loafers and, I think, "gold-brickers," though I fail to find the term "gold-brickers" in the RECORD as revised. My memory seems clear on that point, and so the question was asked:

Does the Senator think that all these 4,300 veterans are loafers? Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I think that a good many of them are.

Then I asked this question:

Does he think that any of them are not?

He replied:

I am sure that some of them are not.

Then I asked this question:

Would he do an injustice to even one of them?

The Senator from Pennsylvania replied:

It is not an injustice to even one of them.

Then the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does the Senator think it is perfectly right, on July 1, to reduce the compensation of a disabled veteran on the spot from \$80 to \$40?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. I do.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Without any preparation?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. It is absolutely fair. He has had preparation. He has known for three years this was going to happen, and if a man is only temporarily disabled, and if his Government provides him hospital care which can not be excelled anywhere, provides him with all the food he can eat and the housing he needs, and if he has no dependents whatsoever to look to him for support, and the Government still gives him \$40 a month for pocket money he is better off than any veteran of any war in any country in history.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Does the Senator think that that is an enviable situation to be in?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Of course, it is not enviable to be disabled.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Even if it is better than any other country has ever done, does the Senator begrudge these veterans that additional assistance they get from their own Government?

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Senator knows that they are my comrades, as well as they are his, and that it is no pleasure to stand up here in the Senate and deny them anything that any of them would ask.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. But, Mr. President, I would not go so far as the Senator from Pennsylvania goes.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Apparently not.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. And denounce them as loafers.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Many of them are loafers.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Men who served probably as well as the Senator or anyone else served, possibly better, and they are bearing now the wounds, the disabilities, that came from that service. None of them can go far on \$40 a month. Eighty dollars is none too much.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. The Senator speaks as a Senator. When he was an officer of the Army he did not hesitate to call them loafers.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I never did, Mr. President. I dispute that statement. I do not believe American soldiers are loafers. I never accused one of them of being a loafer. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice President rapped with his gavel.

Mr. REED of Pennsylvania. Then the discipline of the Senator's outfit must have been strange and wonderful.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I do not wonder at a possible lack of discipline in the outfit of the Senator from Pennsylvania if he considered that his men were all loafers.

So, Mr. President, with that sentiment emanating from the lips of the senior Senator from Pennsylvania on February 21, 1927, which I think—and I want to be fair—is fairly consistent with the remarks generally given to the Senate by the Senator on this subject, I do not believe we ought to be unduly influenced by anything he should say on this floor against this legislation to-day.

So far as I am personally concerned—and I make bold to mention it here—if it were before the Senate at this time and in such a way that it might be voted upon and passed with any hope at least of enactment before the 4th of March, I would cheerfully give my vote to legislation providing for the repayment at this time of the entire amount which will be due on these certificates in 1945, and I am sure the country would not go to the bowwows if such action were taken. A country that will not deal generously and considerately with those who have worn the uniform in its defense does not deserve to be defended when war comes. Mr. President, that is a strong statement, and I am glad to stand behind it.

If this amount of money were now placed in the hands of the veterans, or a larger sum, even as much as \$3,000,-

000,000, in order that the certificates might be retired by payment in full, that money would be immediately placed in circulation; it would not be hoarded. The ex-service men would spend it for necessities. That is proven by the vote they have registered out in my State, and which I have brought to the attention of the Senate. When the money should have been spent it would act as a stimulus to industry all over the country.

I am not so certain that men of great wealth alone—and I respect them highly and admire them for their genius and talent—can bring about a resumption of prosperous conditions in this country. The thing required is to get the ultimate consumer to purchase what he needs. If the man who needs a new overcoat will buy it, the overcoat factory can then put on additional employees and manufacture overcoats. There must be a demand, and the demand must finally come from the ultimate consumer, but the ultimate consumer can not buy and consume unless he has money with which to buy. Being out of employment these men who have offered their lives for their country's cause are certainly entitled to generous consideration at the hands of the Government, and I sincerely hope that those who desire to do so will be permitted to borrow money on their adjusted-service certificates according to the provisions of the bill that is now before this body. I sincerely hope that this proposed legislation may pass, and I shall certainly vote for it.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I shall occupy only a few moments. I am very much disappointed that we have not before us legislation dealing even more generously than is proposed by the pending measure with the patriots of this country, who so loyally responded to the Nation's call in its hour of peril. Some six weeks ago, being apprehensive that a delay would be brought about which might prevent a consideration of the question of settlement for the soldiers until the latter part of the session, I sounded upon this floor a note of warning that conditions as I saw them, insidious as I believed they were in many directions, were leading to a situation where we should have our hands tied so far as treating fairly and liberally with the ex-service men. We now have the very situation I feared would befall us.

I believe the pending measure, however, if enacted into law, will accomplish a great deal, and that, to a certain degree, it will express the gratitude and the appreciation at least of a very considerable majority of the representatives of the American people, both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, for the patriotic service which was rendered the country during the great World War.

Turning back a little more than a decade I witnessed a scene of loyalty and devotion to country that has never been excelled throughout the world. At the call to arms in this great land of ours the very flower of its young manhood responded with a courage and a devotion to duty which has never been surpassed in any part of the universe. When they were called those young men did not begin "with one accord to make excuses" as to why they should not serve the Nation in its hour of peril, but, instead, fell in line and bore with distinguished glory the loved banner of the Republic; but to-day, when conditions throughout the land are deplorable, when there is unemployment, when there is cessation of industry to an alarming extent, and this great army of American ex-soldiers, many of whom naturally have been affected, and as are other citizens, are in need, at least some of the citizens of the country and some of our legislators would turn their backs upon those ex-service men. The soldiers of the World War did not fail the Nation when it called, and to-day, when conditions are such that the Nation, if it is grateful, can recognize their needs and their unfortunate financial situation, it should not desert them.

Mr. President, we have heard a great deal of talk about "class legislation." I did not hear anything said about "class legislation" when, following the war, Congress enacted legislation to refund a very large sum of money to the railroads of the country, based upon a guaranty which was made during the war. Nor did I hear anything about "class

legislation" when we enacted a law providing for certain net earnings for the common carriers of the country. Now, however, forsooth, when it comes to a matter of helping the Nation's heroes some say it is "class legislation." So generous was this Government in dealing with the common carriers of the country, following the Great War, in allowing them to make a much larger percentage of earnings than they had previously made, that many of the transportation companies during the times of prosperity, but, of course, not now, exceeded that amount; and only a few days ago I noticed in the press that the Interstate Commerce Commission was calling upon one particular railroad for the payment to the Government of over \$13,000,000 under the recapture clause of the transportation act which was passed soon after the termination of the war.

Mr. President, we have not dealt so generously with our soldiers. We heard all kinds of excuses following the war when we first took up the matter of compensation as to why legislation of that character should not be enacted, but, in the course of time, Congress went ahead and enacted a measure providing for these compensation certificates with certain insurance features, and to-day we are considering the question as to whether or not we will allow the veterans to borrow 50 per cent of the face value of those certificates.

There seems to be some apprehension in certain quarters that this proposed action may disturb the financial condition of the country. On one side we have the stock speculators and manipulators pleading, as it were, for an opportunity to be allowed free rein and free opportunity to boost and speculate as they desire upon the stock exchange, and some would grant to them that privilege and deny to the soldiers of the country their just deserts.

Of course, the raising of \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000 or a billion dollars might, to some of us, at least, seem to be a stupendous undertaking, but only a few days ago I read in the press that the purchasers of bonds on the stock exchange and through private investors had, within a period of three weeks, absorbed \$570,000,000 of private securities, including industrial, municipal, and State bonds. Nobody rushed in to say that we would have to regulate the stock exchanges of the country, that we would have to prevent the industries of the country and the municipalities and States from selling \$570,000,000 of bonds within such short period; but now, when there is a possibility that we may have to raise a few hundred million dollars on securities that are already held by the insurance fund of the Government to provide for the eventual payment of these certificates, we hear the cry that it will disrupt financial conditions. What is proposed to be allowed the soldier? Not a gift, not a gratuity, but the privilege of borrowing money on his own certificate; and yet, some are apprehensive that that would destroy the industries of the country, and would destroy bond and stock values. It will injure them only to the extent that the bear element on the stock exchange uses it as a leverage for the purpose of bearing down the market. That is about the only effect it will work on the stock exchange.

Mr. STECK. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. TRAMMELL. I yield.

Mr. STECK. I have heard expressed the same fear as that to which the Senator has just referred as to the effect the passage of this bill would have upon the stock market. The House passed the pending bill day before yesterday; it has been generally conceded by the press and by the leaders that the Senate would pass it to-day; it has been stated that it might be vetoed by the President, but that it would become a law nevertheless. As the Senator probably knows, yesterday was one of the biggest days the stock market has had for months, and to-day the stock market went still further ahead, many of the principal issues reaching new highs for this year and some of them new highs for the past year. So it does not seem that there is any basis for the fear expressed by some that the passage of this measure will react unfavorably even on the stock exchange.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I think the Senator's deduction is substantially a proper one. Of course, the facts are that the stock market went off very substantially day before yesterday, that it rallied a little yesterday, and I think about held its own to-day, but I do not think that the pending proposed legislation had anything particularly to do with that.

Mr. ASHURST. It did not bring prices down at all.

Mr. TRAMMELL. There has been a movement on in the stock exchange, under the manipulation of certain pools, to force advances in the price of stocks so that there can be a certain amount of liquidation and distribution carried on and the "lambs may be fleeced." While that process was under way day before yesterday the bear element got a little better of the situation and broke the stock market from 1 to 5 or 6 points, and some stocks even went off 10 points, but yesterday again the pool element which was supporting stocks boosted them back, not as high as they were prior to the break of the day before yesterday but to the extent of a very substantial increase. It is stock manipulation pure and simple. Legislation had no influence on it; the Senator is right as to that; and the pending legislation will not have any detrimental influence other than the fact that it might be used by that element which desires to bear down the stock market.

The securities now held by the Government can be sold in an orderly manner, and no doubt will be. Even if the Treasury had to raise \$700,000,000, it would have no more unfavorable effect on the stock market than the sale of six or seven or eight hundred million dollars of private securities on the stock market. The whole trouble with the situation is that there is some selfish interest which desires to be let supremely alone while it manipulates the stock and bond market for the purpose in many instances of advancing prices of stocks which are selling for all they are worth at the present time. I do not think we are particularly concerned about that.

Of course, I would not favor any financial plan that would be destructive to the industries of the country or injurious to the sound Government financing. I can not see, however, that this legislation will be conducive to any such result.

While the bill is not quite so generous as I should like to have it in behalf of the soldiers of the country, it seems to be the best that we can at this late day in the session obtain; and I do not think that within itself it will work any harmful effects upon the finances of the country, either to the individual or to the industries of the country.

Under those circumstances I very heartily and gladly support the measure, Mr. President.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have no desire to delay a vote on this measure; and I should not burden the Senate with any remarks at all except for the fact that as a member of the Committee on Finance which reported this measure, and as the author of a bill which I introduced more than a year ago which was very much more liberal than this one, I wish to say just a few words about it.

As I said day before yesterday, it is unfortunate that this legislation has been maneuvered by those who are in control of Congress into a position where we must operate on it under a stop watch. We are required to pass it to-day, or at the latest to-morrow, in order to bring it without the 10-day period in which the President might take advantage of the well-known pocket veto which has been used heretofore for the purpose of killing legislation without taking the responsibility of a veto.

Personally, I have never yet been willing to ascribe to the President any such cowardice as would induce him to do that. In my opinion, he would either veto the bill or approve it, even if it were sent to him within the last 10 days of this session. That, however, is only an opinion of mine; and there is, of course, no certainty with reference to it. Therefore, I am going to aid those who seek to pass this bill without further delay, in order to take no chances on any such development as that.

I desire to clear up just a little bit of confusion that seems to exist in the minds of some Members and in the

minds of a great many of the people of the country as to what this bill really means in a financial way.

The President on yesterday wrote a letter to the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot], which was read to the Committee on Finance and which has been inserted in the RECORD to-day and published throughout the country in the press. There can be no dispute whatever about the real facts as to the amount of money involved in the proposal to make this additional loan on the certificates of the war veterans. The face value of all the certificates outstanding amounts to \$3,423,000,000. A loan on those certificates of 50 per cent, assuming that every veteran who holds a certificate would ask for a loan, would, therefore, amount to \$1,712,000,000.

From that \$1,712,000,000 must be deducted the amount of money which has already been borrowed by the veterans under the law which is in existence at this time; and when we deduct the outstanding loans from the \$1,712,000,000 we have left \$1,280,000,000, which would represent the maximum amount required under the 50 per cent loan provision of this bill. That is assuming that all of the veterans who now hold these certificates would borrow 50 per cent after deducting the 22½ per cent that has already been loaned upon them, in which case it would amount to \$1,280,000,000.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Fess in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BARKLEY. Just a moment.

General Hines has testified that only 75 per cent of the veterans can be expected to make these loans, if the present business depression shall continue indefinitely. When we divide \$1,280,000,000 by three-fourths we get \$960,000,000, which would be the maximum amount required to be loaned to veterans, provided General Hines is correct in estimating that only 75 per cent of them would apply.

I now yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I call the Senator's attention to the fact that out of the \$1,200,000,000 over \$400,000,000 should not be charged to the pending legislation, because it is an unused privilege already existing under the present law.

Mr. BARKLEY. Oh, yes; absolutely; and therefore is not represented by new money, as we call it.

Mr. VANDENBERG. That is right.

Mr. BARKLEY. Some of those who have discussed this proposal like to roll under their tongues the words "approximately a billion." The President, in his letter to the Senator from Utah, said "approximately a billion." General Hines was more specific. In his letter to the President and in his testimony before the Finance Committee, he said the amount involved would be \$958,000,000.

From that \$958,000,000 must be deducted \$771,000,000 that are already in the Treasury. So, when we deduct \$771,000,000 from \$958,000,000, we find that \$187,000,000 is all the new money that is involved in the passage of this bill, assuming that 75 per cent of all the veterans will take advantage of it and borrow the 50 per cent limit under it.

It is said, and it is true, that this \$771,000,000 is represented by short-term securities that the Government has bought with this money. What difference does that make? If a bank holds my money as trustee for me during a period when I do not need it, and it uses that money to buy securities of any sort in order that it may increase the trust fund while I do not need it, does that constitute any reason why, when I do need it, the bank should not liquidate those securities and reconvert them into cash in order that I may obtain what is mine?

That is the situation here. This \$771,000,000 represents money that has been collected by the United States Government by taxation from the people of the United States. It has been set aside as an accumulation ultimately to take care of all of these certificates, amounting to \$3,425,000,000. In order that that fund might more rapidly accumulate,

we have provided that the Treasury shall not let it lie idly in the Treasury, but that it shall take this money and invest it in short-term securities—in other words, buy its own securities. So the United States is using that money to loan it to itself to buy its own securities in the security market.

Now we have reached the point where those who are entitled to this money need it, because of distress and because of the depression which exists. The only transaction will be that the United States will take these securities represented by \$771,000,000, reconvert them into cash, which they represented before the Government bought the securities, and have that money available for these ex-service men who will be entitled to borrow 50 per cent of the face value of their certificates.

The Secretary of the Treasury tells us that that simple transaction will interfere with the financial policies of the Government.

I have great respect for the Secretary of the Treasury. He is a very fine old gentleman; but he has been wrong so many times that whenever he sees an error anywhere he backs up to it as a matter of habit. [Laughter.] His Undersecretary, Mr. Mills, came before us yesterday and predicted these doleful, disastrous happenings if we pass this bill. He said that in the next three years they will have to refund more than \$8,000,000,000 in Government securities.

What is that? What does that represent? To refund a debt is simply to put down one note and take up another; and I have been doing that all my life. [Laughter.] On yesterday, when Mr. Mills, the Undersecretary of the Treasury, recounted all these short-term and long-term securities, most of which are represented by Liberty bonds that are coming due and must be refunded—and it was understood when the war was on, and we issued these Liberty bonds, that many of them would have to be refunded when they became due—when he had added up all of these Government obligations that are coming due within the next three years which require refunding, and said that because of that financial condition it would be disastrous to pass a bill that requires only \$179,000,000 of new money, I asked Mr. Mills whether he had any doubt whatever that the Government of the United States would be able to refund all of this \$8,000,000,000 at a lower rate than these securities bear at this time; and his very prompt answer was that he had no such doubt.

Mr. President, in view of these facts it seems to me there is nothing to be frightened about here from a financial standpoint.

I have great respect for Mr. Mills. He is a very able man, a man of very high character. I served in the House of Representatives with him; but I am afraid that he is suffering from chronic Mellonitis. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, I am not satisfied with this bill; and that is why I rather resent the idea that those who have been in charge of the Congress of the United States have maneuvered us into a position where we are compelled to take this or nothing.

For instance, I do not think it is fair to limit this privilege to certificates that are more than two years of age. I do not know any reason why a man who has received his adjusted certificate within the last two years or within the last six months ought not to be allowed to avail himself of the right to borrow on it if he needs the money; and that is what this bill provides—or, rather, it does not amend the law already in existence that precludes the right to borrow on a certificate that is not more than two years old.

I object also to the provision of this bill that requires these ex-service men to pay 4½ per cent compound interest. That is more than the United States is charging anybody else in the United States for the loan of money, and twice as much as the rate charged by the United States to some private interests for the loan of money. It is more than the United States is paying on any obligation that it owes. It is more than the Liberty bonds bear. It is more than these short-term obligations bear; and none of them bear compound

interest, except in the sense that the interest is paid semi-annually, and the receiver of that interest may loan the money to others and obtain interest on it. But, Mr. President, these defects may be corrected in the future.

I trust that we shall keep in mind the obligation that we have to the men who defended our country. I recognize no difference between our obligation to them and the obligations we are under to other people, except that if there is any difference I feel a stronger impulse to recognize our duty to those who surrendered all they had, including their lives, or at least offered all they had, in order that the securities the rest of us hold might really be worth something in the generations to come.

While I do not believe this bill does full justice to the ex-service men, while I do not believe it does full justice to the United States itself in recognizing in an unstinted way our obligation to the ex-service men, I shall support it; and I shall vote against all amendments that are offered to it, because I am not willing to take the chance at this late day in the session of having any sort of miscarriage, either by design or by accident, of the justice which I believe we owe these men.

Therefore I trust that the bill will pass just as it is, and pass to-day, and be sent to the White House.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I desire to propose a unanimous-consent agreement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the proposed agreement.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, by unanimous consent, that after the hour of 5 o'clock p. m. to-day no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than 10 minutes upon the pending bill or any amendment proposed thereto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. BRATTON. Mr. President, in other circumstances and under other parliamentary conditions, I should address myself to the subject matter at hand more at length, but realizing the situation confronting us, and being anxious to avoid the defeat of all legislation for the relief of ex-service men I shall content myself with expressing in the briefest way the course which I shall pursue.

It has been my thought for some time that the adjusted-compensation certificates should be paid in cash at their face value. The term "adjusted-compensation certificates" means what it implies; that is, that in 1924 an obligation was recognized, and was adjusted through the issuance of certificates evidencing the obligation. The obligation having been admitted, recognized, and conceded, should be borne by the Government, rather than having the veterans of the World War bear it. So, for a long while I have thought that a deliberately matured effort should be made to evolve a way through which the certificates could be paid in cash and at their face value.

That would merely accelerate the payment of an admitted debt. It would not involve the incurrence of another or additional debt or the increase of an existing one. It would merely accelerate the payment date of an existing obligation.

I realize, however, that a proposal of that kind now would mean the defeat of this legislation. I realize that there are those all about us who desire to defeat this legislation. I realize that there are pitfalls before us for the defeat of this legislation or any other legislation for the benefit of veterans. So the friends of the veterans of the World War who desire to do something for them should unite in supporting this legislation, although it is not what we desire and what we should like to obtain.

It is almost unthinkable that we should increase the loan value of these certificates with a required rate of interest higher than the Government pays for money which it borrows. I regret that such an exorbitant rate of interest is thus provided. But we need not deceive ourselves. In our zeal for the veterans we need not jeopardize this legislation by blinding ourselves to the situation which actually confronts us.

Being unable to pay the certificates in cash at their face, my next suggestion would be to pay in cash the present

value of each certificate and issue a new certificate for the difference between that sum and the face value, but that can not be accomplished. I know it as well as does the senior Senator from Utah, who smiles when I make the suggestion.

Mr. President, although entertaining the views which I have expressed briefly, realizing the situation with which we are confronted, knowing that we must enact this legislation quickly and be prepared to put forward an effort to carry it over a veto, because all of us contemplate that a veto will be forthcoming, I shall support the legislation just as it is presented. I shall oppose all amendments to it in order to hasten the legislation through the Congress and make certain that we effect a plan to increase the loan value of these certificates from 22½ per cent to 50 per cent of their face value.

Mr. President, that is my attitude. I content myself with explaining the reasons why I shall pursue such course.

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. President, under the present law the soldiers who desire to do so within the next six years could borrow all the money which this new legislation provides they may borrow now. The only thing the bill before us does is to allow the soldiers who may desire to do so to borrow now money which they could borrow during the next six years.

It seems to me that in this time of unparalleled distress in our country this is very little to do for the soldiers who did so much for us and for the world, simply recognizing the terrible state of all business in our country, under which the soldiers and everybody else are suffering, and lending them now money which they could borrow year by year, and have all of it in six years.

Mr. President, I wish to say that those who undertake to speak for business in opposition to this measure do business in the United States very great harm instead of good. We have been running this country for business for about 10 years, and under Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania statesmanship the country has been left in a condition of prostration such as it has never suffered before in its history.

I submit, Mr. President and Senators, that the voices of Andrew W. Mellon and those who speak when he speaks in behalf of business have about ceased to be potent, even with business in the United States. During a long period we have selfishly legislated for business, until business and the people too are well-nigh ruined in this country. I think the hour has come when we would better listen to the statesmen, to those who speak for humanity, and I look elsewhere, as I believe the country has come to do, than to the great Secretary of the Treasury, the great city bankers, and the great city press, which for 10 years without modification or molestation have controlled the legislative policy of my country. If they are not responsible for its prostrate condition, they certainly have not prevented it, and I do not believe they speak for business, but they appeal to the selfishness which they think may be found in the business heart of the country, and hope to keep the confidence of the business element.

Mr. President, business will in my opinion be profoundly served by some recognition of this great country's duty to the patriots who saved it and to the great struggling mass, and we had better commence to legislate somewhat for humanity, and recognize that thereby we are more likely to help business than if we continue the narrow, grinding, selfish policy to which our country has been dedicated since it came to follow Pittsburgh business statesmanship.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I have listened with a great deal of interest to the discussion of this question, but in view of the conditions which surround us, it seems to me the most eloquent speech which can be made in behalf of the veterans is to vote "aye" on this proposition. I think it would be more gratifying to the veterans for enough of us to make that speech than to be eulogizing them, and I think it is appropriate now, since we have about exhausted the other form of speech, that we vote, and I hope we may proceed at once to vote on this question, and lessen the danger of a pocket veto.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I am in hearty sympathy with what the Senator from South Carolina has said. However, I have listened patiently to so many of his long

speeches that I am going to inflict a short one on him today, and then we will vote! He need not be distressed; we are going to vote to pass the bonus bill in a very short time.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. SMITH. I did not have particular reference to the Senator from New York, because it is so seldom he takes the floor and has anything to say that he should not be sensitive about a statement which was intended to refer to other people, and not to him.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I accept the apology of the Senator. [Laughter.]

It would be carrying coals to Newcastle to make a speech with the thought of converting anybody here to the bonus. Everybody is already convinced.

Mr. CARAWAY. Except two.

Mr. COPELAND. It is not with the thought in mind of converting anyone that I am on my feet. However, some criticisms have been passed on the veterans, criticism both from outside the Chamber and inside it. I want to answer one or two of them.

I heard a speech here this afternoon in which the Senator said:

It is unfair to the veterans to single them out for such marked favor on the part of the Government. The country owes us nothing. We merely did our duty.

I do not question that these men did their duty, and did their duty well. But a long time ago the Congress decided that we would adjust the compensation of the veterans. We did not say we would give them a "bonus" or a "gift." In view of the fact that they went to the front, giving up their lucrative callings, whatever they might be, we agreed to adjust their compensation and return in some measure the money they lost by reason of their military service.

Further, it has been said repeatedly that "a bonus is a reflection on patriotism." I want to ask Senators if the patriotism of certain great men I shall mention has ever been questioned.

Has the patriotism of Gen. Phil Sheridan ever been questioned anywhere? Were his bravery and devotion to the Union ever questioned? And yet Gen. Phil Sheridan received 160 acres of land as additional compensation for services in the Indian war of 1853.

May I ask if the patriotism and bravery and self-sacrifice of Gen. William T. Sherman have ever been questioned? And yet for his services in the Seminole Indian and Mexican Wars he received 160 acres of land in addition to his salary as an officer in the Army.

I want to ask if the patriotism and sense of duty of Gen. Winfield Scott have ever been questioned? And yet for his services in the Mexican War General Scott was given a bonus similar to that given General Sherman.

Have we ever had occasion to doubt the patriotism of Admiral David G. Farragut as midshipman in the War of 1812 and commander in the Mexican War? Yet he received 160 acres of land in addition to his salary as an officer in the Navy.

Is there any American who is not proud of the military genius of Robert E. Lee? He served as a captain in the Mexican War and received a grant of 160 acres of land under the act of 1850.

We never in any part of the world fail to boast of the achievements of Gen. U. S. Grant. Certainly no one ever questioned his patriotism. He received a bounty of 160 acres of land for his services as a second lieutenant in the Mexican War. I found on file in the Pension Bureau a letter indicating that General Grant was quite disgusted because they had been so slow about sending his bounty scrip.

We celebrated last week the anniversary of the birth of the great President Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln, who served 40 days as a captain in the Black Hawk Indian war in 1832, received for his services as late as 1850, 18 years after the service, 40 acres of land. If any Senator will go over to the Pension Office, he will find hanging on the wall in room 306 the original application signed by Mr. Lincoln

on August 21, 1855, making application for 120 acres of additional land provided by subsequent act of Congress for soldiers in that war.

Mr. President, it is a very significant thing that the most bitter opponent of the "bonus idea," as he calls it, is "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton"—Mr. Andrew W. Mellon. I shall speak about him in a moment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New York yield to the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. COPELAND. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Government of the United States gave to Gen. George Rogers Clark a grant of 76,000 acres of land in western Kentucky in recognition of his services in the Revolutionary War. I think Gen. George Washington himself likewise received a large grant of land.

Mr. COPELAND. I was about to say that George Washington received a grant of land.

But I want to speak now about Mr. Mellon. A very distinguished officer in the Revolutionary War was General O'Hara, a fine old Irishman, a brave soldier, a great patriot. He received a bounty and was fortunate enough to have given to him in this way land in the middle of what is now Pittsburgh. If I am rightly advised a part of the fortune of the Mellon family dates back to him. [Laughter.] Just bear that in mind.

The Senator I previously quoted said it was "unfair to the wife and children," an "act of improvidence," to permit these soldiers to have a little money right now when they need it. This morning a Senator who sits within my vision said, "The trouble with you is that you are too soft-hearted. We have to harden our hearts against some of the things you ask for." Soft-hearted? My God, any man is soft-hearted who has seen poverty and distress and hunger and chill of disease.

I live in the greatest city in the world, the richest city in the world, and the poorest city in the world. In my city, as I have said here before, we have a square mile where live 500,000 persons. There is nothing like it anywhere else on the face of the earth. I can take Senators to thousands of homes, so called, where 12 live in 3 rooms and where 4 sleep in the kitchen every night. When there is hunger in the slums of the great cities they can not go out and get an old rooster off the farm and parboil him and get something to eat from his hardened form. They can not go out and get even a few turnips or a pumpkin out of the field. When there is poverty in my city they have nothing to eat but "the sidewalks of New York."

Is it not right that we should give some consideration to the veterans who have served us and are now living in poverty? Is it not right that we should give them some consideration just now?

I took from the New York Sun last night an article about the unemployment situation in New York. Mind you, and I have said this heretofore in joining the appeals of the Senators from Arkansas, we asked nothing for our city in the recent discussion about human relief; we will take care of our own. However, when I know that there are 79 bread lines in New York and when I myself saw 9,000 men the other day waiting for soup and bread, when I know these things and know that among them there are, as this paper said, "More than 1,000 veterans walking the streets of New York," then I am distressed. The article says:

Commander Richard W. O'Neill announced yesterday that a fund of \$66,000 to provide food and clothing for 10 weeks for unemployed veterans is sought by the disabled veterans of the World War.

That effort is undertaken because of the veterans who are now walking the streets of New York unemployed. We must help them.

Is it improvident, is it unwise, is it anything except humane, to help these veterans and give them now some of the money which the country has already determined is theirs? We should do so because we have said this is not a bounty, this is not a bonus, but is an adjustment of compensation payment for services rendered.

I note the anxiety of the Vice President over the lapse of time, so I shall speak now for 10 minutes upon my amendment to reduce the interest rate to 3 per cent.

Mr. President, in my office over in the Senate Office Building is a box 2 feet long, 2 feet high, and 18 inches wide, which came by parcel post yesterday. It contains more than 10,000 petitions signed by veterans of my State asking for immediate full cash payment of the bonus. Let no man say that the veterans of the United States do not want this legislation. The great majority of the veterans of the United States believe that this is adjusted compensation, that it is their property, and it should be paid to them at once.

If I had my way about it I should be glad to see them paid in full. I introduced a cash bonus substitute for the measure pending in the Senate in 1924. We had a vote upon my bill. We had 37 votes in the Senate in favor of full compensation at that time and 48 votes against it.

I want to say to my friends in New York, the veterans there, that in view of the attitude of the administration, in view of the attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury, in view of the attitude of those in governmental control, it is impossible to give them at this moment a full payment of the bonus or the adjusted compensation. It is a payment which has been delayed all too long already, and which they were entitled to receive as long ago as the time of the passage of the first act. But we can not get that now. We will have to take what we can get. The pending measure, as I see it, is all that we can hope for or expect at this time.

Mr. President, let us see about the effect on business. A high official of the Treasury Department went over to New York four or five weeks ago and spoke at the Bond Club. He gave such a pessimistic view of what would happen to the country if we passed this bill that the next day there was a tremendous decline on Wall Street. That was a decline due to the unwise words of the Treasury.

What has been the effect upon the market in New York of this attempted legislation? Was there a fall in the market after the House passed this bill? No; there was not. Has there been a drop in the market to-day because we are going to pass this bill to-day? There has not been. It is perfectly absurd to say that the passage of this proposal will adversely affect business in our country. Quite the contrary is true in my opinion.

When these boys went abroad, we saw regiment after regiment, division after division, coming to New York for embarkation. We saw the enthusiasm of citizens. Promises were made on all sides and everyone was ready to give these boys the Woolworth Building or anything they wanted.

I saw them come back; I saw those wonderful parades up Fifth Avenue, the sidewalks crowded with people, the filled grandstands, receptions by the mayor and by the committee on reception of distinguished guests—because they were our distinguished guests. At that time we were ready to give them everything.

Ah, has the milk of human kindness soured? Has the heart of America changed? It has not. We had a vote in my State over the question of a State bonus, and it was carried by a majority of 400,000. I have no doubt about the attitude of the public to-day.

Just because a few people are afraid of their shadows, are afraid of ghosts, are afraid of imaginary Indians, because they are frightened about what may happen, is no reason why we should not pass this measure. I know that the great majority of the people of our country, even the conservative business people, know that just now it is the proper thing, the right thing, the humane thing, the just thing to do.

Mr. President, I want this bill enacted into law. I am just as eager for an early vote upon it as my friend the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH].

Since I am supposed to be speaking on my amendment to reduce the interest rate to 3 per cent, let me say this about it. I have been quite convinced by reason of what has been said upon the floor and in private conversations which I have had off the floor during the afternoon that it would be unwise to make any change in the bill as it came to us from the House. Nevertheless, I think it is outrageous to

charge these boys 4½ per cent—to make money out of them. It is unthinkable. But we must not hazard the bill. If we can not hope for any interest change at this time, perhaps it can be had at another time. I am convinced that it would be unwise to attempt any change to-day. In that respect I share the view of other Senators.

I ask permission to withdraw the amendment which I presented and to express the hope that the bill will be enacted in the form we received it from the House. I hope it will be passed by such an overwhelming majority that every veteran who gave up everything to go across and fight for his country, who made any sacrifice for his country, will know that the heart of America is still alive and that it beats and throbs for the veterans who made those sacrifices. Let the families of these veterans know that in this time of distress they have not been abandoned. Let us vote the money and vote it cheerfully and permit these men to be relieved of the misery from which they are suffering at this particular time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] is withdrawn.

Mr. CARAWAY. Mr. President, there have been so many spirited attacks made upon Mr. Mellon, the Secretary of the Treasury, that I am persuaded that they grow out of a misunderstanding of the Secretary's position in this matter. Somebody sent me a verse descriptive of Mr. Mellon's attitude. It is entitled "That's Andy Mellon's Way," and it reads:

He's first in war and first in peace,
He always stands the test;
And when he says "No bonus!"
We know that that is best.
And 'though old soldiers yearn for cash
To keep the wolf away,
Our peerless leader never bends;
That's Andy Mellon's way.

When hideous war came on the world,
And filled us all with fear,
We heard his voice say firmly:
"Don't worry, I am here!"
He took the flag and grabbed a gun,
They could not say him nay;
"To hell with ships," he cried, "I'll swim!"
That's Andy Mellon's way.

At last he reached dear Sunny France,
And hitch hiked to the front;
Through shot and shell and shrapnel
He bore the battle's brunt;
He'd dash right at the enemy,
And run 'em round all day,
And then he'd chase 'em all the night;
That's Andy Mellon's way.

"God's sake!" the Germans wildly cried,
As 'round and 'round he'd dart;
"This here hain't war, its murder;
Say, fellow, have a heart!"
He caught their bullets in his teeth,
He ground 'em into clay,
He kicked their cannon right and left;
That's Andy Mellon's way.

He chased the Crown Prince up a tree,
Broke Hindenburg's front line;
He smacked the shock troops on the snoot,
And jumped across the Rhine.
"Don't shoot!" the Kaiser hollered,
"I surrender right away!"
The war it ended then and there;
That's Andy Mellon's way.

And now throughout our happy land
Sweet peace and plenty dwell,
And everyone is prosperous,
Lykell, lykell, lykell.
The soldiers they sell apples,
Reward enough we say;
For we must watch our stocks and bonds;
That's Andy Mellon's way.

[Laughter.]

I do not know who wrote that verse, Mr. President, but I am sure he did not thoroughly understand Mr. Mellon. [Laughter.]

I want to say, Mr. President—and then I am through—that I introduced a bill providing for a 100 per cent payment of

the adjusted-compensation certificates. I believed then, and I believe now, that such a measure should be passed; but I realize it can not be, and therefore I shall support the pending bill.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, the extraordinary economic depression in the country plus the widespread unemployment is responsible for this veterans' bill being here for consideration. It is a relief measure. Like all other relief measures that have been before Congress during the present session, it provides for interest-bearing loans to those who may take advantage of this form of Government relief.

Two groups of citizens have sought and are being granted relief in the present emergency: Those in the drought-stricken areas, to whom the Federal Government has consented to loan sums of money for certain defined purposes, and the veterans petitioning Congress for relief in the pending measure, and to whom it is proposed to loan money upon their adjusted-service certificates. In the present extraordinary emergency, relief, so far as the Federal Government is concerned, has come to be synonymous with the words "interest-bearing loan."

Mr. President, I want to picture very briefly to the Senate what I think is the situation of many veterans in this country and to suggest how I believe their adjusted-service certificates should operate to help extend relief to them. Take the veteran who is without work, who is jobless, with no income, with his furniture mortgaged. He possesses an adjusted-service certificate; it is the only asset that he controls and possesses. He needs food; he needs money. He ought not, in my judgment, to be obliged to borrow on that certificate and to pay interest on his loan. That certificate has been in his possession for something more than 6 years, nearly 7 years, and it matures in 20 years from the date of issue, or in 1945. In all fairness to the Government and to the veteran, I submit that certificate is worth as an asset to the veteran approximately seven-twentieths of its face value. In my judgment, it ought to be treated as a savings-bank account, and the veteran should have the right to draw cash against that certificate, without any loan or any interest, to the extent of seven-twentieths of its value. We ought to be most anxious to encourage the veteran to hold on to this certificate and not let it be lost by interest accumulations that will wipe it out.

Most of the veterans have already borrowed 22 per cent of the face value of their certificates. Therefore, it seems to me, this being a relief measure, that the proper course to have taken was to limit the drawing against the certificates to veterans who are unemployed and in financial distress. Perhaps it would be somewhat difficult to determine need and dependency and just what veterans should be classed within those limitations, but it could and has been done. Next, the veteran should have the right to charge against his certificate the amount of cash which it is worth, based upon seven-twentieths of the face value of the certificate, a record to be made on the back of the certificate such as would be made in a savings-bank book, of course, deducting what the veteran has heretofore borrowed. This treatment or arrangement would save to the veteran his certificate, his endowment policy less only his withdrawal.

The most vicious feature of the pending proposal is that it destroys, wipes out, ends, the endowment feature of the certificate, for after he borrows 50 per cent of his certificate nothing will be left in 1945 unless the veteran shall pay the annual interest on his loan.

Why should a hungry veteran or his family who may be in distress be asked to pay interest upon money which he himself possesses in an account with the Government? I appreciate that to press such an amendment as I propose at this stage of the proceedings might lead to preventing any action upon the House bill and might confuse the situation, so that probably no legislation would be enacted. I presented the proposition above outlined before the Finance Committee and it was defeated by one vote. It would remove practically all opposition from the Treasury for it would greatly reduce the need of raising a bond issue.

Mr. President, I want my position understood. I am for legislation, preferably, which would confine this character of relief to veterans who are in financial distress and who are unemployed, and I am for a cash loan measured by seven-twentieths of the value of the face of the certificate, the payment to be charged against the certificate, without interest. I dislike to send the financially distressed veterans to a pawnbroker, even if the pawnbroker is the United States Government, as is proposed here.

I regret exceedingly that the action contemplated under the pending bill amounts, if the veteran borrows and does not pay his interest, to a destruction of the endowment feature of his certificate, which is a very valuable feature of aid for the soldier in future years. Therefore it is with some reluctance that I shall vote for the bill. However, I can see no reason whatever, if we are going to charge interest, why the veteran who is in distress, or even the veteran who is not in distress, should not have the right to borrow more than is permitted by present law. All classes of veterans are to have a right to borrow under this pending bill, if it is simply a financial transaction, paying interest to the Government on the loan. All that we are doing here is permitting a veteran to increase his loan, charging him interest, and if he does not pay the interest permitting it to accumulate so that it will destroy his endowment policy which matures in 1945.

I regret that at this late hour of the session we are in a position where we must, in order to provide any relief at all, rush this bill through. I repeat, I am sorry to see the Federal Government taking the position during the present great economic depression that, so far as it is concerned in granting relief for the farmers in the drought-stricken areas and relief for veterans, it knows no other policy than that of loaning money with interest. Apparently interest-bearing loans constitute the only conception of relief the Federal Government entertains. It is fortunate for the jobless and the hungry that the several States and their subdivisions do not consider their conception of relieving the destitute merely that of issuing loans with security to the helpless and jobless who are without money or the necessities of life.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, however much I may differ from the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED], I would not either directly or indirectly or in the remotest degree impeach his integrity or his patriotism. He is one of the few men on the floor of the Senate who demonstrated his patriotism at the battle front during the World War. He is sincere and patriotic in his views.

I am not going to discuss the reasons for this legislation; I am simply going to state my position. Before we became involved in the World War I did everything that I thought I could honorably do to keep our country out of it. Conditions became such, however, that when the resolution declaring war came before the Senate I felt compelled to vote for it, but when I did vote for it I did so, I thought, with an appreciation of what those who would have to fight the battles of the Republic would have to go through, what they would have to endure. I realized that many of them would lose their lives and many would come home disabled and diseased permanently. I resolved to myself that those of us who remained at home would incur an obligation to the soldiers who fought that war that could never be paid, and that the Government would incur a debt to them that could never be settled, and I determined that as time went on when any measure was proposed looking to the welfare, the comfort, and the care of those who bore the brunt of the war it would have my support.

I sympathize very much with the suggestions of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH]. I would rather see this bill restricted to those who actually need help. I think that the soldiers generally would like to have that done. I myself have received few, if any, requests from those who do not need it to give special support to legislation of this character.

I was very much impressed with the statement the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] made on day before yesterday, showing that while the veterans could now secure

loans upon their certificates up to 22½ per cent of their face value, many of them had not availed themselves of that privilege, and that, as I recall, about \$400,000,000 which could be borrowed under that arrangement has not been borrowed. So, even under the adverse conditions that confront the country, despite the hard times which have fallen upon us, and despite the distressing conditions that doubtless face many of the soldiers and have been confronting them for months, \$400,000,000 that could have been borrowed under existing law have not been borrowed. That one fact alone led me to believe that even though we pass this legislation in its present form there will be thousands and hundreds of thousands of the men who are not suffering, who do not especially need these loans, who will not apply for them. They are patriots in peace as well as in war, and they will do nothing to endanger the welfare of their country. That is one fact that makes me feel better in regard to this legislation, and that it will not deter the coming of prosperity, as many fear, but, on the contrary, may be beneficial.

Without going into the matter further, largely because of what I stated a moment ago, I propose to vote for this legislation. It is the discharge of a part of a debt that we never can pay and that the Nation never can satisfy. I think those of us who stayed at home are under obligations to do whatever may be necessary for the care and the comfort of those who went to the battle front and fought the battle—not only theirs, but the battle of the whole people of this Nation. This will not pay the debt to them; and my action in the future shall be on the same basis as my action now.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, it is now 5.30 o'clock. To-day is the 19th of February. This session closes automatically on March 4. After to-day but 11 working days remain of this session. If the veterans' bill is to pass and become a law, it must pass the Senate, must be enrolled and signed by the respective presiding officers, and must be placed in the hands of the Chief Executive not later than February 20, which is to-morrow.

The Constitution, in section 7 of Article I, provides as follows:

If any bill shall not be returned by the President within 10 days—Sundays excepted—after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Therefore it is imperative that we act to-day, so that if the bill is to meet opposition at the White House we may still have time to act after the veto message is received.

Mr. President, the text of the bill is as follows:

An act to increase the loan basis of adjusted-service certificates *Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 502 of the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof two new subdivisions to read as follows:

"(1) For the purpose of this section the loan basis provided in subdivision (g) shall at no time be less than 50 per cent of the face value of the certificate, and in no event shall the rate of interest on any loan made after this subdivision takes effect exceed 4½ per cent per annum, compounded annually. If at the time of application to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for a loan the principal and interest on or in respect of any prior loan under this section have not been paid in full by the veteran (whether or not the loan has matured), then, on request of the veteran, the administrator shall (1) pay or otherwise discharge such unpaid principal and so much of such unpaid interest (accrued or to accrue) as is necessary to make the certificate available for use as security for the new loan and (2) deduct the same from the then existing loan basis of the certificate.

"(m) Loans made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under this section may at his option be made out of the United States Government life-insurance fund, or out of the adjusted-service-certificate fund created under section 505."

SEC. 2. Section 507 of such act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 507. All amounts in the fund shall be available for payment, by the administrator, of adjusted-service certificates upon their maturity or the prior death of the veteran, for payments under section 502 to banks on account of notes of veterans, and for making loans authorized by section 502, as amended."

SEC. 3. There is authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to provide for the making of loans to veterans by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under the World War adjusted compensation act, as amended.

SEC. 4. This act may be cited as the "emergency adjusted compensation act, 1931."

Mr. President, this bill has been termed a soldiers' relief measure. In one way it does provide a small measure of relief in extending the loan privilege to 50 per cent of the face value of the veteran's certificate. In another way it makes an unjust demand in that it forces the applicant for a loan to agree to pay interest on the funds which all agree are already equitably due the veteran. I oppose that part of the bill, and in the Finance Committee I offered an amendment, as follows:

That no interest shall be computed or collected at any time on any loan or on any portion of any loan corresponding with an equivalent to that portion of any adjusted-service certificate already equitably due.

The veterans should not be required to pay interest on money already declared and admitted to be theirs. Why this legal highjacking of the ex-service men? Let the party in power explain. However, at this late hour and with a presidential veto staring us in the face, it is thought best to accept this bill and get the most we can. When the new Congress meets a determined effort will be made to right the wrong now about to be imposed upon the families of the unemployed, distressed, cold, and hungry veterans of our country.

Mr. President, even the scant relief proposed by this legislation has been bitterly opposed by the "big interests," by the income-tax payers, by Secretary Mellon, and even by the President himself.

Why the opposition? What reasons are given as to why this relief should be denied? We are advised, first, that the veterans do not need the money. Then we are advised that if the relief is granted, that the money will be dissipated and squandered. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, opposes the bill because of its alleged effect upon the bond market and the financial program of the administration.

Mr. President, when the financial crash came in 1929 the first demand for aid came from Wall Street—that short, narrow, crooked New York City street, closed at one end by a river and at the other by a graveyard.

The Wall Street demand was not for a loan at 4½ per cent, but instead a demand for cash. The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the leaders of the party in power proceeded without delay to give them a cash rebate on their taxes due in the sum of \$160,000,000.

Let me call your attention to the fact that, while the "big interests" and the "income taxpayers" were given the first relief, and in cash, all others, including the farmers and the soldiers, are being forced to declare themselves virtual paupers in order to secure a small loan at a rate of interest double that paid by the Government on the funds it occasionally borrows.

Mr. President, what is the condition to-day of the ex-service men of our country?

Many of them are approaching middle age. As a rule, the veteran is married and has a wife and from one to five children. They have tried to establish themselves in some kind of business, but, for many of them, conditions have not been favorable, and to-day far too many of them are in need and in distress. Many are in debt—in debt on their homes, on their farms, on their businesses, and even in debt for food and clothing.

Those of them in distress need help and need it now. Since the 1st of the present month I have received an average of 500 letters a day. These letters and postal cards came, in the main, from veterans of my State. Without exception the 10,000 ex-service men who have appealed to me are asking for the payment of their certificates in full, and, if this can not be secured, then they ask for a liberal cash allowance on their certificate, and, of course, they object to the payment of interest on funds which all admit are their own.

Mr. President, I can not read all the appeals which have come to me, but, in order that a record may be made and left, I call attention to just a few to show the nature of the

appeal now being made to the Government which these boys, on the muddy fields and in the bloody trenches of France, fought to preserve and save.

At the request of Veteran Graves, I present his appeal to the Senate:

Will you please explain to the Senate that we need the World War bonus worse now than we ever will?

If I could get full adjusted compensation now, I could use it to pay my interest and taxes, and therefore save my farm, which some day will mean far more to my children than the insurance will mean to them.

From the drought-stricken country come appeals as follows:

Veteran King says:

I am a farmer at present. Our crops failed this year. Raised no feed for our stock. Had to buy all the feed to feed stock. Cattle and horses are poor. Lost three calves; were too poor for the cold weather. Have no money to buy feed for stock, no seed to sow, taxes to pay, clothing to buy for self and family.

If there were ever a time a soldier needed help in this country, it is now and right now. Please, Senator, if you will read our letters to the Congressmen, they can not turn us down at this starving time.

The following from Veteran Cropp:

I am writing to you to let you know how badly the World War veterans need the bonus, and how I, for one, will use it if I get it.

This part of Oklahoma is in the drought-stricken district. Therefore, as I am a farmer, I need money to try to raise another crop and for taxes.

I need money now more than I ever have, and, I hope, more than I ever will.

From Veteran Brown I have the following appeal:

Please do all you can to have bonus bill pass, as the money at this time will do us more good than later. We need cash to buy seed and feed and food so we can make a crop this year. If we get no help, we make no crop. If not crop, we go hungry this fall and winter.

Mr. President, will the boys squander their money?

Let a few of them answer that question for themselves.

Veteran Shark says:

I am writing to let you know that I want the cash bonus. I want to use mine for buying me a home, since everything is down cheap.

Veteran Bunch knows exactly what he will do with what money he can secure. He says:

Mine would be used to live on to make this year's crop and pay on last year's debts.

Veteran Fisher admits he is hungry. He says:

Am just one of the many hungry people of our country. When I get my money for my insurance policy I can pay off my little 3-room home and have a place to live which I am sure to lose unless some unforeseen luck befalls me.

Veteran Paulson says:

I sure need my bonus money for living expenses, to buy something to eat as I am unable to work, even if I could get the work. If us vets don't need our money now we never will, as times can't get much harder.

Veteran Robinson says he is broke and in debt and wants his money before he dies:

I am writing you in regard to a cash settlement of the soldier's bonus certificate. I need my money now as I am broke and in debt and been out of work all winter. I have a wife and two children to support and am not able to work. The money will do me more good now than when I am dead and gone.

Secretary Mellon would have the country believe that he possesses the major portion of the business brains of the present age. Yet, Mr. President, these soldier boys have business sense. Hear what veteran Snelson says:

Am writing you in regards to what I would do with my bonus if I should get it in cash. I would most certainly buy me a home while land is cheap. I don't think we will live to see the day when we would have a better chance.

Mr. President, some of the boys understand the influences operating here. Veteran Jackson, from the President's own State, says:

So long as the administration is disposed to feel the pulse of "money" instead of the "man," of course the influence will be unfavorable to the men that won the greatest battle in history.

I have a letter written on a "Morton's Salt" advertisement. Veteran Leonard knows who dictates most of the policies here in Washington. He says:

In regard to a cash bonus I could use mine to a better advantage now than in 1945. I have not had much employment since the

last presidential election and it does not look favorable until another presidential election. If Mr. Mellon had to go through with what us boys did he would not cry so much. If Mr. Mellon and a few of his banker friends had to work in the mines on \$2 and \$2.50 a day to make a living for his family, instead of slinging ink for it, he would not holler so loud about a cash payment.

Mr. President, what will happen to the country if relief is extended to these veterans?

Only those in need will apply for aid. If aid is granted, what will follow? Food and clothing will be possible for the cold and hungry. This will make business for the merchants. The demand for goods will help not only the merchants but will extend to the jobbers, the wholesalers and on to the factories. Business for the railways will be increased. The money will go into the banks and they will be helped. The demand for food will increase and the farmers will be benefited. At every turn the wage earner and the laborer will be in demand and business of all kinds everywhere will be stimulated. Will this hurt the country?

Mr. President, who will be injured by this legislation? Only the bondholders, the coupon clippers, and the Shylocks of America.

When the call came for the boys—the flower of our youth—to join the colors, they did not object and offer as excuses that their pocketbooks would be touched, that their business would be ruined, that their health would be injured, or even that their lives might be destroyed.

When the call came they responded; and now, when they are in distress, they expect the Government to come to their assistance.

Mr. President, what is government for? Is it not to help those who need help? Is it not to protect those who need protection, and to aid those who can not help themselves?

I maintain that the best national insurance we can provide is to keep America worth fighting for, to help those who can not help themselves and to care properly for those who have fought our country's battles.

For the reasons stated, this being the only relief we can get, I am supporting the measure and ask for its immediate passage.

I ask for a roll call upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. SMOOT (and other Senators). Let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. GILLET. Mr. President, as I shall not be able to vote because of a general pair, I wish to state briefly my controlling reasons for opposing this measure.

I have some question whether the bill will be as helpful as its friends claim, or as harmful as its opponents claim; but it seems to me it has one fundamental vice which ought to prevent its passage. It comes here under the guise of a bill for relief; and yet the great majority of those who will benefit from it need no relief. It practically amounts to giving all veterans immediate cash payment of the present value of their certificates.

The financial rights of the veterans were determined in 1924. In giving them then this endowment policy it was thought wise, both for them and for the Government, that there should not be a payment in cash, but that it should be deferred until 1945.

As to the men who came back from the war unscathed, sound in mind and body, we decided in 1924 that we would adjust fairly their compensation. That adjustment was made, and I supposed finally completed. Now comes this effort, under the guise of relief, to give them immediate cash payment which we then concluded was unwise.

If the bill gave simply to those who are in need, I think there would be no opposition to it; but it gives to a large class who really are the least needy, probably, of any class which can be selected in the country. They are the men right in the prime of life, the men who can best take care of themselves; and yet they are the ones whom we select for this compensation to-day, and we give it at the expense of demoralizing the Treasury.

I do not pretend to know the intricacies of refinancing our Treasury loans. I can not deal with billions of dollars; but I have the greatest confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury who for 10 years has guided our finances so wisely. I rate his financial judgment higher than that of any other

man in the country, and he tells us that this will be an extremely difficult problem; that it will seriously embarrass refinancing our loans, and that it will also probably retard the business recuperation of which we are so desirous. Therefore this bill gives relief to a large class, a majority of whom do not need it, at the expense of the rest of the country; it picks out a few to help; and it injures all the rest by crippling business. The administration is aiming to encourage and expedite business revival, and this hampers that accomplishment while giving assistance to comparatively few. The relief it affords is insignificant compared to the injury it inflicts.

Of course I appreciate how embarrassing it is for those who are candidates for office to vote against the bill. We have heard a great deal in this Congress about the influence of the lobby, and how it prevents fair and impartial legislation. Possibly the lobby deserves some of that condemnation, though in the time I have been here I have seen no improper control by any lobby. I suppose, some generations ago, lobbies did control and bring about improper and corrupt legislation. It is not so to-day. The danger of biased legislation does not come to-day from the lobby. The danger is not that we will be biased by hope of reward, but by fear of punishment. The danger is our fear of organized minorities. We are afraid of the various groups who have selfish interests apart from the general, and who press their interest upon us. The soldiers' vote, the labor vote, the wet vote, the dry vote, the racial vote, the Federal employees' vote are the factors that to-day make it difficult for a Member of Congress to keep his mind impartial and level.

When a bill comes before us and we see the arguments on both sides and are trying to make up an impartial judgment, and on one side we see a great group who are selfishly interested in that legislation, and where future support depends on the way we vote, and on the other side we see only the general public, who we know will be comparatively indifferent about our vote, who will neither reward us nor punish us for it, it is extremely difficult for us to keep our even balance. It is hard for us not to feel that justice is on the side of the heaviest battalions.

That is the menace to-day; and the best argument I have heard for this bill was that of the man who said that if we did not pass it, the desire to cater to the soldiers' votes would be so strong that a worse bill would inevitably follow:

This bill, while it applies a partial and temporary poultice, at the same time increases and prolongs the severity of the disease; and I shall not vote for it.

Mr. STEIWER. Mr. President, in his able address to-day the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. REED] acknowledged the predicament in which we all find ourselves when he said that he knew his words would have but little weight with his colleagues here in the Senate. He expressed the hope, however, that some faint echo of his statements here might find its way to the country.

I am thoroughly convinced that the attitude of the Senator from Pennsylvania does not represent the thought of the ex-service men of the country; and if his remarks are to find some faint echo in the country, I think it well to challenge certain sentiments which he expressed, so that the country, in considering that faint echo, will know that some of the ex-service men of this body are entirely in disagreement with his position.

The Senator from Pennsylvania talked much of liberality on the part of our Government. As an ex-service man, I cheerfully acknowledge that in many respects our Government has been most liberal; and I think it right to say that the ex-service men of the World War are most appreciative of the hospitalization program and of the general efforts which our Government has made which tend to rehabilitate the ex-service population. I want to say, however, that the pending question ought not to be considered upon a basis of liberality or the opposite. There is no question before us of favoritism for the ex-service men. There is no effort here to extend favoritism already shown. The adjusted compensation act is just exactly what its name implies. Its

title indicates that it is an act to adjust the compensation of the World War veterans. The press of the country, at the time of its enactment, carried to all the country and to the world the idea that Congress, by that legislation, would make some amends to the men who had served the flag by putting them a little nearer upon a basis of parity with those who had remained at home and had served in civilian employments.

I read briefly from one of the two reports made to the Senate at the time the adjusted-compensation legislation was under consideration:

The purpose of an adjusted compensation bill is not to give the soldier an increase in compensation because of his dangerous and hazardous service—no one could be adequately paid for this. It is to give the soldiers who offered their lives with their service in the late war a compensation that will more nearly approach that which was paid the lowest-paid common laborer who remained at home, secure from the dangers of war, and whose compensation was increased from 100 to 300 per cent. It is to meet in part the economic loss that absence from home and opportunities for participating in the financial gains made by those at home caused those in the service.

I am sure that this language correctly represented the purpose of Congress, a purpose which, in my view, was abundantly justified by the circumstances.

Mr. President, if we view the act of 1924 merely as an act of adjustment in compensation, and if we then conclude that our country can safely pay at this time that which might well have been paid in cash at that time, the payment we are now contemplating should not be regarded in terms of liberality or of favoritism, and I think that I am entirely right when I say that the ex-service men of the United States who have accepted the adjusted-compensation certificates have not accepted them in terms of reward or favoritism, but they have accepted them as they were given, namely, as an adjustment in compensation.

I am quite sure, with all deference to my good friend the Senator from Pennsylvania, that there will be very considerable resentment in the ranks of the ex-service men of this country at his suggestions made here to-day, that there has been too much liberality and too much favoritism for the ex-service men in regard to matters which are now before us.

He said the veterans would spend the money if loaned to them under the pending act. If I had the time I should like to defend the ex-service men against that charge. It is my impression that only a few will spend the loan unwisely, and, generally speaking, that the money will be spent only by those who are in need and are unable to keep the money, but I shall not take the time to discuss that feature now.

Mr. President, if this money is adjusted compensation, it is merely the acknowledgment of the moral debt of our Government toward the ex-soldiers, and in a most just sense the money belongs to the soldiers and not to the Government, and I conceive of no just ground upon which my friend the Senator from Pennsylvania or any other Member of this body would withhold his support of the pending bill or would criticize the ex-soldiers merely because some of them might exercise the right to spend money which is morally theirs. I am sure the ex-service men of the United States are not in accord with the view of my distinguished friend on that point.

I will add just a word with respect to the opposition, and I hope it will not be thought I am making personal criticism of those who are opposed to this bill. Of course, they are acting under the highest motives, and I respect their motives. But it does seem worth a commenting that those who are opposing this measure now are those who opposed the original compensation act in 1924. I have before me the minority report made in the House of Representatives. I find it is signed by certain distinguished gentlemen, namely, Representative ALLEN T. TREADWAY, Representative JOHN Q. TILSON, Representative HENRY W. WATSON, and Representative Ogden L. Mills. I think no one of those gentlemen voted for the pending bill when it was in the House. I am sure that two of them voted against it, and

the third, from his position in the Treasury, is boring from within and mining from under in his effort to exercise Treasury influence against the bill.

Mr. President, if I felt that this bill would bring any injury to my country, of course I would not support it. I feel, on the contrary, that it would bring much good to the country, and I want to say to Senators one thing which may be reassuring to them. This morning the Director of the Veterans' Bureau told me in conversation that an effort would be made in the administration of the act, if it is passed by the Congress, to allow the benefits to the needy ex-service men as a preferential matter, and to hold in abeyance the benefits to others until some later time. It will take some months at the very best to put the act into effect, and the Veterans' Bureau is going to inquire of applicants as to whether they are in need. The director tells me further that in that purpose he has the support of the leading ex-service organizations of the country, and that altogether an effort will be made to have the benefits of the act flow first to those in need, and then, in a more remote way, to those who are not in need.

Mr. President, I shall not longer detain the Senate, but I want to send to the desk, before I take my seat, a table showing the Treasury estimates and the actual deficits and surpluses in the Treasury during the last 10 years. I will say that this is a table prepared by the legislative reference service of the Library of Congress in all respects save the column upon the right-hand side, which was prepared in my

office, and that column shows by years, over the 10-year period, the errors made in the Treasury estimates. These errors range from the smallest error of \$38,000,000 up to the largest error of \$2,200,000,000 per year. The total error for the 10-year period aggregates over \$4,000,000,000 and the average error is over \$400,000,000 per year. These figures are shown by the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of finances for the fiscal years involved. The errors are so great that it becomes apparent that the Treasury actuaries live in a realm of conjecture. They deal in estimates, averages, and arbitraries. I am one of those that feel Mr. Mellon has rendered the country a distinguished service in his management of the United States Treasury. I do not blame him for the errors in estimates, because in the very nature of things he does not make the estimates. They are made by the actuaries and accountants. The average errors thus made in the next two fiscal years would encompass the entire estimated cost of the pending bill. It does not seem, therefore, that there is any sound reason why Congress should be alarmed by the foreboding influence of Treasury estimates. On the contrary, the average error is so great that the Treasury estimates need cause no feeling of apprehension, and I am satisfied that in the country there is no apprehension as to the effect of this legislation. I ask that the table referred to may be appended at the close of my remarks.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

United States receipts and expenditures, Treasury estimates and actual amounts, fiscal years 1921 to 1930, inclusive
[Note: All amounts in thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total ordinary receipts		Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts		Surplus or deficit		Error in estimate
	Estimated	Actual ¹	Estimated	Actual ¹	Estimated	Actual	
1921.....	\$ 5,799,758	\$ 5,624,933	\$ 7,914,742	\$ 5,538,041	\$ -2,114,984	\$ +86,892	2,201,876
1922.....	\$ 3,908,453	\$ 4,109,104	\$ 3,902,922	\$ 3,795,302	\$ -24,469	\$ +313,802	338,271
1923.....	\$ 3,429,863	\$ 4,007,135	\$ 3,703,802	\$ 3,697,478	\$ -273,939	\$ +309,657	583,596
1924.....	\$ 3,894,678	\$ 4,012,045	\$ 3,565,038	\$ 3,506,678	\$ +329,640	\$ +505,337	175,727
1925.....	\$ 3,601,968	\$ 3,780,149	\$ 3,534,084	\$ 3,529,644	\$ +67,884	\$ +250,505	182,621
1926.....	\$ 3,880,717	\$ 3,962,756	\$ 3,618,675	\$ 3,584,988	\$ +262,042	\$ +377,768	115,726
1927.....	\$ 4,026,781	\$ 4,129,394	\$ 3,643,702	\$ 3,493,584	\$ +383,079	\$ +635,810	252,731
1928.....	\$ 4,075,598	\$ 4,042,348	\$ 3,621,314	\$ 3,643,520	\$ +454,284	\$ +398,828	55,456
1929.....	\$ 3,831,736	\$ 4,063,250	\$ 3,794,746	\$ 3,848,463	\$ +36,990	\$ +184,787	147,797
1930.....	\$ 4,249,263	\$ 4,177,942	\$ 4,023,682	\$ 3,994,153	\$ +225,581	\$ +183,789	38,207
Total.....					\$ +145,582		4,091,908
Average.....							409,196.8

¹ Based on daily Treasury statements, unrevised.

² U. S. Treasury Department. Annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929. Washington. Government Printing Office, 1921. p. 273.

³ Ibid., for 1921, p. 152, 153.

⁴ Ibid., for 1922, p. 100, 101.

⁵ Ibid., for 1923, p. 107, 108.

⁶ Ibid., for 1924, p. 123, 125.

⁷ Ibid., for 1925, p. 141, 142.

⁸ Ibid., for 1926, p. 176, 178.

⁹ Ibid., for 1927, p. 30, 32.

¹⁰ Ibid., for 1928, p. 19, 20.

¹¹ Ibid., for 1929, p. 20, 21.

¹² Ibid., for 1930, p. 35, 36.

¹³ Ibid., for 1930, p. 11. First estimate later reduced to allow for income-tax reduction authorized by Congress, December, 1929.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, in connection with the measure for increasing the loan value of the adjusted-service certificates to 50 per cent of their face value, which is before us for consideration, I have made a special study of all legislation pertaining to the veterans, and as a result I would like to introduce in the RECORD a brief digest of the veterans' legislation, together with some statistics showing that this country has not forgotten the veteran in need, and has not forgotten his dependents when he has passed to the great beyond.

I introduce these facts in the RECORD for purposes of information, as there may be some who have not had the time to give to this subject the hours of study I have devoted to it during the past few weeks.

It was indeed a pleasure for me to find that the disabled veterans were being so well cared for by the Government. However, I was disappointed when I found that there is at present an insufficient number of beds in Government hospitals to hospitalize the veterans who are in need of treat-

ment. I intend to devote a large share of my time this year, as I did last year, to procuring a sufficient appropriation to remedy this condition so that not a single veteran may have to wait a single day for the needed hospitalization.

The laws relating to the veterans are many and are somewhat complicated but the following is a brief summary of the relief a veteran may procure from the bureau:

1. He may receive compensation for a disability connected with his service according to a schedule published by the bureau. The amount he may receive varies from \$10 to \$100 a month, and in some instances, which are rare, more than \$100. This was granted by a law passed October 6, 1917.

2. If the veteran should die of a disability connected with his service, compensation may be paid to the widow in the amount of \$30 a month, and if a widow and one child \$40 a month and \$6 for each additional child. Death compensation may also be paid to the father and mother if they were dependent on the veteran for support. The payment of compensation to a widow shall continue to her death or

remarriage, and the payment to a child shall continue until such child reaches the age of 18.

3. Insurance policies were issued to soldiers during the war and after the armistice in amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000. The premiums were very small although the risk was high and no insurance company would write a policy under these conditions. After the veterans were discharged it is estimated that about 3,000,000 of them permitted their insurance to lapse.

4. Those veterans who still carry their insurance policies were paid dividends last year aggregating \$6,500,000.

5. Veterans who carry insurance policies may surrender them for cash settlement, and during the year 1930, 5,522 policies were surrendered for cash.

6. Veterans may also borrow money on their insurance policies according to the terms of the policy.

7. The bureau will pay \$100 for the funeral expenses of a veteran and furnish a flag to drape the casket.

8. Orthopedic and prosthetic appliances are furnished to veterans in need of them.

9. If a veteran is so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse, \$50 a month in addition to his compensation will be awarded.

10. In addition to the regular compensation \$25 a month will be paid to any veteran who suffered an injury resulting in the loss of the use of a creative organ or one or more feet or hands as the result of an injury received in active service. This provision was incorporated in the bill of July 3, 1930.

11. A disability allowance was permitted by the amendment of July 3, 1930. The allowance, ranging from \$12 to \$40, is paid for a disability not traceable to service, providing applicant was exempt from the Federal income tax the year before making application.

12. A veteran who has had a tuberculous disease which has reached a condition of complete arrest shall receive compensation of not less than \$50 a month.

13. Veterans are entitled to free hospitalization.

14. According to the act of June 27, 1919, veterans in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of a disability shall receive such vocational training at the expense of the Government. At this time the time limit for receiving this training has expired.

15. Under the act of May 24, 1928, all emergency officers of the Army and Navy who had a permanent service-connected disability of 30 per cent are entitled to three-fourths of the pay they received when discharged from the service.

16. Adjusted-compensation certificates in the form of 20-year endowment policies were issued to the veterans in 1925 on the following basis: The director, upon certification from the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, as provided in section 303, is hereby directed to issue without cost to the veterans designated therein a nonparticipating adjusted-service certificate—hereinafter in this title referred to as a "certificate"—of a face value equal to the amount in dollars of 20-year endowment insurance that the amount of his adjusted-service credit increased by 25 per cent would purchase at his age on his birthday nearest the date of the certificate if applied as a net single premium, calculated in accordance with accepted actuarial principles and based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at 4 per cent per annum, compounded annually.

The annual report of the Veterans' Administrator for 1930 states that the amount paid out by the bureau from its organization to June 30, 1930, is \$5,210,485,043.73.

On June 30, 1930, 279,539 veterans were drawing compensation for service-connected disabilities.

In addition to the above 11,946 veterans are receiving payments on Government insurance.

Emergency officers' retirement pay has been awarded to 6,337 officers.

During the fiscal year of 1930 death compensation payments were made to widows, children, and dependent parents of 90,954 deceased veterans.

Cash payments have been made to 124,057 veterans whose adjusted-service certificate did not exceed \$50.

The following statistics were given by the Veterans' Bureau:

Monthly checks are sent to 475,000 disabled veterans and their dependents, 120,000 beneficiaries of deceased veterans, 6,337 emergency officers, 17,422 widows and parents and other relatives under adjusted-compensation certificates, 70,513 veterans receive disability allowance, 21,000 veterans are in soldiers' homes, and 31,000 veterans are hospitalized, or approximately 700,000 are on the benefit pay roll of the bureau.

The following figures show clearly that the cost of the Veterans' Bureau is steadily mounting from year to year due in part to the granting of new claims but primarily due to new legislation. With the exception of one year—1929—the expense has increased sometimes by \$35,000,000, as in 1928, and then by \$45,000,000 in 1931, and again by \$57,000,000 for the fiscal year ahead of us—1932.

Appropriations for Veterans' Bureau are as follows:

For fiscal year ending—

June, 1927	\$463,935,000
June, 1928	498,800,000
June, 1929	494,054,152
June, 1930	502,175,000
June, 1931	547,475,000
June, 1932 (estimated)	604,909,011

The figures given above are for the relief of World War veterans, but since the Veterans' Bureau and the Pensions Bureau and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers have been consolidated it may be worth while to note the huge sum the Government is spending to care for veterans of all its wars. The total appropriation for veterans' affairs for 1931 is \$813,464,202, and for the fiscal year 1932 Director Hines estimates he will need \$866,862,612 for the administration of veterans affairs. This is an increase of \$53,000,000 for next year.

The estimated cost over five years of the amendments to the World War veterans' act, which were passed by Congress and approved by the President July 3, 1930, is as follows:

For the fiscal year ending—

June, 1931	\$31,555,050
June, 1932	50,788,448
June, 1933	63,650,448
June, 1934	68,909,448
June, 1935	74,577,448

Total..... 289,480,842

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that some statistics and provisions I have assembled relating to the adjusted compensation act be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PROVISIONS AND STATISTICS RELATING TO ADJUSTED COMPENSATION LAW

Origin: The adjusted compensation act, known to the public as the bonus, had in its inception the thought that the veterans had not received sufficient pay during their service. They received \$1 a day while in service, but inasmuch as many could not find positions immediately after discharge it was the consensus that some adjustment of pay should be made to assist them. An act was passed making this adjustment, but it was vetoed by President Coolidge, and immediately repassed by the House and the Senate on May 17, 1924.

Certificates: The adjusted-compensation certificates are 20-year endowment policies and the earliest maturity date of those first issued will be 1945.

Basis: In order to compute the credit for these certificates each veteran was allowed \$1 a day for home service and \$1.25 for overseas service, but the amount of credit to a veteran who performed no overseas service shall not exceed \$500 and the credit of a veteran who performed in overseas service shall not exceed \$625. One of the conditions was that the veteran must have been in service after April 5, 1917, or before November 12, 1918.

To whom issued: The certificates were issued to all veterans, but not to officers above the grade of captain in the Army and lieutenant in the Navy and first lieutenant in the Coast Guard.

Beneficiary: The veteran has the privilege of naming anyone the beneficiary of the policy subject to the approval of the Director of the Bureau. However, if the veteran dies before making application, application may be made by his dependents, but the class of beneficiaries in this instance is restricted to the widow, child, father, or mother, if dependent.

Amounts: The face value of these certificates varies, as each veteran had a different period of service to his credit and his age

was also a factor in determining the amount of the policy. They range from \$125 to \$1,680.

The \$50 provision: If adjusted-service credit was less than \$50, no certificate was issued but the amount was paid in cash.

Time limit: The time limit for making application for these certificates expired January 1, 1928, but in an act passed in June, 1930, the time was extended to January 2, 1935.

How paid: At the death of the veteran the full value of the certificate is paid in cash to the beneficiary. However, if the veteran dies before making application and the application is made by a relative, the certificate is paid in four quarterly installments.

Number: The number of certificates issued is 3,451,374, with a value of \$3,493,460,287 at date of maturity or 20 years from date of issuance, or 1945 for those issued in 1925.

Loans: After a certificate is in force two years it has a loan value which increases each year.

Interest: Interest on these loans is charged at the rate of 2 per cent above the discount rate of the Federal reserve district in which the veteran lives, but in no instance can it be more than 6 per cent. The interest at present on loans in the New York district is 4 per cent.

Death claim: Veterans to the number of 89,193 have died, leaving adjusted-service certificates which have been paid to the value of \$90,298,536.

Loans: Since April 1, 1927, when the first loan was made, a total of 2,357,697 loans have been made amounting to \$215,435,144. Only 1,300,000 individuals have borrowed, however.

Redeemed: Of the vast amount loaned only \$8,848,815 in loans have been repaid.

Cash payments: As the law provided for immediate cash payments if the amount was \$50 or less, there were paid under this provision 124,057 cash payments to veterans amounting to \$4,300,000.

Quarterly payments: There were 98,540 claims, made by dependents of veterans who had died, for this adjusted-service credit in which the amount was more than \$50 for each claim, and the aggregate of these claims was \$35,000,000.

Not wanted: It is estimated that 135,000 veterans never applied for the certificates to which they were entitled.

THE PRESUMPTIVE PERIOD

That an ex-service man who is shown to have or, if deceased, to have had, prior to January 1, 1925, neuropsychiatric disease and spinal meningitis, an active tuberculosis disease, paralysis agitans, encephalitis lethargica, or amebic dysentery developing a 10 per cent degree of disability or more in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (4) of section 202 of this act, shall be presumed to have acquired his disability in such service between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, or to have suffered an aggravation of a preexisting neuropsychiatric disease and spinal meningitis, tuberculosis, paralysis agitans, encephalitis lethargica, or amebic dysentery in such service between said dates, and said presumption shall be conclusive in cases of active tuberculosis disease and spinal meningitis, but in all other cases said presumption shall be rebuttable by clear and convincing evidence.

Mr. HATFIELD. In conclusion, I can see no objection to the legislation, and it will be a great pleasure to me to cast my vote in favor of it.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, of course there is no doubt about the passage of this bill through the Senate; yet there are very few Senators who are satisfied with the bill. Even if we reach the conclusion that we should follow the loan provision provided in the bill, we are going to charge the soldiers 4½ per cent interest on the loans they get, and that interest is going to be compounded. I wonder whether we all realize what that means. I wonder whether we realize that the Government of the United States can borrow money for 3½ per cent, and that the Government will make quite a number of millions of dollars of profit out of these loans.

There is no danger of any of the money that is loaned being lost. It will be loaned on insurance policies, in effect. The security will be gilt-edged. There will be no possibility of loss in connection with any of the loans. Yet the bill provides that the Government of the United States shall make a profit out of the loans. The Government is to charge 4½ per cent interest, and the interest is to be compounded in addition to that.

There is an almost unanimous feeling that we must pass this bill just as it is presented to us; that we must not cross a "t" or dot an "i," because if we do, it is said, there will be no legislation; other Senators put it in this way: That it would so delay the passage of the bill that the President would be able to pocket veto the bill.

I want to call the attention of Senators to the fact that it would be possible, even if we passed the bill at this minute, for the President to pocket veto it if he wanted to. By the time we could get the bill to the President it would be less

than 10 days to the end of the session, and the measure would not become a law on account of the failure of the President to sign it.

The House of Representatives has already adjourned for the day. If we pass the bill to-day, it will have to be enrolled and it will have to be signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives while the House is in session. That can not take place until to-morrow; it is a physical impossibility. That means that when the bill gets to the President it will be less than 10 days to the end of the session, Sundays excepted, so that the President would not be required to send a veto message. So that argument, it seems to me, disappears at once. However, I want to say that I have no fear of a pocket veto. If the President vetoes the bill, he will send a message of veto to the House of Representatives, as required by the Constitution, as he would do even if we did not pass it until next week.

If I thought there was any use in prolonging the debate to offer some amendments to the bill, I would not hesitate to do so. From the debate which has taken place to-day it is quite evident that no amendment could receive enough votes to be adopted.

If the Government owes this money to the soldiers, it ought to have been accounted for in the accounting of the Government as part of the public debt. It has not been so accounted for. In all the public-debt statements no notice has been taken of the certificates which have been issued to the veterans. Yet we will have to pay every cent of that money just the same as we will have to pay every bond the Government of the United States has issued. It is part of the debt of the Government of the United States now, and it is only a question as to whether we should pay it now or wait until later to pay it.

Under those circumstances it seems to me the bill should have been remodeled in order to eliminate entirely the loan feature.

While I expect to vote for the bill, I did not want to do so without first stating that it seemed to me we have not gone in this legislation the distance we ought to go and are not dealing quite fairly with the soldiers of the Great War.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, earlier in the day I presented an amendment to the pending bill and it was read for the information of the Senate. Owing to the fact that there are a number of Senators now on the floor who were not present when it was presented, I ask that the clerk again read the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read.

The CHIEF CLERK. Page 1, beginning with line 6, strike out through the period in line 11, on page 1, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(1) Whenever the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is satisfied that a veteran applying for a loan under this section is in necessitous circumstances, he may increase the loan basis of the certificate of such veteran, provided in subdivision (g) of this section, to 50 per cent of the face value of the certificate. In no event shall the rate of interest on any loan made after this subdivision takes effect exceed 4½ per cent per annum, compounded annually. The authority vested in the administrator by this subdivision may be delegated by him to any officers or employees of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I am advised that when the Ways and Means Committee of the House was considering the pending measure, the amendment which I have offered, in substantially the same form, was presented, either by representatives of the Veterans' Bureau or by some member of the committee. However, it did not meet the approval of that important body. Yesterday when the Finance Committee of the Senate had under consideration this bill, I submitted a motion embodying the material provisions of the amendment which has just been read. The committee voted, as I recall, 10 against the motion and 7 in support of it.

As I understand the position of those who are earnest advocates of the pending bill, it is that owing to the serious depression existing throughout the United States many ex-service men are out of employment and need financial aid. It is, therefore, urged that the loan basis of adjusted-service

certificates should be increased to a maximum of 50 per cent of their face value.

May I say, Mr. President, that I have been glad to support measures in behalf of the ex-service men, particularly those providing compensation for disabilities from which they are suffering as well as measures providing for hospitalization.

The motion which I offered in the Finance Committee, and to which I have just referred, was an expression of my willingness and desire to afford relief to ex-service men. If I have correctly interpreted the position of Senators who have spoken in favor of the bill, it is based upon the ground that immediate financial aid is required by many who served our country during the World War. The amendment which I have offered accomplishes that result and affords to those in need the same relief as that which the bill before us is intended to afford them. The amendment provides the same increase in the loan basis of the certificates of veterans as is found in the pending bill. It also carries the same rate of interest on any loan that may be made pursuant to the terms of the bill before us.

It would seem therefore, Mr. President, that if the object of this proposed legislation is to afford opportunity for veterans who are in need, to increase loans which they have made, or to secure larger loans than they are permitted to make under existing law, then the amendment which I have offered would accomplish such results. General Hines when testifying before the Finance Committee of the Senate stated:

Now, might I make an observation along the line of what you stated a moment ago, Senator REED: In my judgment, if it is only the intent of the Congress to try to relieve the distress of veterans, there are two ways by which you could limit this matter and, I believe, accomplish the purpose desired; and it would probably relieve the pressure of having to raise such a large sum of money. One way would be to limit it to those veterans who are in distress.

While that is somewhat an administrative problem, I am confident that in 99 cases out of 100 the veteran's own statement would be almost sufficient to determine the factor of need.

During the hearing Senator BARKLEY propounded the following question:

Would you regard a veteran who has bought a home and paid, we will say, \$2,000 on it, and was unable to pay the balance, or even the interest on it, and it was about to be sold for the debt that he owed, as in a distressing situation and such as would justify a loan?

General Hines replied:

Yes; I would.

Mr. President, from the testimony of General Hines it is apparent that no difficulties would be encountered in carrying out the law if the amendment which I have offered was adopted in lieu of the language which now appears in the first section of the bill. There are no administrative difficulties and veterans in need would be entitled to all the loan benefits and privileges provided by the pending measure.

Mr. President, I submit the amendment and ask for a vote.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Utah.

The amendment was rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There being no further amendment, the question is, Shall the bill be read the third time? The bill was read the third time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. BRATTON. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GLENN (when Mr. DENEEN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. DENEEN] has been confined to his home by illness for the last three days and is still unable to attend the sessions of the Senate.

Mr. GILLET (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS]. Therefore I withhold my vote. If permitted to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when Mr. GLASS's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is

detained from the Senate on account of sickness in his family. He is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BINGHAM]. If present, my colleague would vote "yea."

Mr. GOULD (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BLEASE]. If he were here, he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. KING (when his name was called). On this matter I have a pair with the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. BROOKHART]. If he were present, he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I should vote "nay."

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS]. I understand that on this question his views are the same as mine. Therefore I feel at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. HARRISON (when Mr. STEPHENS's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STEPHENS] is necessarily absent on account of illness. If he were present and not paired, he would vote "yea."

Mr. SWANSON (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WATERMAN]. I understand that if he were present he would vote as I propose to vote. I therefore vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. PHIPPS (when Mr. WATERMAN's name was called). My colleague the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. WATERMAN] is necessarily absent. I am informed that if he were present he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], who is necessarily absent from the Senate. If the junior Senator from Virginia were present, he would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." Under the circumstances, being unable to obtain a transfer of my pair, I withhold my vote.

Mr. NORBECK. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. McMASTER] is unavoidably absent and has been for several days. If he were present, he would vote "yea." I have been unable to obtain a pair for him.

Mr. MORRISON. My colleague the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] is absent on account of illness. He has a general pair with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. GILLET]. If my colleague [Mr. SIMMONS] were present and permitted to vote, he would vote "yea."

✓ The result was announced—yeas 72, nays 12, as follows:

YEAS—72

Ashurst	Fletcher	La Follette	Shipstead
Barkley	Frazier	McGill	Shortridge
Black	George	McKellar	Smith
B'aine	Glenn	McNary	Steck
Bratton	Goldsborough	Morrison	Stelwer
Brock	Haile	Norbeck	Swanson
Broussard	Harris	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Bulkeley	Harrison	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Capper	Hatfield	Oddie	Townsend
Caraway	Hawes	Partridge	Trammell
Carey	Hayden	Patterson	Tydings
Connally	Heflin	Pine	Vandenberg
Copeland	Howell	Pittman	Wagner
Couzens	Johnson	Ransdell	Walsh, Mass.
Cutting	Jones	Robinson, Ark.	Walsh, Mont.
Dale	Kean	Robinson, Ind.	Watson
Davis	Kendrick	Schall	Wheeler
Dill	Keyes	Sheppard	Williamson

NAYS—12

Borah	Hastings	Morrow	Reed
Fess	Hebert	Moses	Smoot
Goff	Metcalf	Phipps	Walcott

NOT VOTING—12

Bingham	Deneen	Gould	Simmons
Bleas	Gillett	King	Stephens
Brookhart	Glass	McMaster	Waterman

So the bill was passed.

ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, on yesterday the Finance Committee unanimously reported favorably Calendar No. 1720, the bill (S. 6191) allowing the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, on the relinquishment of his present office in good standing, to receive 50 per cent of the salary for the

office as now authorized by law. I think there would be no discussion about it. All types of talk in the committee were ardently in favor of it. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may consider it out of order now and pass it.

Mr. KING. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KING. Would that displace the motion to reconsider which is now pending?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It would not if it were done by unanimous consent.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Pennsylvania what is the amount of retirement pay to which General Hines would be entitled?

Mr. REED. One-half of his present pay, but only after he has completed 30 years of service as an enlisted man, as an officer of the Army, and as Administrator and Director of Veterans' Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. TRAMMELL. I object until I understand what the bill is.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let the bill be read for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the bill.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I object for the present.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES

Messages in writing from the President of the United States making nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, which messages were subsequently referred to the appropriate committees. (See end of Senate proceedings for nominations.)

CLAIM OF REDERIÄKTIEBOLAGET NORDSTJERNAN, A SWEDISH CORPORATION (S. DOC. NO. 279)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of State, fiscal year 1932, to be immediately available, amounting to \$56,000, for the expenses of arbitration between the United States and Sweden of the claim of Rederiäktiebolaget Nordstjernan, a Swedish corporation, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY FOR FLOOD CONTROL, SALMON RIVER, ALASKA (S. DOC. NO. 278)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1931, to remain available until expended, for the War Department, for survey for flood control, Salmon River, Alaska, amounting to \$800, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PAVING MISSIONARY RIDGE CREST ROAD AND CREST AND GAP ROAD (S. DOC. NO. 277)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental estimate of appropriation, fiscal year 1931, to remain available until June 30, 1932, for the War Department, for paving Missionary Ridge Crest Road and Crest and Gap Road, amounting to \$18,885, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION OF POST OFFICE, TEXAS CITY, TEX. (S. DOC. NO. 276)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation pertaining to an existing appropriation for the Treasury Department, for sites and construction, public buildings, act of May 25, 1926, as amended—Texas City, Tex., post office, etc., amounting to \$80,000, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION OF VESSELS BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT (S. DOC. NO. 275)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, supplemental estimates of appropriations, fiscal year 1932, for the construction of vessels by the Navy Department, amounting to \$10,000,000, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION BOARD (S. DOC. NO. 274)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Commerce, Federal Employment Stabilization Board, fiscal year 1932, to be immediately available, amounting to \$90,000, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I report favorably, with amendments, from the Committee on Appropriations the bill (H. R. 16969) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1673) thereon. I give notice that I shall call the bill up for consideration at the earliest possible moment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 5753. An act authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to issue permit to the Izaak Walton League of America to enter the Wichita National Forest and Game Preserve to make and submit plans for the development of a memorial commemorating the achievements of said Izaak Walton League of America (Rept. No. 1671); and

S. 6106. An act to authorize the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital Association to mortgage its property in Hot Springs National Park (Rept. No. 1672).

Mr. DALE, from the Committee on Commerce, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 6132. An act granting the consent of Congress to the police jury of Richland Parish, La., or the State Highway Commission of Louisiana to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across Boeuf River at or near Buckner, Richland Parish, La. (Rept. No. 1674);

S. 6138. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of bridges across the Missouri River at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr., at or near South Omaha, Nebr., and at or near Florence, Nebr. (Rept. No. 1675);

S. 6140. An act to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Lansing, Iowa (Rept. No. 1676);

S. 6148. An act authorizing A. A. Lilly, his heirs, legal representatives, and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Big Sandy River at or near where it enters into the Ohio River, and between the cities of Kenova, W. Va., and Catlettsburg, Ky. (Rept. No. 1677);

S. 6153. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River near New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa. (Rept. No. 1678);

S. 6161. An act granting the consent of Congress to Missouri Valley Pipe Line Co. of Iowa to construct, maintain, and operate a pipe-line bridge across the Missouri River (Rept. No. 1679);

H. R. 15591. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Brainerd, Minn. (Rept. No. 1680);

H. R. 15594. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mahoning River at Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pa. (Rept. No. 1681);

H. R. 15767. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Des Moines River at or near St. Francisville, Mo. (Rept. No. 1682);

H. R. 15860. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Fox River east of Serena in La Salle County, Ill., between sections 20 and 29, township 35 north, range 5 east, third principal meridian (Rept. No. 1683);

H. R. 15861. An act to extend the time for completing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of Lansing, Iowa (Rept. No. 1684);

H. R. 15862. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Emlenton, Venango County, Pa. (Rept. No. 1685);

H. R. 15869. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Rulo, Nebr. (Rept. No. 1686); and

H. R. 16113. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Hastings, Minn. (Rept. No. 1687).

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

S. 6097. An act for the construction and equipping of a hospital on Crow Indian Reservation (Rept. No. 1688);

S. 6098. An act relating to the adoption of minors by the Crow Indians of Montana (Rept. No. 1689);

S. 6099. An act authorizing the classification of the Crow Indians of Montana (Rept. No. 1690); and

S. 6136. An act for the enrollment of children born after December 30, 1919, whose parents, or either of them, are members of the Blackfeet Tribe of Indians in the State of Montana, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1691).

Mr. HARRISON, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (S. 6155) authorizing the acceptance by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs of certain lands in Biloxi, Miss., as a site for a branch home of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 1692) thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. PARTRIDGE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on to-day, February 19, 1931, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 4051. An act authorizing the Pillager Bands of Chippewa Indians, residing in the State of Minnesota, to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

S. 5987. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.;

S. 6064. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind.; and

S. 6105. An act to authorize the construction on Government Island, Alameda, Calif., of buildings required by the Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department.

ADDITIONAL BILLS INTRODUCED

Additional bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HASTINGS:

A bill (S. 6206) to provide for conveyance of a portion of the Liston Range Rear Lighthouse Reservation, New Castle County, State of Delaware, for highway purposes; and

A bill (S. 6207) authorizing the Delaware & New Jersey Bridge Corporation, a corporation of the State of Dela-

ware, domiciled at Wilmington, Del., its successors and assigns, George A. Casey, of Wilmington, Del.; Clifford R. Powell, of Mount Holly, N. J.; their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a vehicular tunnel or tunnels under the Delaware River between New Castle County, Del., and Salem County, N. J.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

A bill (S. 6208) for the relief of Meyer Morris (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

PREVENTION OF FRAUD BEFORE THE PATENT OFFICE

Mr. KING submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 699) to prevent fraud, deception, or improper practice in connection with business before the United States Patent Office, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO VETERANS' HOSPITALIZATION BILL

Mr. ASHURST and Mr. HAYDEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (H. R. 16982) to authorize an appropriation to provide additional hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient dispensary facilities for persons entitled to hospitalization under the World War veterans' act, 1924, as amended, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS TO SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. HASTINGS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$48,852.83 for refunds to railroads for interest collected, etc., intended to be proposed by him to House bill 17163, the second deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$80,000 for acquisition of site and construction of a building at Texas City, Tex., intended to be proposed by him to House bill 17163, the second deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE—ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2231. An act to reserve certain lands on the public domain in Arizona for the use and benefit of the Papago Indians, and for other purposes;

S. 3277. An act to provide against the withholding of pay when employees are removed for breach of contract to render faithful service;

S. 4619. An act to authorize the disposition of effects of persons dying while subject to military law;

S. 4636. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to resell the undisposed-of portion of Camp Taylor, Ky., approximately 328 acres, and to also authorize the appraisal of property disposed of under authority contained in the acts of Congress approved July 9, 1918, and July 11, 1919, and for other purposes;

S. 4799. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of bridges across the Missouri River at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr., and at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

S. 5677. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and manufacture a medal in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., and of the establishment of the independence of the United States;

S. 5825. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of California to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from the Rincon Hill district in San Francisco by way of Goat Island to Oakland;

S. 5887. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Mound City, Ill.;

S. 5921. An act authorizing Dalles City, a municipal corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oreg.;

S. 5952. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River approximately midway between the cities of Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind.;

H. R. 318. An act for the relief of William S. McWilliams;

H. R. 566. An act for the relief of Charles Smith;

H. R. 589. An act for the relief of Abram H. Johnson;

H. R. 780. An act for the relief of George Selby;

H. R. 783. An act for the relief of Mary Neaf.

H. R. 1526. An act for the relief of Thomas J. Hayden;

H. R. 2505. An act for the relief of William Parish;

H. R. 2550. An act for the relief of Joseph Pulitzer;

H. R. 2584. An act for the relief of Thomas F. Sutton;

H. R. 2729. An act for the relief of Anna E. Stratton;

H. R. 3368. An act for the relief of Joseph Marko;

H. R. 4269. An act for the relief of William L. Wiles;

H. R. 4731. An act for the relief of Frederick Rasmussen;

H. R. 4876. An act for the relief of Joseph Bratten;

H. R. 5470. An act for the relief of Mary L. Dickson;

H. R. 5926. An act for the relief of Lillian N. Lakin;

H. R. 6259. An act for the relief of Alma Rawson;

H. R. 8736. An act to authorize and direct a preliminary examination of the Hocking River for the distance it flows through Athens County, Ohio;

H. R. 9110. An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor;

H. R. 9215. An act for the relief of Jessie Axton;

H. R. 9326. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to carry into effect provisions of the convention between the United States and Great Britain to regulate the level of Lake of the Woods concluded on the 24th day of February, 1925," approved May 22, 1926, as amended;

H. R. 10017. An act to provide for a survey of the Mouse River, N. Dak., with a view to the prevention and control of its floods;

H. R. 10542. An act for the relief of John A. Arnold;

H. R. 10652. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to purchase land and to construct buildings and facilities suitable for radio-research investigations;

H. R. 11268. An act for the relief of Mary C. Bolling;

H. R. 11820. An act to authorize issuance of a patent for certain lands to J. R. Murphy;

H. R. 12094. An act to provide for conveyance of certain lands in the State of Alabama to vocational or other educational uses, or to dispose of the lands upon condition that they shall be used for such purposes;

H. R. 12284. An act to provide for the construction of vessels for the Coast Guard for rescue and assistance work on Lake Erie;

H. R. 14049. An act to provide for special assessments for the paving of roadways and the laying of curbs and gutters;

H. R. 15064. An act to reserve 440 acres of public-domain land for addition to the Temecula or Pechanga Reservation, Calif.;

H. R. 15267. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the cancellation, under certain conditions, of patents in fee simple to Indians for allotments held in trust by the United States";

H. R. 15877. An act to authorize exchanges of land with owners of private-land holdings within the Craters of the Moon National Monument;

H. R. 16159. An act authorizing an appropriation of the sum of \$15,000 to defray the expenses of the Pan American Commercial Conference, to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1931;

H. R. 16215. An act authorizing the sale of surplus power developed under the Grand Valley reclamation project, Colorado;

H. R. 16248. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange with the Rosslyn Connecting Railroad Co. lands on the Virginia shore of the Potomac River near the west end of the Arlington Memorial Bridge; and

H. R. 16913. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to extend the provisions of certain laws to the Territory of Hawaii," approved March 10, 1924.

RECESS

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President—

Mr. KING. Is the Senator about to move a recess?

Mr. McNARY. I am about to do so.

Mr. KING. That would not displace the unfinished business?

Mr. McNARY. It would not.

Mr. KING. Very well.

Mr. McNARY. I move that the Senate take a recess until noon to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 6 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) took a recess until to-morrow, Friday, February 20, 1931, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 19 (legislative day of February 17), 1931

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The persons herein named for appointment as associate justices of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands:

Jose Abad Santos, of the Philippine Islands.

Edmond Block, of Tennessee.

Carlos A. Imperial, of the Philippine Islands.

Nehemiah Candee, of Connecticut.

Delfin Jaranilla, of the Philippine Islands.

John Ladner, of Oklahoma.

MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Harry Bassett, of Indiana, to be a member of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for a term of six years from March 15, 1931. (Reappointment.)

APPOINTMENT, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY

TO FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Col. Edward Dennis Powers, Coast Artillery Corps (detached in Finance Department), with rank from October 1, 1930.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY

To be colonel

Lieut. Col. Joseph Asa Marmon, Infantry, from February 16, 1931.

To be lieutenant colonel

Maj. George Frederick Ney Dailey, Infantry, from February 16, 1931.

To be majors

Capt. Bert Marshall Lennon, Infantry, from February 16, 1931.

Capt. Edward Joseph Rehmann, Infantry, from February 16, 1931.

To be captains

First Lieut. Sam Love Ellis, Air Corps, from February 16, 1931.

First Lieut. George Godfrey Lundberg, Air Corps, from February 16, 1931.

To be first lieutenants

Second Lieut. Milton Taylor Hankins, Signal Corps, from February 16, 1931.

Second Lieut. John William Gaddis, Infantry, from February 16, 1931.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonels

Maj. Robert Clarence McDonald, Medical Corps, from February 14, 1931.

Maj. Clemens Wesley McMillan, Medical Corps, from February 18, 1931.

DENTAL CORPS

To be major

Capt. William Joseph Adlington, Dental Corps, from February 12, 1931.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1931

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, let thy work appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. And let the beauty of the Lord Thy God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea the work of our hands establish Thou it. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the order agreed to on yesterday, the Chair declares the House to be in recess.

Accordingly the House stood in recess, to meet at the call of the Speaker.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

Prelude, sacred selections (11.30-12).....U. S. Army Band Orchestra
Presiding Officer.....The Speaker of the House of Representatives
Invocation.....The Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery
Abide With Me.....Radiotone Quartette
Scripture reading and prayer.....The Chaplain
Roll of deceased Members.....

The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence.
A Prayer (tenor solo).....Mr. Louis Annis
Address.....Hon. JAMES M. MEAD
(Representative from the State of New York)
Come Ye Blessed (baritone solo).....Mr. Blaine Cornwell
Address.....Hon. ROBERT LUCE
(Representative from the State of Massachusetts)
Nearer My God to Thee.....Radiotone Quartette
Benediction.....The Chaplain

MEMORIAL SERVICES

The Speaker of the House of Representatives presided.
The Chaplain, Doctor Montgomery:

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid, cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy holy name. Amen.

The Radiotone Quartette sang Abide With Me.

The Chaplain, Doctor Montgomery:

The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. For He hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods. Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? or who shall stand in His holy place? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation. This is the generation of them that seek Him, that seek Thy face, O Jacob. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in. Who is this King of Glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle. Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in. Who is this King of Glory? The Lord of hosts, He is the King of Glory.

Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also.

And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. And there shall be no more curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it; and His servants shall serve Him: And they shall see His face; and His name shall be in their foreheads. And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign forever and ever.

Break, break, break,

On thy cold gray stones, O Sea!
And I would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me.

O, well for the fisherman's boy,
That he shouts with his sister at play!
O, well for the sailor lad,
That he sings in his boat on the bay!

And the stately ships go on
To their haven under the hill;
But O for the touch of a vanish'd hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still!

Break, break, break,

At the foot of thy crags, O Sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Will never come back to me.

O, yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt, and taints of blood;

That nothing walks with aimless feet;
That not one life shall be destroy'd,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete;

That not a worm is cloven in vain;
That not a moth with vain desire
Is shrivell'd in a fruitless fire,
Or but subserves another's gain.

So runs my dream; but what am I?
An infant crying in the night;
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry.

I falter where I firmly trod,
And falling with my weight of cares
Upon the great world's altar-stairs
That slope thro' darkness up to God,

I stretch lame hands of faith, and grope,
And gather dust and chaff, and call
To what I feel is Lord of all,
And faintly trust the larger hope.

Infinite God, the one Father of us all, in this silence may we find our song of praise. Our hearts and memories are moved over scenes and associates which are no more. Let this calm mellow our lives and hallow our thoughts as above them cluster those heavenly secrets which the tongue can not tell. Over these they brood with a miser's care. Our departed Members have labored through storm; they have loitered on the moonlit tide; they have rested, and they have waited; and in an expectant moment the heavens opened and their souls became immortal. Bless those whose hearts are bedewed with love and tenderness. When Thou comest in the darkness, when Thy hand is severe, when the thorn enters the side and our loved ones are smitten, then Thou art most gracious and full of mercy. O Loving, Heavenly Father, in the arms of faith we bring all sorrowing hearts to Thee, Thou whose name is above every name; the One with a marred face, the pierced hand, and the wounded side, be Thou the divine herald who goes before, proclaiming final peace and perfect happiness. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. William Tyler Page, Clerk of the House, read the following roll:

LEE SLATER OVERMAN, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
School-teacher; lawyer; private secretary to Governors Vance and Jarvis; member and speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives; choice of his party for United States Senator in 1895; twice president of Democratic State conventions; trustee of State university and of Trinity College; presidential elector at large in 1900; five times elected United States Senator and served 27 years, 10 months, and 9 days. Died December 12, 1930.

FRANK LESTER GREENE, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VERMONT
Errand boy; stenographer; clerk; newspaper reporter; editor; served from private to captain in Vermont National Guard; re-

cruited and served as captain, Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, war with Spain; adjutant general, Third Army Corps, at close of war; commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp on governor's staff; regent, Smithsonian Institution; trustee, Vermont Soldiers' Home; delegate at large, Republican National Convention, 1908; chairman Republican State convention, 1908; member of various State commissions; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-second to Sixty-seventh Congresses; twice elected to the United States Senate. Died December 17, 1930.

STEPHEN GEYER PORTER, THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

City solicitor of Allegheny, Pa.; chairman Republican State convention, 1912; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-second and each succeeding Congress; chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs; member Interparliamentary Union; member and chairman American delegation to Geneva International Conference on Opium; chairman Foreign Service Buildings Commission. Died June 27, 1930.

FLORIAN LAMPERT, SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

Merchant; city comptroller and commissioner of Oshkosh; sheriff of Winnebago County; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-fifth and each succeeding Congress. Died July 18, 1930.

EDGAR RAYMOND KIESS, SIXTEENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

School-teacher; business man; member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress. Died July 20, 1930.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Served with Gen. Robert E. Lee's army during the entire Civil War; thrice wounded; surrendered at Appomattox; school-teacher; lawyer; delegate to Democratic National Convention, 1880; Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina; president North Carolina Bar Association; trustee, University of North Carolina; director, Guilford Battle Ground Co.; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-second and each succeeding Congress. Died September 23, 1930.

WILLIAM CICERO HAMMER, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA

School-teacher; principal of two academies; lawyer; mayor, member of city council, and school commissioner of Asheboro; twice superintendent of public instruction; solicitor in the superior court; owner and editor of a newspaper; United States attorney; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-seventh and each succeeding Congress. Died September 26, 1930.

CHARLES FORREST CURRY, THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Engaged in agricultural and various business pursuits; lawyer; member of the California Legislature; superintendent of post-office station, San Francisco; clerk of San Francisco city and county; secretary of state of California; candidate for Governor of California; building and loan commissioner of California; representative to the Panama Pacific International Exposition; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress. Died October 10, 1930.

OTIS THEODORE WINGO, FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS

Lawyer; member of the State Senate of Arkansas; Member of the Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress. Died October 21, 1930.

JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE, SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Deputy collector of internal revenue, first New York district; city clerk of Brooklyn Borough; Member of the House of Representatives, Sixty-eighth and each succeeding Congress. Died November 27, 1930.

DAVID JOSEPH O'CONNELL, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Publisher; organizer and first secretary Twenty-eighth Ward Board of Trade and the Allied Board of Trade of Brooklyn; president of the Booksellers League of New York; delegate Democratic National Convention, 1920; Member of the Sixty-sixth Congress, and of the Sixty-eighth and each succeeding Congress. Died December 29, 1930.

Mrs. NORTON, a member of the Committee on Memorials, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

Then followed one minute of devotional silence.

Mr. Louis Annis sang A Prayer.

Hon. JAMES M. MEAD, Representative from the State of New York, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES M. MEAD OF NEW YORK

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, to-day, in keeping with one of our oldest traditions, the House assembles to commemorate the lives, character, and public services of those of our Members who have passed away during the last year.

Public men and women, in these times, are too often condemned, their motives misunderstood, and much evil attributed to their public acts. Therefore it is well for us to make a record of the splendid qualities these men possessed and to note the good they were able to accomplish.

We are profoundly stirred by a contemplation of the circumstances which bring us together to-day. A sense of deep solemnity overwhelms us as the unanswered roll call proceeds. It reminds us of roll calls of the past, in which they too participated with us. Their willing and vibrant response is but a memory now. Those were the roll calls of the living.

To-day no audible response is heard in this Chamber, but there is a response in the hearts of every Member—one that grips us through and through. This is the roll call of the dead.

A touch of deep sentiment fills us when we recall the memory of these men who only a short time ago sat with us here.

When I remember all
The friends, so linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!

Since we last assembled in like services, nine of our associates and two Members of the Senate have been called by the Divine Master of Men to His eternal home.

We do not meet to mourn, but, rather, to honor the memory of our departed colleagues, who by years of devoted public service merit and deserve the tribute we pay them.

These men, gifted above and beyond the lot of most mortals, had forged their way to leadership in the Congress and in the Nation. In this unusual group, endowed as they were with God's choicest gifts, could be found the eloquent orator, the talented debater, the courageous leader, the ideal representative of a great people. In their passing we have suffered an immeasurable loss, for oftentimes we looked to them for leadership and counsel. They richly merited our confidence and affection then; we gladly join to pay tribute to their sainted memory now—

It may be claimed for and said of them:
They were large figures in the life of the Nation;
They occupied commanding positions in this Chamber;
They left a deep and lasting impress on their day and generation.

They were statesmen in the broadest and truest sense of the word. Possessing a fine sense of justice and fairness, they strove to carry forward and onward the ideals for which the Republic was founded.

We can say of each one of them, honored as they were by being called to the public service in this great body, that they courageously embraced the opportunity and carried out the responsibilities of the trust reposed in them with singular zeal and devotion. Enrolled high on the tablets of a grateful Nation will be found the names of those whose memory we extol to-day.

This is not a day of sorrow or of mourning. It is rather a day of dedication—dedicating our hearts and minds to carry on the great work for which this instrumentality of government has been created.

In this historic Chamber where our sacred dead lived and served we pledge ourselves anew to carry forward and onward the sublime principles for which this Government was instituted.

Their names will be dealt with in the pages of this Record by friends and colleagues who through years of fellowship and close association are better qualified to do justice to their memory.

Nowhere else on earth have legislative bodies exhibited in more striking form the unselfish devotion to duty, the nobility of service, the grandeur of sympathy and counsel, in their tasks, to remedy evils, to protect the weak, to give new hope to the lowly, than in this body in which our comrades served so well.

To understand our age and the needs of our people, to raise their hopes, to better their lives, to preserve their free-

dom—this is our task; not one of politics, but one that commands itself to our very hearts and souls.

Congress, the greatest and most powerful of the legislative bodies in the world, is unlike many similar bodies of the Old World governments. Here our Members, whether of the majority or minority, have an opportunity to serve both in their respective committees as well as on the floor of the House and Senate. With a large part of our work of a non-partisan nature, accomplished in great measure by unanimous consent, or through bipartisan leadership, here opportunity is given to develop, and the individual Member may assume his full measure of responsibility in dealing with great public questions. By reason of this democratic system, aided by the zeal and devotion to the public weal of the membership, supported by the citizenship of the Republic, our principles of government, instituted by the founders, have survived while all about us governments have changed from one extreme to another. Throughout their service, these, our friends, by their loyalty and fidelity to the public service, have enhanced the standing of Congress in the estimate of our people.

Congress has always been the defender of human rights, the advocate of good government, the relentless foe of injustice, the custodian in some degree of the principles established here that made men free and governments righteous. Bitterly assailed at times, and rarely defended, the tasks of Congress and the responsibilities of its membership are not fully realized or often appreciated by the country.

The manifold duties of the Members of Congress, the exacting routine of the sessions, the oftentimes monotony of the committee work, are hidden from the record. Each Congress considers an amazing amount of work and performs a service of historic significance. Such is the verdict of its critics.

These men whom we memorialize to-day understood legislative procedure. They knew the rules and practices of Congress; they were experts on such problems as the tariff, appropriations, constitutional questions, military and naval problems, foreign affairs, and multitudinous other matters which, coupled with the duties of their office and the tasks of their districts, classed them among our most influential associates. We could ill afford to lose them. While they are gone from us now, their memory will always remain among our happiest recollections.

The greatest men are they who choose the right with invincible resolution; who resist all effort to allure them from their allegiance; who bear the heaviest burdens with a brave heart; who are calmest in the storm and fearless under the fire of opposition; and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on Almighty God is unfaltering. Such were these men who have left us the heritage of a good name and a noble memory.

Representing in part as I do here to-day you men and women with whom they were associated in legislative life, I pay this simple though inadequate tribute to their memory in your name and my own:

Farewell! that word has broken hearts
And blinded eyes with tears,—
Farewell! one stays—and one departs—
Between them roll the years.

Good-by! that word makes faces pale
And fills the soul with fears;
Good-by! two words that wring a wail
Which flutters down the years.

Adieu! such is the word for us—
'Tis more than word—'tis prayer,—
They do not part, who do part thus,
For God is everywhere.

And so, with affectionate hearts and warmest personal recollections, we bid them an official and fond farewell.

Mr. Blaine Cornwell sang Come Ye Blessed.

Hon. ROBERT LUCE, Representative from the State of Massachusetts, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS OF HON. ROBERT LUCE, OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. LUCE. We have set aside this day for tribute to the memory of eleven of our Members who have—

Drunk the cup a round or two before,
And one by one crept silently to rest.

Each of them was the center of a family circle that we may not invade with words other than those of sympathy. The bitter grief of kindred who loved the dead can not be assuaged by a stranger's pity. Yet if the burden of sorrow can be lightened even in small degree by the knowledge that others, too, are grieving, our sincere hope is that these ceremonies can help toward that end.

More confident is our hope that when Time, the Healer, has dulled the agony of loss, when Memory becomes a solace and a pride, what we say and do here will encourage the sorely afflicted to let gratitude for a life outweigh grief for a death.

We whom tears do not blind can already give the foremost place to rejoicing that these men lived, that ours was the fortune to know them, that they were our friends. The companionships here are among the most precious rewards for the sacrifices entailed by public service. No man comes here unless he has at least some of the qualities that commend a man to his fellows. The intimacies that result breed regard, esteem, sometimes even affection. When the ties are severed by death, we who remain mourn our loss; yet in the same breath can mingle grief and gratitude, prayer and praise.

It is but human to wish that these friendships might have lasted yet a while longer. More unselfish is our regret that our country has been robbed of further service by men of experience in public affairs, trained makers of law, skilled in statecraft, capable of more of usefulness to mankind. While the philosophers are doubtless right in saying that death is the sacrifice of the individual for the good of the race, in order that other individuals capable of higher usefulness may in turn take up the work, yet why some men should be cut off at the height of their powers is beyond finite understanding. We can not explain; we must accept.

Over against what might have been let us put what had been. Let us make proud record of high service. For this it is not necessary either to particularize or to be extravagant. To learn whether or not each of them had exceptional capacities, whether or not one and all they excelled in every virtue, would be as far from the mark as to inquire whether they were without the frailties common to mankind and whether none of them fell short of greatness. The important thing is that they were Members of the Congress of the United States. We may vary in abilities, we differ in judgment, we are not infallible, but there is remarkable unity of patriotic purpose here, and when the heat of controversy has fused our minds into perfected action, we believe our countrymen will grant that the massed result makes for the common welfare and honors all who have shared in its achievement.

To each of these men who have left us should go his share of the credit for this. In his heart he may not have felt credit his due. In such moments of discouragement as come to all of us, he may have thought himself a failure. Yet he was contributing all the time, even though unconsciously, to that total of wisdom out of which wise conclusion comes. He was exerting influence that through the medium of enacted law would affect the fortunes and the destinies of uncounted millions living or yet to be born, for influence has no bounds of time or space, influence is limitless and immortal. Do you doubt? Go to the Bureau of Standards and there, pressing your hands with varying force against the ends of a solid steel bar and looking through the eyepiece of a powerful microscope, you may watch the atoms your puny strength has set a-dancing. Stamp your foot and you make the stars tingle. So it is that he who here with voice or vote, whether in the obscurity of a committee room or in the light of this Chamber, has given expression to thought, has thereby set in motion a force that will never die. His body may return to dust but the effect of his work will be felt forever.

Who would dare to say that to these men themselves fate has been unkind? Who knows whether added years would have brought ease and happiness? Who knows whether reputation would have waxed or waned? The past, at least, was secure. Each could declare:

Not Heaven itself upon the past has power,
But what has been, has been, and I have had my hour.

They left us when they had reached perhaps the peak of their ambitions. In measure greater or less they had satisfied what Arnold has called "the highest earthly desire of the ripened mind, the desire of taking an active part in the great work of government." They had achieved standing, influence, power. They had won what men call success. Yet the joy of the race ends with the goal. After the victory it seems empty, barren. Then may come great weariness. The glamor vanishes. There remain the petty cares of daily toil, the griefs that come with advancing years, the waning of the faculties, the vanity of it all. To many a man death is but escape. Of many a man may be said, almost in felicitating mood, what Shelley said of dead John Keats:

Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not and torture not again.

In any case, the inevitable was but hastened. Although we may get small consolation from reflecting upon the myriad of mortals who have paid the debt of nature, yet if we can but realize that death is as normal as our nightly sleep, then perchance our own fears may be allayed and softened by our grief for those who have been called a little while before.

But if death be sleep, shall we awake? Ah, there's the tragic question—the question men have argued through all the 2,000 years since Cicero wrote of immortality, and then had argued through centuries upon centuries before. No orator, no scholar, no philosopher has ever answered that question with logic supported by the cold, hard facts that we group under the name of science. Yet, all through the ages men have persisted in reliance upon something within themselves, call it instinct, soul, whatever you will, which confirms their faith without resort to the measuring rod or the test tube, the microscope or the spectroscope. From Faith—the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen—springs the supreme confidence that if a man die, yet shall he live again.

What form his life may take has been concealed from us by an All-Wise Providence. The Buddhist looks forward to Nirvana, endless peace. The Mohammedan is incited to deeds of valor by the prospect of a sensuous paradise. Each Christian sect has its own dreams of the nature of Heaven. Nearly all religions agree that whether or not there be a period of purification, whether or not there be punishments and rewards, in the end there will be a better life than this. Here again Faith is our strength and comforter.

The twin of Faith is Hope. In the darkest hour of grief and distress she is beside us to help if only we will take her outstretched hand. Let me call on memory for one proof of this, culled from the garden of experience.

Some years ago I had been ill. Body racked by pain, mind sunk in gloom, soul dispirited, life seemed to have lost its worth. One of you bethought him of my plight and asked me to ride with him, hoping to divert me and so help convalescence. Hardly had we started when rain began to fall. The streets were drab and dreary. The parks were sodden and somber. The very sky wept as in despair.

Presently our aimless course took us across the river to the heights where bivouac the army of the dead. As we climbed the hill toward Arlington the clouds began to thin, and when we swung round among the myriad graves, passed the amphitheater, and came in view of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, behold, the sun broke through the shroud that for a time had robbed the world of its chief blessing and delight.

Would that I had the brush of a Turner to paint the scene that spread before us. Nothing more beautiful, more

wonderful, more glorious ever enthralled the spirit of man. All about us the delicate foliage of early spring, bejeweled with clinging raindrops. The green lowland stretching to the broad expanse of the Potomac. Beyond the river, amid the trees, that triumph of the builder's art—the Nation's tribute to the sainted Lincoln. Farther on, the public buildings, with the great dome of the Capitol in the distance, flanked by the multitude of walls and roofs that house a teeming city, all blended into a background so purified and glorified and made resplendent by the declining sun that it seemed as if we were looking at the marble mansions of the celestial city itself.

Above and beyond was the fleeing storm, black as night, with its huge billows of clouds madly rolling and tumbling after each other as if goaded by the demons of darkness toward the open arms of the engulfing sea, in wild haste to escape their relentless foe, mighty Jove himself, monarch of the skies.

In the very center of the scene towered the shaft men have reared to honor the name and symbolize the fame of the foremost American, George Washington, the shaft that points the way from earth to heaven. And over that shaft, seemingly almost touched by its tip, arched that most beautiful of all the wonders of nature—a perfect double rainbow, spanning the vault from edge to edge.

From times doubtless long, long before men made records has come down to us by word of mouth the belief that the seven-colored bow with which Nature paints the sky after a storm is God's way of inspiring us afresh with hope. So it was with me. So may it be with you.

The promise of the bow was kept. The next day was Easter Sunday, the day when the pagan world heralded the coming of spring, rejoicing that winter could not keep forever closed the door of Nature's tomb, the day when the Christian world commemorates the resurrection of the Son of God. With a glorious morning life began anew. Once more the soul denied the mind, triumphantly declaring—

There is no death; what seems so is transition.

Change, yes, and into what shape we know not; but unbounded shall be our hope, supreme our faith, that somehow, somewhere, we shall live again.

The Radiotone Quartette sang Nearer, My God, to Thee.

BENEDICTION

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following benediction:

And now may the grace, mercy, and peace of Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, abide with us all and keep us always. Amen.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

LEE SLATER OVERMAN

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, since the formation of our Government North Carolina has been represented in the Senate of the United States by many able and distinguished men whose high character, great ability, and lofty statesmanship have not only reflected distinct credit upon our Commonwealth but their services have also contributed immensely to our Nation's glory and greatness.

As shown by the Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 33 men have served in the United States Senate from North Carolina since the beginning of the First Congress, March 4, 1789, to the close of the Seventy-first Congress, March 4, 1931. During this period of 142 momentous years our Nation has made the most monumental progress ever known in all recorded history. Beginning with a population of less than 4,000,000 and 12 States represented in Congress, we have grown to a population of almost 123,000,000 and a total of 48 States.

This phenomenal progress of our Nation, which to-day leads the world in education, industry, finance, and in almost every important achievement, has been made possible by the wisdom of our governmental authorities and the security and stability of our National Government.

In the long list of truly great and useful men who have so signally served North Carolina in the Senate of the United States I doubt if anyone has surpassed Senator OVERMAN in the sterling character of services rendered or has held a closer place in the confidence, respect, and love of our people. Five times in succession Senator OVERMAN was elected United States Senator, and served for nearly 28 years. He was first elected by the legislature of our State. After his first election he encountered little opposition, proving definitely that his services were not only approved by the people of the State but that they were truly and deeply appreciated.

Senator OVERMAN, while a loyal party man, believing in the cardinal principles and doctrines of the Democratic Party, yet he was without partisan bitterness and narrowness. Judged by the things he wrought, the work accomplished, and the services rendered, Senator OVERMAN ranked with the foremost and greatest who have ever served our State. His entire life was filled with a high order of useful service to his family, his church, his State, and his Nation. His entire private and public life was without stain, spot, or blemish, and his every duty, both private and public, was discharged with signal ability and unsurpassed fidelity.

To me the death of Senator OVERMAN was a great personal loss. From the time I entered the Sixty-second Congress until the time of his death, a period of nearly 20 years, there was scarcely a day when Congress was in session that I did not see him, and on many and numerous occasions was helped by his kindness, experience, counsel, and wisdom.

Senator OVERMAN's home being in the district I have the honor to represent caused us to have a common interest in many matters of a public nature, and during the 20 years of our service together there was never the slightest friction or an unpleasant incident to mar our friendship. No Member of Congress could have had greater consideration or more kindly assistance than Senator OVERMAN extended to me during our exceedingly cordial and pleasant service together, and a vivid remembrance of which will ever be one of the most precious jewels of my life.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to pay a final tribute to our beloved Senator from North Carolina, LEE SLATER OVERMAN. I was appointed by you as a member of the committee from this House to attend the last rites of our friend and colleague in North Carolina. On that sad but beautiful occasion the entire State paid a mute and glorious homage unequalled in its history. No living hero ever returned to the bosom of his people in greater glory. It was a lovely praise to a man of action and achievement who had acquired that greatest of all attributes, the genius to be loved.

Long years of service had given him prestige in the Senate, and he exercised a pronounced influence on all national legislation during his tenure of office. He was truly a leader without show or ostentation, and his great ability was well understood by his coworkers, but the real secret of his power was deep-rooted in the hearts of his fellowmen. He lived by the principle that what we do for ourselves will die with us, but that which we do for others is eternal and will never die. He was always interested in helping his colleagues in both Houses of Congress in all matters of legislation, and I personally know of the great work he did for his State and Nation, for which he did not always receive his fair share of credit. The only reward he sought and desired was that inner satisfaction of achievement of helping his fellowman which so eloquently speaks true nobility.

The death of our beloved Senator marks the passing of a distinguished American type. He was a shining example of the chivalrous Christian statesman of the old South. During many years, and even before he entered the Halls of Congress, I have known him intimately and devotedly, and I feel that I can speak of him almost as a son speaks of his father.

Achievement and power never changed the sweet temper of his real self. Had he been permitted to finish his service to his country and had he ever returned to private life, he would not have been demoted to the ranks of the average American citizen, for he never rose above them. His only emblem of sovereignty was the coronal of a free-born American citizen, and he firmly believed that no prince, potentate, or electorate could add to or detract from that honor. He died in the line of duty; he never failed, but always kept the faith. His legion of friends came from every rank and walk of life. They were all his people, and he desired no greater reward in life than the golden treasure of their good will and affection.

There is little need for me to relate any of his achievements in the service of his State and Nation. Those works alone can speak more eloquently for him than the tongue of any man. They will endure forever, while his greatest monument is deeply graven in the hearts of his fellowmen. He lived a life of immaculate purity. Within the sacred circle of his home no man was ever more blessed with the utter devotion of a noble wife, the passionate love of his daughters, and the sincere affection of his grandchildren and relatives. The absolute beauty of his life tells us why the interest of his fellow countrymen will always be touched with the warm light of love.

He builded well. The Supreme Architect of the Universe has come to look upon the work of His apprentice, and seeing that the trestle board is clean, and being well pleased, has invited him to take a part in the building of "that spiritual temple, not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Mercy and truth are met together:
Righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

FRANK LESTER GREENE

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the memorial address of Hon. FRANK C. PARTRIDGE on the life, character, and public service of Hon. FRANK L. GREENE, late Senator from Vermont. The address is as follows:

FRANK LESTER GREENE, son of Lester Bruce and Mary Elizabeth (Hoadley) Greene, was born in St. Albans, February 10, 1870. The family removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1873, where the elder Greene, as secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was for some years intimately associated with the late Peter M. Arthur, the noted grand chief of the order. Here the first two years of GREENE's brief schooling were passed. In 1878, his father being stricken with a fatal illness with which he lingered nine years, the family, now increased by an infant son, returned to St. Albans.

From that time young GREENE, being 8 years old, was put to all kinds of honorable labor in order to help support the family and keep himself in school a little while longer. He sold newspapers on the streets; ran errands; was janitor in a store, opening it early in the morning and taking care of fires, etc.; shoveled paths in the wintertime; worked on a farm in vacations; learned to weave cane seats in chairs; and went about from house to house soliciting and doing this kind of work. By this means, and the ceaseless labors of a noble mother, he was kept in school until he was 13 years old, when, practically the last cent gone, on September 3, 1883, the lad went to work as an errand boy in the auditing department of the Central Vermont Railway, and his school days were over. Having studied shorthand during spare time for several years, the boy was transferred to the general freight department of the railroad in 1884 and made a stenographer there, shorthand writers in those days being few. From this position he made his way to be chief clerk of the department in 1887.

Owing to the lack of advanced schooling, he purchased books of general information and studied far into the night hours in order to bring his education up to something like a fair standard, and he regularly entered himself in a leading lawyer's office and read law in every hour at his command for three years on the same lines as if he were to take the examination for admission to the bar, which he never did, however, simply following his chosen newspaper profession with this additional equipment for a study of public affairs.

As early as 1888 GREENE began occasional newspaper work, and soon became a regular correspondent for the Boston Globe, the Troy Northern Budget, and the Rutland Herald besides doing other work for other papers. March 1, 1891, he began his career as a newspaperman in permanent employment by entering the service of the St. Albans Daily Messenger as local reporter. Upon reorganization of that publishing company January 1, 1892, he was made associate editor of the Messenger, and September 18, 1899,

he was made editor. He made a 6-month tour of Europe in 1893 and contributed daily letters descriptive of his travels and observations to the *Messenger* during his absence. For several years he furnished a "Vermont letter" for the Sunday edition of the *Boston Globe* that became a well-known feature of Vermont news service. He was once treasurer of the Vermont Press Association and served two terms (1904-5) as its president.

He was early interested in public affairs and held the office of secretary of the St. Albans Board of Trade for many years. He was more or less active in various ways in public affairs, and was for a long time previous to the organization of the St. Albans city government chairman of the Republican town committee. As a lad he carried a torch in a Boys' Blaine and Logan Club in an old-time rally in 1884, and when in 1892 he was able to cast his first vote he organized and was made president of a Republican First Voters' Club in St. Albans that numbered over a hundred young men "started right." He was at one time secretary of the Young Men's Republican Club of Vermont, an organization that cut a somewhat influential figure in its day, and took great interest in the propagation of the ideas of progress and reform in State politics that it advocated. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the Republican State convention of 1910 and prepared the draft of the platform, and was chairman of the Vermont Republican convention in 1914. He was elected alternate at large to the Republican National Convention of 1904, and was delegate at large to the Republican National Convention of 1908 at Chicago.

Mr. GREENE was chosen one of the aides on the staff of the chief marshal at the celebration of the centennial of St. Albans in 1888. In 1891 he was one of the aides to the chief marshal in the celebration at Bennington of the centennial anniversary of Vermont's admission to statehood. He was toastmaster at the Fish and Game League banquet at Isle La Motte attended by President McKinley in 1897. He was one of the committee of escort for Vice President Theodore Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to Isle La Motte September 6, 1901. On that latter occasion he was with Mr. Roosevelt at the home of Lieut. Gov. Nelson W. Fisk when news of the assassination of President McKinley was received. Mr. GREENE was selected for the Vermont Day orator at the Jamestown Exposition in 1909, but declined the honor.

In 1906 he served by appointment of Gov. Fletcher D. Proctor as chairman of the State commission to examine the normal schools, and in 1908, by appointment of Gov. George H. Prouty, was a member of the State commission to prepare proposals of amendment to the constitution of Vermont. Mr. GREENE was also commissioned by Gov. John A. Mead to be one of the delegates representing Vermont at the meeting of the National Civic Federation, held in Washington, D. C.

Mr. GREENE wrote many special articles for newspapers and periodicals in addition to his daily grind of editorial work, and was the compiler of the much-complimented pamphlet on Vermont that was distributed by the State commission at the Jamestown Exposition in 1909. He was selected by the State publicity bureau to make the official reply to the much-discussed "Rossier" article, the circulation of which in metropolitan newspapers was doing so much to injure the good name of the State.

He made occasional public speeches and in this capacity he appeared on the platform in probably 175 towns in Vermont and in Montreal, New York, Providence, R. I., Hartford, Conn., Boston, Mass., Manchester and Concord, N. H., Worcester, Mass., and other cities.

He enlisted in Company B, First Vermont National Guard, October 4, 1888, and served successively in the various grades of rank (with the exception of first lieutenant) from private to captain, inclusive. As captain of Company B, he took the command to Montreal in 1897 upon the invitation of the Sixth Fusiliers of that city and participated in the celebration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, afterwards responding to the toast, "The President of the United States," at the ceremonial luncheon given at the Windsor Hotel. Company B was the only command of blue coats on British soil on that occasion and the fact was commented on by the *London Times*.

Upon the call of President McKinley for volunteers in the war with Spain he offered his services, raised and recruited Company B, First Infantry Vermont Volunteers, and was commissioned its captain, being mustered into the United States service May 16, 1898. During the war he served for some time as adjutant general of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. He was mustered out of the United States service with his regiment November 5, 1898, being confined at the time to his bed with what threatened to be a fatal illness of typhoid fever contracted in a southern camp. He was thereafter commissioned aide-de-camp with rank of colonel to date from October 15, 1898, upon the personal staff of Gov. Edward C. Smith and designated, by seniority of appointment, chief of staff.

He was proposed for colonel of the First Infantry, Vermont National Guard, in 1899; adjutant general in 1900; secretary of state in 1907; and governor in 1910; but was not inclined to accept public office during that period.

In 1919 Mr. GREENE went with the Military Affairs Committee of the House on a trip through the battlefields of France. The tour was an extensive one, also taking in the service of supply in the sections back of the front, the purpose being to familiarize the committee with conditions in connection with the reorganization of the Army following the World War. On this trip Mr. GREENE went into Germany and Belgium, and later saw a good deal

of Nice, Monte Carlo, and other French cities for the second time. He returned home after about six weeks abroad.

Senator GREENE received from Norwich University in 1908 the honorary degree of master of arts "in recognition of your accomplishments in literature and your services in promotion of the general welfare." In 1915 the same university conferred on him the degree of doctor of laws.

He was elected to the Sixty-second Congress to fill the unexpired term of the late David J. Foster; reelected to the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, and Sixty-seventh Congresses as Representative from the first district of Vermont; and was elected to the Sixty-eighth Congress as United States Senator in place of Hon. Carroll S. Page, who retired because of ill health. He was again elected to the Senate in 1928 for the term ending in 1935.

While in the House he devoted himself exclusively to the work of the Committee on Military Affairs and participated in all national-defense legislation for some time previous to, during, and since the World War. During the latter part of his service in the House he was a member of the much-anathematized "steering committee," or higher council of the House Republican organization. Upon taking his seat in the Senate he was given good committee assignments, including Military Affairs. When the Senate organized for the Sixty-ninth Congress Senator GREENE was made chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

He was a member of the Sons of Veterans, United States of America, and had held various offices in the order. He was twice (1892 and 1894) unanimously elected commander of the division of Vermont.

He was a member of the United Spanish War Veterans and was the first commander of Sergt. William H. Sullivan Camp, No. 7, of St. Albans. In 1906 he was elected department commander of the Department of Vermont.

He was a member of the Vermont Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and a holder of the medal of honor voted by the national society for Spanish War service. He had been president and had held various offices in the State society.

He was a member of the Vermont Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, and was its first commander.

He was a member of the various Masonic bodies up to and including the commandery of Knights Templar and the Mystic Shrine, and had from time to time held offices in the various organizations, and served a term (1897-98) as the worshipful master of Englesby Lodge, No. 84, Free and Accepted Masons, at St. Albans.

He was a member and had held several offices in the Vermont Historical Society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Vermont Fish and Game League.

He was an honorary member of the Vermont Veterans' Association of Boston and a member of Champlain Country Club and the Owl Club of St. Albans, St. Albans Rotary Club, the St. Albans Rod and Gun Club, and Lakeside Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. He also had belonged to the National Press Club and the Army and Navy Club, of Washington.

He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington from 1917 to 1923, and was a trustee of the Vermont Soldiers' Home and Lyndon Institute.

He married Jessie Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ahira S. Richardson, of St. Albans, February 20, 1895, and three children have been born to them—Richardson, Dorothy, and Stuart.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, when FRANK L. GREENE became a Member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress I had the good fortune to meet him soon after his arrival, as we both lived at the same hotel. It was there that I learned to know and appreciate the rare qualities of heart and mind which he so eminently possessed.

The acquaintance thus early begun soon ripened into a sincere and lasting friendship. Even after he was advanced to the Senate to become one of the real great men in that body he never forgot his old friends in the House. For many years, after every November election, I would receive from him a cordial letter of congratulation. Even after his distressing accident the letters of congratulation and good wishes would come. They are carefully preserved and rank high among the cherished memories which cluster around my long experience in the House of Representatives.

Senator GREENE was a practical man, rich in that intellectual treasure which, for want of a better name, we call common sense. Love of truth, lofty patriotism, moral courage, fearlessness, forgetfulness of self, absolute sincerity, and love of humanity constituted the basic foundations of his character.

He had a clear, analytical mind, and few speakers could say as much and impress their view more distinctly upon their audience. Possessing in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of all who knew him, his speeches on every public question were received with marked attention, and if

any doubted the wisdom of his conclusions, there were none who questioned the sincerity of his motives.

Senator GREENE served in the National Guard for many years. He was in the war with Spain, serving as captain of his company. He was adjutant general of the Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, and at the close of the war was commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of Vermont.

He was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs in both the House and the Senate, and as a member of that important committee he soon attained an enviable prominence. Thoroughly familiar with all the details relating to the conduct and management of the United States Army, there was no Member in either branch of Congress who exerted greater influence in all legislative matters in relation to our military establishment.

When he was elected to the United States Senate in 1922, FRANK GREENE carried with him to that body over 10 years' experience as a leading legislator in the House of Representatives, and few men have ever entered the Senate better equipped for usefulness and service.

FRANK GREENE has passed away, but he is not forgotten. He left behind him no great treasures in worldly possessions, but he has bequeathed to his family and his friends that greatest of all earthly legacies, "An honored name, the memory of earnest deeds well done."

* Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
In action faithful, and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no private end,
Who gained no title, and who lost no friend.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, the passing of Senator FRANK L. GREENE removes from public life and service to the people of Vermont an able man and a lovable personality.

Born from the common folks he loved and served so well, he kept the faith with them and followed the best traditions of his State. Deprived of an education in school after the age of 13 years by family reverses, he commenced a process of self-education and became a ready and polished writer and a lover of all that was best in the literature of his day. He began life as an errand boy, worked as a clerk, a stenographer, a newspaper reporter, and finally became the editor of a daily newspaper.

He participated in the civic activities of his State, recruited a company for the Spanish War and served as its commanding officer. Upon being mustered out he was commissioned as a colonel on the staff of the Governor of Vermont.

Elected to Congress he served 11 years in the House, where his genial and lovable qualities endeared him to all his colleagues, Republicans and Democrats alike. He was a storyteller without a peer, with a repertoire of clean wholesome tales that held the close attention of all when told in his inimitable manner.

Elected to the Senate in 1922, he entered upon a career that promised to make him a leader in that great legislative body. This was cut short by an unfortunate accident. He continued his duties under most trying conditions with a determination that won the admiration of all.

No legislator of this generation had more warm and devoted friends. When the news of his passing spread through the House his former colleagues spontaneously paid generous tribute to his rare personal qualities. It was his custom, even after the fateful accident, to remember his former colleagues of both political parties with letters of congratulation after each election, and with notes of sympathy when ill fate overtook them or members of their families. He never forgot anyone in extending courtesies that came from the heart.

Senator GREENE was firm in his political convictions, never surrendering a principle, but generous and warm-hearted to those who differed with him. He served his constituents with a zeal and a faithfulness seldom matched. He was truly a gentleman of the old school.

He was a convincing and apt speaker and had the faculty of maintaining the respect and attention of those in his

audience who did not agree with his views on public questions. He always gave the reasons for his conclusions, and they were accepted as worthy of consideration by the elements in his audience hostile to his convictions. In this respect his ability resembled that of President Roosevelt. He would always take the side on a public question that he considered right, regardless of its unpopularity, and his convictions were often justified by time.

When I came to Congress he was unselfishly helpful in assistance. He was generous with his time and kindly and helpful with advice. I owe much to his help. To me his death comes as a personal loss.

It has been well said that the mold in which nature casts her noblemen is not frequently used, but it was used in the case of FRANK L. GREENE.

Mr. BRIGHAM. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of December 17, 1930, in St. Albans, the city he always called his home, the life of Senator FRANK LESTER GREENE came to a close. This event brought deepest sorrow, not alone to his own family circle, but to the people of Vermont, whom he had served so long and so faithfully, and to those who had served with him in the councils of the Nation.

If we consult the biographical sketch of Senator GREENE, we find the following outline of his life: Born in St. Albans, Vt., February 10, 1870. He left the public school at the age of 13, because of family reverses, and became an errand boy in the audit office of the Central Vermont Railway. He studied shorthand in leisure hours, and a year later became stenographer in the general freight department, being subsequently promoted chief clerk and holding that position until 1891, when he entered the newspaper business as reporter for the St. Albans Daily Messenger. He became assistant editor in 1892 and editor in 1899. The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by Norwich University in 1908 and doctor of laws in 1915. He served in the Vermont National Guard from October 4, 1888, to 1900, rising from private to captain. He recruited Company B, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, in the war with Spain, and was mustered into United States service as its captain, serving for a time as adjutant general, Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. At the close of the war he was commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor of Vermont. In 1895 he married Jessie Emma Richardson, who, with a daughter and two sons, survive him. He never sought nor held an elective office until he became a candidate for the Sixty-second Congress to serve the unexpired term of the late David J. Foster, July 30, 1912. He was returned to succeeding Congresses until he was elected as United States Senator for the term ending March 3, 1929. He was reelected for the term ending March 3, 1935.

This outline does not say that FRANK GREENE came from fine old New England ancestry. His forbears played their part in fighting their country's battles and in shaping the affairs of town, State, and Nation. They did not hand on to him wealth, but something better—a good name, a fine sense of honor, a strong and vigorous body, an alert and eager mind, which, coupled with a desire for education, enabled him by home study and by experience in the world of affairs to acquire the education which was denied him in his youth, and then a part of his inheritance was a magic gift of phrase which made it possible for him to charm reader or hearer with what he wrote or said. With this equipment and with ambition to make use of it, and with a gift for friendship possessed by few men, FRANK GREENE had open to him in this country of ours, where the channels of opportunity are not closed by any distinctions of class or wealth, a career which was destined to take him to the Senate of the United States.

When he became a candidate for Congress in 1912 his hold upon the affections of the people of his native city was such that a Greene club, made up of men from all walks of life, was organized to promote his candidacy. Seldom has a candidate received such cordial and enthusiastic support as

was accorded FRANK GREENE in his first campaign for political office. His hold upon the people of the State during his 11 years' service in the House became so great that when a vacancy occurred in the Senate his candidacy for the position was unopposed.

The late Senator Burton told me that in his opinion FRANK GREENE, when he was elected to the Senate, had before him the brightest future of any man in Washington. He had won a reputation among his colleagues in the House for good judgment, courage, and dependability; he was a gifted speaker, and his State was sure to keep him in the Senate for the remainder of his life.

But fate was to decree otherwise. On the night of February 16, 1924, while walking with Mrs. Greene on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, a stray shot from a gun battle between a gang of bootleggers and a group of revenue agents struck him and inflicted the wound which was ultimately to cause his death. Senator GREENE made a heroic struggle to regain his health. His mind was unaffected and he thought as clearly as ever, but his marvelous gift of speech was impaired and never restored. During these trying years only those who were closely associated with Senator GREENE can know how difficult it was for him to carry on with the handicap of his affliction. But no one heard him complain. He was always cheerful and hopeful, and flashes of his old-time humor would come to enliven his conversation. During these difficult years the tender, devoted, and sympathetic care which Mrs. Greene gave her husband contributed in no small degree to making it possible for him to carry on the exacting duties of his great office with such satisfaction to the people of his State that his reelection came as a matter of course. Although his voice was not heard in debate after his accident, his votes in the Senate register his good judgment and his courage in voting according to his sense of right and justice rather than at the suggestion of political expediency.

If we are to appraise the work of FRANK GREENE in the Congress of the United States, we must go behind the published record. In a letter to a friend he said:

From the outset in Congress two things were open to me—either committee work or activities on the floor. I chose committee work. As a result I am never on the floor during long periods of time, except to cast my vote, and so nothing will be heard of me outside of my own State.

No man in Congress was better fitted for debate on the floor than was FRANK GREENE. In fact, he would have been an ideal floor leader. This would have brought him nationwide publicity and would have been pleasing to those of his constituents who judge their representatives in Washington by what they see in the newspaper headlines. But FRANK GREENE chose committee work because he saw an opportunity to do more for his country if he mastered the detail of the problems of one of the great committees of the Congress and became a recognized authority along the lines of the legislation which it handled than if he devoted his time to activities on the floor.

He chose the Military Affairs Committee because of his interest in the problems of national defense and his experience in the militia of his State and in the war with Spain. If the intimate history of the proceedings of the House Military Affairs Committee during the World War could be written, the work FRANK GREENE did for his country during that great crisis would stand out as an everlasting monument to his memory.

During this period his party was in the minority in the Congress and his position on the Military Affairs Committee was with the minority group, but party politics played no part in determining the actions of FRANK GREENE at such a time. He was first and always an earnest advocate of the policy he thought would help to win the war. And when the war was over he worked unceasingly for a national policy of defense which would prepare his country to protect herself if ever again attacked.

The Nation joins his own Vermont in sincere expressions of sorrow that one so well equipped for the public service,

one so sincere in his devotion to the welfare of his country, should have passed away in the prime of life. His friends here in a very real sense share in the sorrow of his devoted wife and family.

In the intimate association which we have with our colleagues in the House and in the Senate we associate with each of them some characteristic by which we come to know them. If I were to name the distinguishing characteristic of FRANK LESTER GREENE, I would say, from what I have heard from the lips of his colleagues, that he was appreciated not alone for his worth as a statesman but he was the best-loved man in the Congress of the United States.

STEPHEN GEYER PORTER

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted to all Members in connection with the memorial exercises to our deceased colleagues, I include the following resolution adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

HON. STEPHEN G. PORTER

Memorial resolution upon the death of Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER, adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives January 14, 1931

Resolved, That the committee, bowing before the Divine Will in the death of the Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER, its chairman for more than 11 years, desires to record its appreciation of his brilliant career in the service of the Nation. Appointed head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs upon the organization of the Sixty-sixth Congress in 1919, he was called to direct the legislative work in connection with the country's foreign policy in the crucial period of reconstruction at the close of the World War.

Mr. PORTER introduced the House resolution declaring the termination of a state of war existing between the United States and the Imperial German Government, likewise a resolution terminating the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Government, and restoring friendly relations. These resolutions passed the House and the Senate and were signed by the President July 2, 1921.

On November 7, 1921, he was appointed by President Harding to represent the House of Representatives as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and was assigned to the chairmanship of the subcommittee on the Pacific and Far Eastern question. He took an active part in the deliberations of the conference, which decided that moral and not physical force would insure a lasting peace among nations.

On February 9, 1922, he was appointed to represent the United States on the Pan American Economic Commission, and on August 1, 1922, he represented the United States at the Centennial of Brazilian Independence. Mr. PORTER's broad experience as a Member of Congress during the pre-war and reconstruction periods made logical his election and appointment for this and many other delicate and important duties.

He was the author of the resolution remitting the balance in China's Boxer indemnity in 1924. He introduced the resolution creating the Foreign Service Buildings Commission, became its chairman, and until his death was engaged in directing this vast construction enterprise.

An outstanding achievement was Mr. PORTER's activity on the narcotic question, and in which he made the greatest strides toward the suppression of the illicit international traffic of habit-forming drugs. What he achieved in the direction is the greatest accomplishment in the interest of humanity over the civilized world.

At the time of his death he was dean of the Pennsylvania delegation, being so elected by the other 35 Representatives from his State.

An indefatigable worker, he rendered a patriotic service to his country in various capacities and held the office of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for a greater length of time than any of his predecessors.

Conscious of the Nation's loss in the death of Mr. PORTER, the members of this committee individually mourn his passing as the passing of a friend and patriotic coworker whose memory they hold in affectionate esteem. As a further mark of respect it is directed that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the committee, and that a copy be transmitted to his family.

EDMUND F. ERK,
CYRENUS COLE,
J. CHARLES LINTHICUM,
FRANKLIN F. KORELL,
Subcommittee.

Attest:

FRANK S. CISNA,
Clerk Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ERK. Mr. Speaker, we are not here so much to mourn as to express admiration for the splendid lives that were led by those in whose memory we have met and by express-

ing our appreciation of the great work done by these splendid Americans.

I speak with a reverent sense of the dignity of the occasion and with devout appreciation of the gentle sentiments that inspired it. My task would be wholly unshadowed were it not for apprehensive thoughts as to my ability to portray justly the great and noble character of your departed colleague—your friend and my friend—the Hon. STEPHEN G. PORTER. Even these are in a measure soothed when I recall that my omissions will be filled by your knowledge of his virtues, and that the imperfections of my portrayal will be more than supplied by your vivid memories of his living presence.

I take courage in the belief, there is no such thing as death. "He who makes the ear, shall he not hear? He who makes the eye, shall he not see? He who inspired this faith, shall he not fulfill it?"

Expressing the views of Bryan on immortality:

I shall not believe that this life is extinguished. If the Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn and make it to burst forth from its prison walls, will He leave neglected in the earth the soul of a man, who was made in the image of his Creator? If he stoops to give to the rosebush, whose withered blossoms float upon the breeze, the sweet assurance of another springtime, will He withhold the words of hope from the sons of men when the frosts of winter come? If matter, mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the imperial spirit of man suffer annihilation after it has paid a brief visit, like a royal guest, to this tenement of clay?

Rather let us believe that He, who in His apparent prodigality wastes not the raindrop, the blade of grass, or the evening's sighing zephyr, but makes them all to carry out His plans, has given immortality to the mortal.

Next to the ties of kinship are those of friendship. Our acquaintances stand in one classification, our friends in another. In early life we are less discriminating than we are in our more mature years. The distinction between acquaintances and friends is not so marked as it is when we come to properly evaluate that which constitutes true friendship. It is also true that as we grow older those that come within the restricted area of true friends become dearer to us as we repose in them all our confidence and affection.

Men have repeatedly risen to heights of great power and service to their fellows, not so much by reason of their own inherent genius or gifts as by the encouragement of some noble soul with whom they have consorted and who gave to them both impulse and inspiration. Mr. PORTER was such to me. Our friendship for each other was a holy and sacred thing. It is characterized by affinity of soul. It is one of the choicest privileges God permits mankind to enjoy. We meet day by day men and women who are impoverished, so far as material possessions are concerned, and yet who are rich beyond the dreams of avarice in the wealth of friendships they hold. These radiant souls are so compellingly attractive that wherever they go they draw within the charmed circle of their influence those who acknowledge the sovereignty of their affection. The most utterly noble and heroic example of friendship the world contains is that of Jesus, of whom it is written that "Having loved His own, He loved them unto the end." From His divine life proceeded those memorable words, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends." What this Master of men has done to generate and promote friendship among people of diverse minds is evident in a world fellowship that calls itself by His sacred name. He has created a brotherhood unrestricted by race, language, or tradition. He encourages us to believe that the sacred ties of friendship are not severed even by death itself. He lifts our vision to behold an eternal Father, whose dominating purpose concerning His children is an incomparable love. In His own person He discloses the finest type of friendship of which the world has knowledge. It is belief in the power of this sublime friendship that compels us to believe in the ultimate consummation of an universal brotherhood.

I had the good fortune to be associated with Mr. PORTER over a period of 20 years and during those years it was all

teamwork. Together we pulled the van over many rocky roads and narrow paths. In each instance the goal so sought was in the interest of the Nation and the public welfare.

Mr. PORTER was not only a Representative in Congress, but over a period of 11 years he served as chairman of that important and powerful committee, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, holding the position for a greater length of time than any of his predecessors.

He was chairman of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission which is engaged in acquiring office buildings and residences in the capitals and larger cities of foreign nations for the use of the Foreign Service of the United States. Over a period of 120 years our Government sought to own its own property in the foreign capitals of the world. Over this great span of time legislation after legislation was introduced in the hope of meeting the requirements, but all failed to become law. Since the enactment of the Porter bill, some three years ago, over 40 projects are either completed or under way. There are possibly 300 more to cover.

Mr. PORTER was also dean of the State delegation, so elected by the other 35 Congressmen of the State. I need not remind you as to his activity on the narcotic question and in which he made the greatest strides toward the suppression of the illicit international traffic in habit-forming drugs. What he accomplished some day the world will better understand. I dare say what he achieved on the subject is the greatest accomplishment in the interest of humanity over the civilized world.

Pennsylvania has had no more honor paid to any of its Members of Congress than to Mr. PORTER, and none of them have so distinguished themselves by careful study of the congressional problems that were presented to them. Mr. PORTER became the recognized authority on foreign affairs in the Congress of the United States. I need not acquaint you with his score of other activities, local, national, and international. His counsel was sought by five Presidents of the United States.

In the height of his glory—much too soon for all of us—fate called him hence to receive his reward. His physical vision has departed; in time his face may melt away from view and even from mind, but what he accomplished here will live after him. His achievements and his good name will survive beyond the grave.

Mr. PORTER's splendid qualities of mind and heart endeared him to us all. I can never forget the unfailing kindnesses and courtesies he accorded me. His splendid abilities were tempered and seasoned by an unfailing and kindly humor which lent genial sunshine and warmth to all his words and deeds. He invested all he did with the charm of a rare and most gracious personality. He performed for others a service of the highest and most outstanding character, and we, who have survived his departure, can perform no finer service than to keep alive and vivid in our minds and hearts the story of his life and the chronicle of his achievements. The sorrow that his passing has thus sustained may be softened only by the memory of his splendid deeds and character. His aim in life was to be of service to his friends and to humanity; and, after all is said and done, such service is God's greatest religion; it is Christianity in itself.

The influence of Mr. PORTER's life and character can not die with him. His spirit will hover over us and will suffuse itself into the thoughts and the hearts and the doings of men for years and years to come. Nor here alone will it be potent. It has overspread the Nation. It has gone to the uttermost parts of the earth. Everywhere it will remain a force for the uplifting of mankind.

The rains descend, but who can tell what valleys the mountain rivulet will fertilize? The sunshine glorifies the hill, the field, and the valley, but who can tell where will spring the flowers that will suck in the sweetness of light and gather their colors from its beams? The storm winds scatter the seeds of tree and grass and flower, but who may know where they will clothe the earth with verdure or where the forest and the orchard grow?

While many problems arise before us, and will continually arise anew as our Nation presses forward in its works of achievement, there is no one amongst us to-day that does not feel that our national life is dedicated to a high mission, which will compass about far generations and distant climes with its blessings and assure to us and our descendants the best gifts ever bestowed by our Creator on man according to our virtue and our wisdom. Let us leave, then, to history the things of difference which have passed away and speak of those great qualities of STEPHEN G. PORTER which made a deep impression upon all who had the good fortune to know him and which will not pass away but return to us all a generous heritage.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, I should feel remiss in my duty and obligations did I not have a few words to say about my esteemed and departed friend, STEPHEN G. PORTER, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

He came to the Sixty-second Congress at the same time I entered it. Our friendship began at that time and lasted so long as he lived, and when he passed away I accompanied the remains to his home town and saw them laid to rest on the sunny side of one of Pittsburgh's many hills.

We served on the same committee, the Foreign Affairs of the House, for some twenty years. During the war and the reconstruction days following he was always desirous of aiding and passing good legislation in the interest of the people.

As chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee he was lenient, considerate, and never tried to force his views upon the members. As chairman of the Foreign Service Buildings Commission he traveled in many climes, having for his first interest those sections which were unhealthy and not well provided for. In the years to come many Americans traveling abroad and viewing the beautiful structures belonging to the United States will naturally recall the gentleman from Pennsylvania whose deep interest and hard work largely inaugurated this plan of construction.

His work on narcotics at the Geneva conference of the League of Nations will stand out as one of his most momentous efforts, and the bill which he sponsored and which became a law while he was sick and disabled is the most progressive piece of legislation for the control of narcotics upon our statute books. In this work he was internationally known as one of the men who had done more for the control of the narcotic evil than any other man of the American Congress.

FLORIAN LAMPERT

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Speaker, in these memorial exercises we pay tribute to the memory of the nine Members of this body who died during the past year.

It is my privilege to represent in this branch of Congress the district formerly represented by FLORIAN LAMPERT, one of the deceased Members of this House, whom we honor to-day.

The death of FLORIAN LAMPERT took from the membership of Congress a beloved and efficient public servant.

FLORIAN LAMPERT was born July 8, 1863, at West Bend, Wis., and died July 18, 1930, at Chicago Heights Hospital.

Mr. LAMPERT's father was a mason contractor. After a short school career, young LAMPERT became a helper in his father's trade. As a young man he located at Oshkosh, Wis., now the largest city of the sixth congressional district.

Shortly after coming to Oshkosh he secured employment in a shoe store, where he learned the shoemaker trade, and from a shoemaker he evolved into a shoe merchant. He early became interested in politics. He served as comptroller of his city for three years, as sheriff of his county for two years, and as one of the three commissioners of the city of Oshkosh for four years.

During the late war he was chairman of the Winnebago County Draft Board, serving without pay.

In November, 1918, Mr. LAMPERT was elected to fill the unexpired term of Congressman James H. Davidson, de-

ceased, and at the same time he was also elected to the full term. He was reelected for five successive terms. Mr. LAMPERT took his seat in this Chamber at the beginning of the short term of the Sixty-fifth Congress. In the Sixty-sixth Congress he received several important committee assignments: Committee on the District of Columbia, Committee on Patents, Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and the Committee on the Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, of which latter committee he was made chairman. Mr. LAMPERT also served as chairman of the special aircraft committee, appointed after the war, to investigate the whole aircraft situation. This committee functioned for about two years and made a report to Congress, and many of the recommendations contained in its report have been written into the aircraft statutes of the Nation.

As chairman of the Patents Committee of this House Mr. LAMPERT rendered valuable services to the patent branch of our Government. During his chairmanship, largely as the result of his efforts, a law was passed for the reorganization of the Patent Office. This law, calling for such reorganization, was a "bone of contention" in Congress for many years, and provided for additional clerk hire and increased salaries to trained technical examining experts, and thereby enabling the Patent Office to retain such services in competition with the high salaries offered and paid by private corporations.

Mr. LAMPERT's training as a member of the municipal government of the city of Oshkosh peculiarly fitted him for service on the Committee on the District of Columbia of this House, and there can be no doubt at all but that the District of Columbia Committee was his favorite and pet committee and to which he gave untiring and valuable service. On this committee he was a champion of policemen, firemen, and other municipal employees of the city of Washington. It was through his untiring efforts that legislation was enacted increasing the salaries of such employees, and also legislation that contributed to the general welfare of the people of the city of Washington.

Mr. LAMPERT was an outspoken opponent of municipal "blue laws," and he vigorously opposed every effort to make Washington, the Capital of our Nation, a "puritanical city."

During the World War Mr. LAMPERT gave four sons to the service of his country, one of them making the supreme sacrifice.

Coming to Congress immediately after the cessation of that great conflict, he was mindful and appreciative of the hardships and sacrifices of the soldiers of the Great War. He immediately took a deep interest in the soldiers' welfare and the welfare of their dependents, and worked untiringly, doing everything possible through legislation to alleviate and lessen the burdens and sufferings that had come to the service men and their dependents.

He did not limit his service to the World War veterans and their dependents, but his heart went out to the veterans of all wars, and those dependent on them, and it is estimated that he personally supervised the handling of some 4,000 claims for the relief of soldiers and their dependents.

FLORIAN LAMPERT was not and made no pretensions to being an orator or even a public speaker. He shunned the public platform both in and out of Congress. He never made a formal speech during his 12 years in this House.

It is a peculiar fact that the city of Oshkosh, years ago, when it was a part of another congressional district, was represented in this House for 10 years and in the Senate for 12 years by another Oshkosh man, who, if my memory serves me right, never made a speech in or out of Congress, the Hon. Philetus Sawyer. Both men were hard workers and got results.

Mr. LAMPERT was a "worker" and a "doer." He believed in service, and this service went to friends and foes alike, without discrimination. The most rabid political opponent might feel assured that if he asked FLORIAN LAMPERT, his Representative in Congress, for some favor or service, his request would receive the same attention as though it had

come from a political friend. No task was too large or too small to receive his attention. His creed of service was expressed by himself in the following lines:

Not as a ladder to reach high heaven,
Not as an altar to any creed,
But simple service simply given,
To his own kind, in their common need.

It was my privilege to know FLORIAN LAMPERT for many years. I knew him during all the period of his official life, from the time he was city comptroller to Congressman of his district. He was a man of strong personality, a lovable man who made friends easily and held them with a viselike grip. He was a man of courage and of firm convictions; his hold upon his constituents was remarkable and it grew stronger with every year of passing time, as was evidenced by the increased majorities given him every time his constituents had an opportunity to register approval or disapproval of his conduct as their Representative in this body.

The Members of this House who were appointed to represent this body at his funeral at Oshkosh had an opportunity to get first-hand information of the esteem in which FLORIAN LAMPERT was held by his constituents.

On that beautiful July day there came to the city of Oshkosh, from all over the district, and even the State of Wisconsin, thousands of his constituents, friends, and admirers, representing all political beliefs, all creeds and nationalities, to pay their last sad tribute to the memory of a beloved public servant. Such an outpouring of citizenship at the funeral of a public man has seldom been witnessed in the State of Wisconsin.

Mr. LAMPERT's career is typical of the possibilities open to the industrious youths of our land, and it should serve as an inspiration to all young Americans. Without the aid of wealth, of education, or of influential friends, through his own industry and untiring efforts, he won the esteem of his fellow men, and slowly climbed the ladder of political fame, until it was his privilege to occupy for 12 years a seat in this the greatest legislative assembly in all the world.

Mr. LAMPERT's untimely and tragic death emphasizes and brings home to all of us the awful uncertainty of life. On the morning of July 7 your deceased colleague left this city, at the end of a congressional session, to go to his home in Oshkosh, Wis. His aim was to be at home in time to celebrate his birthday in the bosom of his family; 48 hours later, as a result of an automobile accident, he was in a Chicago hospital, and 10 days later his soul passed to the Great Beyond. Thus, full of hope and ambition, within a few days' time he passed out of this life, freed from its troubles and responsibilities.

As a Representative of the sixth district of Wisconsin FLORIAN LAMPERT reared his own monument in the hearts of his constituents and left to his mourning family and friends, and to the citizenship of his district, and of the State of Wisconsin in general, a record of public service that all may recall with pride.

Mr. BROWNE. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, Representative FLORIAN LAMPERT, of Oshkosh, Wis., was born July 8, 1863, and died July 18, 1930.

Merchant, city official, county official, and Member of the National House of Representatives for 12 years. In all of these positions he acquitted himself in a highly creditable manner.

Representative LAMPERT was a well-educated man, although he held no degrees from colleges. A strong mentality, a keen observer, he obtained his education by diligent observation and contact with his associates. He was a man of excellent judgment, with strong intuitions, which made it possible for him to render a just judgment on questions that came before him for decision.

Entering Congress without any former legislative experience, he surrounded himself with efficient helpers and was never afraid to ask questions and in a remarkably short time familiarized himself with the workings of Con-

gress and soon became an efficient legislator whose judgment upon questions was of a very high order.

SPIRIT OF TOLERANCE

FLORIAN LAMPERT had a mind that was open at all times to conviction, and he was always tolerant with the opinions of those who differed with him. He was a tribune of the people; the humblest person in his district received the same consideration from him as the most powerful constituent.

For many years he was on the District of Columbia Committee. Citizens of Washington from all walks of life, regardless of religion, nationality, or color, were given an audience and their grievances or suggestions given consideration by him. He was always ready to meet and confer with the people of Washington and believed that the citizens of the District of Columbia, who had no spokesman in Congress nor any political rights, were entitled to a full hearing. He became so popular as a member of the District Committee on account of helpful legislation he had assisted in passing that I was once informed by a group of prominent citizens of Washington that if the citizens of Washington had the right to vote he could have been elected mayor.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICS

As chairman of the Special Committee on Aeronautics, before which some of the most distinguished people in the Nation gave testimony, Representative LAMPERT made an excellent presiding officer, conducting the hearings with dignity and fairness. The exhaustive and able report of the committee, which embodied his ideas, demonstrated that he had a very thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the subject.

WORK BEFORE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

No Member of Congress in his time touched elbows with more people in the district he represented than Representative LAMPERT. He knew almost everybody in his district and was keenly interested in their problems. Every request from a constituent had his personal attention, and he was one of the most indefatigable, painstaking Members of Congress in serving his constituents before the various departments.

In his passing the people of Wisconsin lost a loyal friend, one whose greatest pleasure was in serving them. He never inquired whether the favor asked by a constituent was within the province of the duties of a Congressman or not; it always gave him pleasure to do an act of kindness for anyone who asked him. He leaves a name in the House of Representatives which will be long remembered by his colleagues and by the entire population of his district, and a heritage to the splendid family he leaves behind.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to know our colleague, FLORIAN LAMPERT, as intimately, I believe, as any other Member of the House. This enabled me to appreciate his splendid personal qualities and abilities, possibly unknown to the average Member.

Men in public life by nature of their duties often incur the opposition of others who do not correctly understand matters of legislation and of official duties with which they are confronted. To a marked degree FLORIAN LAMPERT possessed the confidence and the friendship of nearly everyone in his district. This fact was expressed not alone by failure of any and all opposition but it was disclosed by many thousands of names from all factions and all organizations that appeared upon his petitions for each primary.

These expressions of personal friendship and confidence possessed by few individuals resulted from the splendid service he rendered all of his constituents throughout his term of service in Congress.

In the midst of his congressional work he was cut down through an accident that might have been avoided but for his anxiety to rejoin his family on a birthday anniversary.

I knew FLORIAN LAMPERT as a friend, as a counselor, and as an able man who well deserved the universal friendship he enjoyed.

His loyalty and patriotism and public spirit were of the highest character and fairly expressed in the fact that he

and his beloved wife gave to the United States during the World War the services of five boys, two of them graduates of West Point. No more could have been done, and the courage and splendid soldierly qualities of his boys, two of whom had been remarkable athletes at the State university, all came as a deserved heritage from a father who possessed all of these qualities.

It is a privilege to record these sentiments of a man we all loved and whose generous heart never failed any of his colleagues or his constituents in their hour of need of his services.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, as the vast panorama of life unfolds to us there come into our lives certain characters that touch us more closely and seem more in harmony with our purposes and aims than others. Among those are a few whose influence is larger because of the very magnitude of their characters. FLORIAN LAMPERT was one of those persons whose association and companionship I value among the treasured experiences of my life.

But FLORIAN LAMPERT's influence was not only upon individuals. He has added greatly to the well-being of the thousands he represented as Representative in Congress from the sixth congressional district of Wisconsin. It was Carlyle, I believe, who said, "There is in reality no history, only biography." The history of any age is really the history of the men who peopled it. The history of the State of Wisconsin, and particularly those six counties which he represented in Congress, is greater because FLORIAN LAMPERT lived.

He was one of those rare individuals who, though firm and straightforward, was never self-assertive or offensive. He won your confidence upon short acquaintance, and in doing so impressed you with a conviction of soundness in the opinions he expressed. He seldom participated in debate on the floor of the House, but his voice was heard as authority in the committees upon which he served. Those of us who are familiar with legislative procedure know how vastly more important intelligent representation in committee is than the greatest fluency on the floor of the House of Representatives. Mr. LAMPERT's greatest work was done in the committee room, through his close association and personal contact with his colleagues.

As a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia he was responsible for many reforms in the government of the Capital City. His interest in the firemen and policemen of the District won for him the personal admiration of every member of those forces.

As chairman of the Committee on Patents he was responsible for legislation which affected the Patent Office; and here also he performed a signal service for the United States in increasing salaries of technical men, so that they could afford to remain in Government service and decline the offers of private manufacturing concerns.

LAMPERT was a champion of the interests of the common people in every sense of the word. It would be difficult to find a man richer in sympathetic understanding. The humblest found a refuge and a defender in him. I have known him to invite men who were down and out, whom he chanced to meet, to his office, and exert every effort to find employment for them. No man in Congress ever served his constituents more consistently, efficiently, and faithfully. His endeavors to fulfill their wants and needs are too numerous to mention. Outstanding among those services is his assistance to World War veterans. He has represented the interests of thousands of them before the Veterans' Bureau. However, his service to veterans extended beyond World War boys. The veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars also found a friend in him. In fact, he declared his motto to be "Service to all."

Straightforward and frank in manner himself, he had no tolerance for superficial mannerisms or hypocrisy. Natural and direct in conversation, he promptly uncovered any hidden motive in those seeking his support or cooperation on legislation. He was always an early riser and generally reached his office long before others. Democratic in man-

ner of living and approach, it mattered not whether he was at the White House, the Capitol, or in his home at Oshkosh, he was always the same. He found great comfort in his corn-cob pipe. Where he was, it was, regardless of company or place.

FLORIAN LAMPERT was born at West Bend, Wis., July 8, 1863, of Swiss parents who came to the United States in the forties. He did not have the advantage of a liberal education during his youth. At the age of 13 he began to work for his father, who was a mason and builder. During his teens his parents moved to Oshkosh, and for several years he worked at the bench as a shoemaker. It was not long, however, before he became a shoe merchant and built up a prominent business at Oshkosh.

His early interest in civic affairs is evidenced by his election as comptroller of the city of Oshkosh in 1893. He held this position until 1896, when he was elected sheriff of Winnebago County.

He married Mary Vetter in 1884, and to this union 7 children were born, 5 boys and 2 girls. One of these boys, James, became a lieutenant colonel during the World War. This son died in France. Four of his sons served in France during the war, all of them holders of commissions, Benjamin having the rank of captain, and Florian, Jr., and Lester that of lieutenant. His wife and all of the children except James survive him.

In 1914 he became one of the commissioners of the city of Oshkosh. He continued to serve in this capacity until elected to the Congress to fill the unexpired term of James H. Davidson, deceased. He was reelected to each Congress since, and was returning to his home to enter into a campaign for reelection to the Seventy-second Congress when he met with the unfortunate experience that led to his untimely end.

While city commissioner of Oshkosh during the World War he was appointed a member of the district exemption board and served upon that board without pay throughout its existence.

It is difficult for me to make much mention of my personal relationship with him. FLORIAN LAMPERT was one of my closest friends. The recollections of our numerous outings, and in particular our fishing trips, bring to memory some of the happiest days of my life, and with them comes the sharp pain of regret that I shall know those days no more. He was a great nature lover and fishing was his favorite sport.

I think no greater tribute can be paid a man than to say he was a friend to man. FLORIAN LAMPERT was such a man.

Mr. KADING. Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with our deceased colleague, FLORIAN LAMPERT, began about four years ago, when I became a Member of the House of Representatives. His office was near mine in the House Office Building. We met very frequently, and I very soon began to admire him because of the good qualities that he possessed which enter into the make-up of a real man. He did not have the opportunities of obtaining a college or university education. His fitness to successfully occupy the high office that he held was acquired by his natural ability and his close contact with men, first in the mercantile business and later as a public official, having served as sheriff of Winnebago County in his State, comptroller of the city of Oshkosh, and as commissioner of Oshkosh under the commission form of government.

FLORIAN LAMPERT loved his fellow men. His life during the time I knew him was in keeping with that beautiful sentiment which I quote in substance, namely, that the world is a stage and we while alive are its actors; that our aim should be to act our part well; that in passing we should each day by a good act or a kind word do our part, because we pass this way but once.

Our deceased colleague acted his part well. It was his greatest delight never to lose an opportunity to do a favor for any human being when it was possible for him to do so. His slogan was "Service," and he gave careful and minute

attention to every detail of his official duties. While he seldom took part in the debates on the floor of the House, yet his work in the committee room, because of his good judgment, commanded the respect and admiration of his colleagues. His service as a Representative in the House was so generally satisfactory that his constituents reelected him at the end of each term after his first election in the fall of 1918.

His genial disposition and kindly manner endeared him to his fellow men, and many were those who would visit him in his office because of those qualities. He was a good story-teller, had a natural tact to remember faces and names, and was able to call all of his colleagues by their first names. He enjoyed the good will and friendship of all of his colleagues.

Our colleague was a lover of the great out of doors. Among the recreations that he enjoyed most were attending a good baseball game, the horse races, fishing, and hunting.

His sudden and tragic fate when he became injured in an automobile collision while on his way home meant a great loss to his State and a great sorrow to his many friends. Leaving Washington early one day last July for his home at Oshkosh, Wis., by automobile, he felt that it was necessary for him to arrive at his home city before the end of the second day. While attempting to pass a heavy truck on a slippery pavement on the streets of Chicago Heights his car skidded, with the result that he received personal injuries from which he did not recover. I had occasion to visit him twice while he was confined in the hospital at Chicago Heights after his injury and before his death, and, while he was suffering intensely because of his serious injuries and the extreme hot weather, his friendly manner and cheerful disposition remained with him to the end.

In the sudden death of our beloved colleague we are again reminded of the truth that there is nothing so certain as death and nothing so uncertain as when death will overtake us.

Upon an occasion like this how appropriate it is to reflect for a moment upon the sentiment expressed in the language of the poet:

Where are the kings and where the rest
Of those who once the world possessed?
They're gone the way that thou shalt go
Oh thou who chooseth for thy share
The world and what the world calls fair.
Take all that it can give or lend
But know that death is the end.

Mr. HULL of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, FLORIAN LAMPERT had the full confidence and fond esteem of a great majority of the people in his congressional district. That high regard was felt stronger nowhere than in his home city of Oshkosh, where nearly his whole lifetime was spent. Greater tribute to the qualities of his manhood and the extent of his service to his fellows could not be desired.

His was a life of friendly service. From the years of his young manhood he stood out among those of his community for his friendly attitude toward those who were his neighbors and as one whose generous nature constantly prompted him to lend the helping hand in any emergency. Passing years only added to his disposition as the good friend and neighbor and prompted his activities toward a wider field.

As sheriff of his county and mayor of his city, he manifested the same brotherly interest toward those whom he served as had become so natural to him in his associations in business life. Actuated by the same kindly spirit, he served all alike in fairness and with sympathetic interest. He succeeded in his official duties by his painstaking care as to his responsibilities and by reflecting the confidence given him in the full measure of his endeavors. He had pride in the city of Oshkosh. He had pride in his county. He had pride in his constituency. Day by day he sought to add the bit more and still more to the welfare of all by giving freely of his heart and mind. He laid the founda-

tion of his congressional career in meeting the demands of his people and accomplishing worth-while results in the positions which had been tendered him before he sought to enter broader fields of service. He knew his people. His people knew him. When opportunity came it was gladly extended to him by those who saw in it proper recognition of what he had done along with the knowledge that broader fields meant only broader service on his part.

In Congress his life and activities became only the more strenuous in his wish to serve. From the first, he was untiring in attending to every demand made upon him. Coming into his congressional experience his solicitude was immediately directed toward those who were making the winning fight for their country in the World War. His five sons wore the uniform, one making the supreme sacrifice for the flag. Actuated toward all others as toward his own, their cause was his own.

In the years following the war, when the legions were returning to their homes and to civil life, the demands of thousands for the assistance of their Representatives in adjusting the affairs of the veterans with their Government were many—almost innumerable. He found his greatest pleasure in meeting them fully. No veteran appealed to him in vain. No veteran's case was completed in his mind until the fullest measure of justice had been granted. No matter in which a veteran was concerned was too small for his attention. None was too important to cause him the least dismay in attempting its accomplishment. The veterans had no better friend. They desired none.

His endeavors for the veterans did not preclude attention equally considerate toward all others. His every constituent found him always ready to serve them as well.

As a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia, he was brought into contact with the problems of Washington and its people. To his office there was almost an unending procession of those who turned to him in matters of their own concern. His earlier experience in the municipal affairs of his home city gave him a broad understanding of what was needed and of how to meet the need. Whether friend or stranger made the call, the same courtesies were extended and none failed from lack of attention or sympathy on his part. He served men for their benefit and not for his own reward.

One of his sayings was that he "counted that day lost whose setting sun found no man's sufferings relieved or wants supplied," were it possible for him to afford the relief or supply the want.

His attitude of mind toward the many he served was manifested in his support of measures and policies in matters of legislation. His was not the restricted view that government and the assistance of government were intended only for the aggrandizement and advancement of the few, but for the welfare of all. So he thought, and so he voted, and the roll calls of his lifetime found him so recorded.

The life and activities of this kindly, unselfish man and public servant brought hope, cheer, and encouragement to thousands. He was one who loved his neighbor as himself, and his rewards were the satisfaction and gratification which he obtained in the happiness of others. He well deserved the riches of confidence and affectionate regard in which he was held in the hearts of all who knew him. To other generations and other times his name and fame will be passed on by those who had the pleasure of knowing him and of his service.

EDGAR RAYMOND KIESS

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, to-day our thoughts turn with reverence to the departed Members of this Congress, and I wish in my humble way to pay tribute to EDGAR RAYMOND KIESS, one of Pennsylvania's most stalwart sons. Mr. KIESS was held in the highest esteem by all who were privileged to know him. He was a devoted friend, a wise counselor, a gentleman, a kind husband, and devoted father. In his sudden and untimely death on July 20, 1930, this great coun-

try of ours, the State of Pennsylvania, and particularly the sixteenth congressional district, have suffered a distinct loss. Had he lived until March 4 next he would have represented his district in Congress for 18 consecutive years.

The major portion of his life was devoted to public service. He represented his district in the State legislature for six years, and in 1912 was elected to Congress, where he continued public service without interruption. His record of service to his country and his devotion to the affairs of his native State will stand in the pages of history as a token of his ability, courage, and fidelity to duty. He was a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment, faithful to every trust, and devoid of desire to bring glory to himself because of responsibility shared with his coworkers. He was tender and sympathetic toward his fellow men and made due allowances for the faults of human kind. His desire for harmonious cooperation and achievement of purpose was outstanding. He was loved by all who knew him intimately for his goodness, kindness of heart, and ever-ready response to the call of duty and service. The life of EDGAR R. KRISS stands in the memory of those in the community in which he lived as a monument to a gentleman and good citizen. I have never known a man of such kindness and rare patience, of such untiring effort where duty called, and it was in that devotion to duty and service to his fellow men that he found himself when the end came.

In the death of EDGAR R. KRISS the country has lost an able Congressman; Pennsylvania has lost a valuable leader; his constituents have lost a faithful public servant; and I, his successor, have lost a great and true personal friend. Were it the will of God, and mine to do, I would return him to continue his mission in life.

I can not say, and I will not say,
That he is dead.—He is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you—oh, you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return—
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here.
Think of him still the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!

Mr. DARROW. Mr. Speaker, an old Latin proverb, when translated, reads:

Concerning the dead, speak nothing but that which is good.

It is not difficult to carry out this injunction when we refer to our late colleague, Hon. EDGAR R. KRISS.

EDGAR R. KRISS was a very likable man—sensible, reasonable, and dependable; and honored and respected by all who knew him. He was my personal and political friend, and I will cherish his memory so long as life lasts. Our association was always cordial, congenial, and companionable.

Mr. KRISS had already served one term when I became a Member of Congress, and from the time of our first meeting he commanded my admiration and respect, which grew into a lasting friendship.

His was a busy and active life. He had a long and honorable career in the public service. His reelection upon reelection, with but little opposition, was ample evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by his constituency and the confidence they so willingly imposed in him. In Congress he was recognized as a man of exceptional ability, and I consider it an honor to have had the privilege of serving with him.

I mourn his loss sincerely, but, with his family and friends, console myself with the reflection that his labors have not been in vain. He has left a record worthy of any man.

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to join in paying tribute to the life, character, and memory of our departed friend, neighbor, and colleague, Hon. EDGAR

R. KRISS, whose kindly spirit, gentle nature, and warm hospitality endeared him to all who knew him.

The beginning of my acquaintance with him was shortly after my election to the Sixty-eighth Congress in 1922. During that summer he invited the members of the Pennsylvania delegation and their families to be his guests for several days at his summer home at Eagles Mere, Pa. Friendships were formed at that time that have lasted through the years of my service in Congress.

It was my privilege to serve with him on two committees, Printing and Invalid Pensions, and through this association with him I found him to be a hard worker and painstaking legislator. He served with courage; he took his work seriously, and went into every question presented with a thoroughness of a trained business man. I have heard him say that the Government was the greatest of all business institutions, and one of its chief functions was to so conduct its affairs that every citizen shared equally in its blessings and benefits. He was of a quiet nature in his conduct in the House. He always assumed a clean-cut position on questions before the House, and never hesitated upon what his duty was toward his State and country. He possessed a high sense of duty, and gave to the people of his district and of the Nation a loyal and patriotic service. He loved the people who honored him with their confidence, and those people loved him in return, as was readily shown by his continuous terms of service. They will miss him as we miss him here. He came to the end of his earthly pilgrimage full of honors, and much beloved by all who knew him and were associated with him.

He was my personal friend and I was his; and as one who deeply regrets his death, I pay my sincere tribute to his memory.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath;
But thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!

Mr. McFADDEN. Mr. Speaker, EDGAR RAYMOND KRISS was born, reared, educated, lived, worked, and passed away in the State of his nativity, Pennsylvania. The hurrying months have come and gone until the circle of years has been well-nigh completed since first we met here. Meanwhile death has invaded our membership all too frequently, and but recently it has "laid its pallid hand upon the strong man" and the strong man "is fallen and the flashing eye is dim." Whenever a friend or a relative is taken away men are accustomed to pause for a short time from their daily activities; some mourn in silence, some give expression to the sad sighing of their hearts in words of sorrow that fall from their lips, and some there are who for a moment reflect upon the significance of birth, the meaning of life, and the mystery of death. And yet the problem remains unsolved. Whenever a colleague or an associate or one who has attained distinction passes away there rises a duty which the living owe to the dead. In the discharge of that duty, solemn as it is, we are met here this day. EDGAR RAYMOND KRISS was my neighbor. He came from my State. He was my associate upon the floor of this House. He knew many of my acquaintances. We have strolled the streets of this city together at different times. We often exchanged views upon important pending legislation and on varied subjects. He was my friend. I grew to know the man, his methods, his purposes, his opinions, and his worth. His education, his wide range of duties in civil life, his participation in the halls of legislation of his State and his country gave him a great fund of information of inestimable value in equipping him for the serious work upon which he entered Congress.

He brought to the investigation of any subject under consideration a trained mind. His arguments were logical, forceful, his statements concise, and his judgments sound; his mental processes were rapid, his industry intense, his integrity was unquestioned, his character above reproach, and that, after all, is the best asset a man can have. He was resolute and firm in his convictions. His reputation was not confined to the boundaries of his own district; it extended

far beyond. He was a most potent factor in the deliberations of the House and a commanding personality therein. His voice, his wisdom, his judgment, and his experience will be greatly missed in the solutions of those perplexing and vexing economic, and social problems which have already risen above the horizon of our national life. Some men like so to live that when they have gone they will be held in loving remembrance by those whom they have left behind; some there are who like so to work that when the last dread summons comes they may know that the influence and the results of good deeds wrought here may be projected far into the future. Our colleague has secured both of these. He lived as though he were to die to-morrow, and he worked as though he were to live forever. His labors are finished, his life is ended, the door was open, he crossed its threshold; he is absent but not forgotten.

To-day we mourn the loss of a trusted associate taken away in the full vigor of life, when for him there seemed to be in store many years of useful service. His family can hardly realize that the one to whom they looked for guidance in every crisis is no more. Business men, professional men, strong men in every walk of life mourn his departure and realize that he filled a place, gained by his own indomitable energy and will, which will be difficult to fill. Here in the presence of death all enmity and discord cease, and through the gloom men look out on life with a new realization that no one can know nor foretell the hour when through the twilight and the dark we swiftly pass from this to endless life.

Citizen, business man, statesman, father, husband, friend, the record is written and well written; and on memory's altar will ever glow a wealth of love and affection for one who through life was loyal to home and country and measured up to the full stature of man.

How well he fell asleep!

Like some proud river widening toward the sea;
Calmly and grandly, silently and deep,
Life joined eternity.

Gone, the light and glory of the day,

Here, the solemn silence of the night,
There, the faith that ever leads the way,
Faith which visions endless light.

Mr. STEVENSON. Mr. Speaker, I am familiar with no ceremonial more beautiful or appropriate than the one which we this day are engaged in observing. We renounce for the moment the busy activities of official life, and we pause to contemplate the character of our departed friend, and to record our estimate of the enduring virtues which he exemplified. I was introduced to Mr. KRESS upon my entrance into the House, at the convening of the Sixty-fifth Congress, and, since we were near neighbors in committee and on the floor, an acquaintance which might otherwise have remained casual ripened into what I am fond of believing was a friendship mutually agreeable and sincere. I appreciated at once the exceptional qualities of his intellect; and as daily association afforded opportunity for accurate judgment I became more and more impressed with the consummate abilities he possessed. He never aspired to prominence in the ordinary business of the House. With abundant capacity for the most important public service, his modesty constrained him to allow to others all that conspicuous display which attracts the admiration of the world outside. His equipment for the duties which devolved upon him was ample, but he had none of the assurance which often enables mediocrity to overshadow excellence in the public esteem. He was sane of mind, sound of heart, sweet of spirit, pure of soul.

EDGAR RAYMOND KRESS died in the midst of his labors and honors and at a time of his greatest influence and usefulness in the world.

Sorrowful tasks are from time to time imposed upon everyone. There is none, however, more mournful than that of perusing the records of the lives of those whom we have

known, or the duty which compels us to utter in public our words of praise and affection for the friends, the companions, the long-trusted ones, who have gone. These are the sad milestones which are placed along the passage of time with a fearful certainty and an unsparing equality of distribution. These trials, however, must be faced as we look into the eyes of fate or listen to its knocking at the door. It is for us to meet them seriously, yet in the right spirit, without empty and helpless lamentation.

I counted him whom we mourn to-day as my friend. He was a man of fine literary instincts and tastes, a veritable scholar in politics. No one could help but be impressed with his placid dignity, his serenity, his patience, and his quiet courage.

He was of a gracious presence, of a refined and gentle nature, and a man of much higher ability than was accredited him. He was never given to self-exploitation, but those who knew him best had no difficulty in discerning the excellent capacity which had given him throughout his busy life such a large measure of success and such a host of friends who mourn him to-day.

It seems to be the fashion now to decry legislators and all men who appear in a representative capacity. Councils of cities, legislatures of States, Senates and Congresses at the National Capital, none are immune as bodies, at least, from the public switchings which are daily administered in many of our magazines and newspapers. We shall wait a long time, however, before we shall find any form of election which will represent as truly the will of the people as did the district in Pennsylvania which sent EDGAR KRESS as its Representative in Congress. In his ability, patriotism, and high, unquestioned, unblemished character he was an ideal representative of the best aims and wishes of the people, and without ostentation or sound of trumpet recorded his vote from day to day as he believed for their highest good.

We Americans take great pride in our country, and nowhere is patriotism more intense. We never hesitate to give expression to our love of country under all conditions, and yet sometimes we seem to be singularly distrustful of ourselves and almost void of self-confidence in judging of our own work.

This man performed most patriotic services. In the highest sense he was a public servant. In Congress he expressed the will of the people. To a man like this our country, and especially his own Commonwealth, owes a large debt not merely for his lifelong labors but for the example he set and the dignity that he gave at all times to the public service.

But all earthly work must end. Humanity is a procession. Our words of farewell to a fellow workman should not alone be those of grief that man's common lot has come to him, but of pride and joy for all the good he has accomplished. Men so weave themselves into their hour that, for the moment, it seems as though much will be interrupted when they depart. "One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh; but the earth abideth forever." The progress of the race goes on, and we realize in every step more and more its upward purpose. If we and all things are not working together for good, if our life is but a breath exhaled and then forever lost, our work means little.

Since our duty to-day is not only to pay tribute to the dead but to cheer the living, may we not say to the loved ones left behind:

Early parting is the bitterest experience of human life.
Death is the dawn of morning.
The dawn will be eternal life,
Eternity will see the glad reunion.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I desire to submit a few words of homage and respect to the memory of Hon. CHARLES M. STEDMAN, one of North Carolina's truly great and useful men.

The subject of this address was born in Pittsboro, N. C., January 29, 1841, and died in Washington on September 23, 1930. He was a graduate of our State university and volunteered and enlisted as a private in the War between the States. He served under General Lee during the entire war and was wounded three times; was with General Lee when he surrendered at Appomattox; was a lawyer by profession, and one of the most successful members of the bar in North Carolina; was lieutenant governor of our State for four years; was twice a candidate for the nomination of governor and only defeated in each instance by a slight margin.

Major STEDMAN and I entered the Sixty-second Congress at the same time, March 4, 1911, and served together continuously until the day of his death. During this long period no Member from any section of the country served his people more faithfully or with a higher degree of distinction, nor did any Member make a larger contribution to the pride and dignity of the House of Representatives.

Major STEDMAN was untiring and indefatigable, at all times looking to the best interest of his district and of the Nation, and his 20 years' service in the Congress of the United States was a fitting climax to his long and useful life.

The "imperial" fifth district of North Carolina is one of the greatest industrial districts of the Nation, also one of the largest in population. Though advanced in years when he entered the House of Representatives, no Member was more diligent and faithful in attending the sessions of the House and his committee meetings; in fact, no one with whom it has ever been my honor to serve has rendered a higher order of conscientious, constructive service than Major STEDMAN.

On Wednesday, January 29, 1930, I delivered a short address in the House on the occasion of Major STEDMAN's eighty-ninth birthday, which I desire to herewith append as part of my remarks:

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I have asked the indulgence of the House for a brief period to call attention to the fact that this is the eighty-ninth anniversary or birthday of our distinguished colleague and beloved friend, Major STEDMAN, of North Carolina.

Major STEDMAN and I entered this body simultaneously in the Sixty-second Congress and have served continuously together since that time. During these 19 momentous years no Member of this body has served with greater distinction or higher degree of fidelity to the public welfare than Major STEDMAN. Neither has any Member contributed more to the pride, dignity, and honor of the Republic or rendered a finer quality of patriotic service in every sense of the word. He typifies the highest type of American citizenship. Whether as a private or major serving under the immortal Lee in that unfortunate struggle between the States or as an able and honored member of the bar of North Carolina or holding many high and important public offices in his native State or as a Member of this body for so long a period of time, he has by his great ability, courtly manners, conscientious devotion to duty, his assiduous and untiring energy rendered a service that has commanded national recognition, approval, and admiration.

The words "gentleman" and "statesman" are sometimes used formally and carelessly, but in no individual whom it has ever been my privilege to know are those words more fully exemplified, typified, and personified than in the life of our honored and beloved colleague, Major STEDMAN. [Applause.] Never selfish or provincial in his consideration of public matters, never even stopping to inquire how any question would affect his individual welfare or district, but the only consideration by which he is ever guided and controlled is, Is it right and will it promote the general welfare? Duty is ever his guiding motive.

I know it is deeply regretted by every Member of this body as well as the entire country that Major STEDMAN has decided not to again be a candidate for Congress. So insistent and determined were his constituents and the country that he continue his work here that he had to make three separate and emphatic statements that he would not again be a candidate before his decision would be accepted and before anyone in his district would become a candidate to succeed him. Major STEDMAN feels and those nearest and dearest to him feel that he is entitled to a much-needed rest, and that it would be more conducive to his well-being and happiness to spend the remaining years of his life after the expiration of his present term among his North Carolina friends free from the duties and responsibilities of public life.

I have often heard Major STEDMAN express his deep sense of gratitude for the many courtesies shown him by every Member of this House, and especially by our able and impartial Speaker. He is one of the most appreciative men I have ever known.

It is my sincere wish, as I know it is of the membership of this House and the entire country, that health and happiness may be

vouchsafed to you, Major STEDMAN, for many years yet to come, and that when your life's work is concluded you may hear a welcoming voice from the distant shore saying, "Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." [Applause, the Members rising.]

Mr. STEDMAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to thank my friend [Mr. DOUGHTON] for his kind words. [Applause.]

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted to all Members in connection with the memorial exercises to our deceased colleagues, I include the following resolution adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

HON. CHARLES M. STEDMAN

Memorial resolution upon the death of Hon. CHARLES M. STEDMAN, adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives February 27, 1931

In giving expression to their sense of loss in the death of Hon. CHARLES M. STEDMAN, the Foreign Affairs Committee desires to pay tribute to the many years of illustrious service which their departed colleague has given to his State and country.

There is added to the respect and esteem which his long and faithful career earned, from all who were associated with him, an especial sentiment attaching to the fact that in the passing of Major STEDMAN the House of Representatives bids farewell to its last veteran of the War between the States.

He served the Southland in time of war with wholehearted devotion, and at the close of the conflict served the Union with a loyalty and patriotism of the highest order.

Holding him in affectionate remembrance, the Committee on Foreign Affairs orders a copy of this memorial to be communicated to Major STEDMAN's family, with an expression of its deepest sympathy with them in the great loss which they have sustained.

RUTH BRYAN OWEN,
S. D. McREYNOLDS,
MORTON D. HULL,
Subcommittee.

Attest:

FRANK S. CISNA,
Clerk Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, under the permission given to me to extend my remarks upon the life and character of Hon. CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, late a Representative from North Carolina, I feel that a beautiful tribute written by a former editor of my district, Col. Joseph E. Robinson, of Goldsboro, is more appropriate than anything that I could say. Colonel Robinson's tribute is as follows:

The lament of the prophet who was King in Jerusalem that "Man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets" finds an echo in our sad hearts to-day as we gather in the memorial service to pay our spoken tribute to the memory of our revered and beloved friend, the late lamented Maj. CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, of North Carolina, who during his long service as a Member of the House of Representatives so demeaned himself with courtesy to all and with such innate sagacity and patriotism as to win the love and admiration of every Member of the House.

A volunteer soldier of the Southern Confederacy, on the very lintels of young manhood he gave vallant service throughout the entire four years of that memorable struggle. He was first at Bethel, furthest at Gettysburg, and last at Appomattox, and between these eventful epochs he was three times dangerously wounded on fields of valor, where brave men on both sides faced death and heroes fell.

Under the magnanimous parole of General Grant to General Lee and the remnant of his vallant army of the gray, Major STEDMAN returned to his native State, and with a fealty and perseverance that proved his patriotism, his loyalty, and his untarnished honor, he devoted himself to the rehabilitation of his native State, and lived to receive and hold even to the purpling twilight of an unusually long life the highest honors of its people, and the spontaneous love of all who knew him, so that it may be said of him in the words of the poet Goldsmith—

"And, all his prospects brightening to the last,
His Heaven commences ere the world be passed."

And now—

"What meed of tribute can the poet pay
The soldier but to trail the ivy vine
Of idle rhyme above his grave to-day
In epitaph design?"

Or wreaths with laurel words the icy brows
That ache no longer with a dream of fame,
But pillowed lowly in his narrow house,
Renowned beyond the name.

The dewy teardrops of the night may fall
And tender morning with her shining hand
May brush them from the grasses green and tall
That undulate the land—

Yet song of peace nor din of toll and thrift,
Nor chanted honors, with the flowers we heap
Can yield us hope the hero's head to lift
Out of its dreamless sleep.

And now in tribute to the form at rest
In his last camping ground let's strew the bloom
And fragrance of the flowers he loved the best—
In reverence o'er his tomb."

Mr. McSWAIN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my colleague, Hon. THOMAS S. McMILLAN, of South Carolina, I am offering this too brief tribute to a brave soldier, a noble citizen, a wise legislator, and a refined and honorable gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, under general leave to extend remarks, I desire to place on the permanent records of the Congress my great admiration for the personal character and public services of the late CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, of North Carolina.

Major STEDMAN was beloved by every Member of Congress. All parties and Representatives of all sections have united in attesting their devotion to him. It was, therefore, fitting that a chapter of the Children of the Confederacy should be named in his honor, and, accordingly, such chapter was organized by Mrs. Charles Fisher Taylor, and in that connection I here print a copy of the resolutions adopted by that chapter on March 4, 1931.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1931.

Hon. THOMAS S. McMILLAN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. McMILLAN: Will you please offer the following to the Members of the House of Representatives to-day as a final tribute to the late Congressman CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN in recognition of his services to his country:

"To-day, March 4, 1931, being the day on which the services of the late Maj. CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, of North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States would have terminated, due to his own desire to retire, had he not been called to the Great Beyond, we, the charter members of the Major Charles M. Stedman Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, Washington, D. C., desire to honor his memory by dedicating our young lives to perpetuate the brave deeds and valor of this noble American statesman and Confederate soldier.

"SERENE LUTREL SMITH.
"BETTY LOUISE MANN.
"MARTHA BELLE BUCHANAN.
"RAY M. CLARKE.
"ROBERT L. SWARINGEN.
"MARJORIE SMITH.
"IMOGENE SMITH.

"CARLYLE PAUL BRENNEMAN.
"WILLIAM PAUL BRENNEMAN.
"MARY FRANKLIN GRAHAM.
"DAVID STEPHEN WILLIAMS.
"ENOCH JASPER VANN, 3D.
"NANCY WELLS VANN.

"Honorary associate members: Gen. W. A. Smith, commander North Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans; Hon. Hugh J. Phillips, Mrs. Adolphus W. Wells, Miss Fannie Wolfson, Mrs. John M. Wilcox, Mrs. Fisher Taylor Ayer, and Capt. A. S. J. Williams.

"This chapter was organized by Mrs. Charles Fisher Taylor in the historic George Washington Inn, Washington, D. C., where Major STEDMAN spent the last years of his life, as an auxiliary to the Asha Faison Colwell Williams Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy."

Gratefully yours,

Mrs. CHARLES FISHER TAYLOR.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, we are to-day paying respect for the last time in this Hall to the representative of a fateful era in American history, CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN. His forefathers were the pioneers of American civilization, they had written its organic law and they knew how to construe it, they loved every letter of this law and they revolted at its wrongful interpretation and could not tolerate indifference to it. When called upon to justify their faith human history is aghast at their fortitude and bravery—the world will never see it surpassed.

When the calm and enlightened judgment of mankind, after the passions of the day have passed away and shall be buried with the gallant and noble-spirited men who fell on both sides in that gigantic fratricidal struggle between the States of this Republic, shall be pronounced, as it doubtless will be, upon the right or the wrong of that mighty contest, it will be rendered in favor of one side or the other not according to results but according to the right involved in the issues presented.

CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN was never a secessionist, no more than Robert E. Lee or Alexander H. Stephens; he interpreted the Constitution as the vast majority of those who made it did; his paramount duty was to his State. He was a North Carolina contribution in its endeavor to sustain its interpre-

tation of the Constitution. This State, North Carolina, as long as human valor shall find a lodgment in the soul of this Nation, may point with exultant pride to its soldiers' unmatched bravery on Cemetery Ridge, at Gettysburg, and to its battle unit which was first to break through the Hindenburg line on the battlefields of France.

The Articles of Confederation, 1778, were an agreement between the several States for the purpose of vouchsafing their political existence and to secure mutual protection. That the young Republic was groping along in weakness was evident to the master minds of that age; it became necessary to adopt our present organic laws, our Constitution; this was declared to be a compact between the same sovereign States which had entered the Confederation in order to "form a more perfect Union." No State or unit ever intended to surrender its sovereignty; had it been understood that a State could not withdraw from the compact whenever it deemed it advisable, not one State would have ever ratified this Constitution.

Mr. Webster's interpretation of our Constitution—that it was not a compact between the States but a solemn contract between or among all the people of the several States and that it could not be annulled save by a revolution—saved the Union and this Republic; it could have only been justified by expediency and was finally and fully settled in his favor at Appomattox. This Nation is evidently now willing to abide this settlement, and I think that it is also willing to concede that whatever errors were committed in the final interpretation of this great question, the real object of those who resorted to secession as well as those who opposed it was not to overthrow the United States but to perpetuate the principles upon which it was founded.

Major STEDMAN was superb in almost every human characteristic; he was as handsome a man as ever sat in the Halls of Congress; his mind was so acute and inclusive that he could, even after he had reached the age of 80 years, memorize in a few minutes the context of any speech or document he had prepared. But it was not alone his handsome physique and brilliant mind which marked him a leader of men; the spirit within him endeared him to his fellow men—he was brave, chivalrous, and unselfish; he made and kept his friends because of his own sincere devotion to them, and they felt honored to bestow upon him, a lifetime of exalted position and a career of unstinted adulation. Maj. CHARLES MANLY STEDMAN, the soldier whose cause was lost; the participant in "the greatest civil war known in the history of the human race," the din of its conflict was heard around the world, and people of all nations were spectators of the scene; the public servant who never prostituted his office or betrayed his constituents; and, above all, the gentleman with a background of many generations renowned because of its tender and gentle and brave spirit; this Hall and this Government bids you a fond farewell; your like shall not be seen here again.

WILLIAM CICERO HAMMER

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I was honored by the widow of Hon. W. C. HAMMER by being requested to speak for the North Carolina delegation in Congress at the funeral of Mr. HAMMER, held in Asheboro, N. C., on Sunday, September 28, 1930. I desire to append as my remarks on this occasion the address delivered by me at that time, also the address of Hon. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, on the same occasion.

TRIBUTE BY MR. DOUGHTON

I deem it a privilege as well as an honor to have this opportunity of adding my feeble tribute of affectionate esteem and admiration to the life and character of my beloved friend and colleague, W. C. HAMMER. I know, however, that no words I can employ can adequately and fully describe my own very high estimate of the true worth and value of our deceased citizen and friend. This vast congregation of people, coming from all sections of North Carolina and some from outside of our State, testify more impressively to the wide circle of the friends of the deceased and the great appreciation the public had of him than anything I can say.

I have been requested by the family to speak a word on behalf of the North Carolina delegation in Congress relative to the character and services of our much-loved colleague who was suddenly taken from us by the unrelenting hand of death.

To me personally I must say that the death of Mr. HAMMER was a very distinct and very great personal loss. My acquaintance with him up to the time he entered Congress 10 years ago had been limited, though I had often heard about his work and his worth and of his able and capable services as State solicitor and United States district attorney. But he had been in Washington but a short time until an intimate friendship grew up between us which became stronger and more binding day by day until the hour of his death. I express but the simple truth when I say that Mr. HAMMER was not only admired but dearly loved by each and every member of the North Carolina delegation, and that his circle of admirers and friends not only embraced those who served from North Carolina but extended to Representatives from all sections of the country. I have often heard members from other States express their great admiration of his ability and his integrity.

The National House of Representatives is one place where a man is estimated and appraised at his true worth. A new Member for a term or two may be underrated or overrated, but the discriminating judgment of the House membership as a whole soon diagnoses a Member's true worth and value. I know whereof I speak and use no words of exaggeration when I say that Mr. HAMMER had a very high rating in Washington as a national legislator. His distinguished services in Congress are embodied in the permanent records of our country and will ever be a source of just pride, not only to the people of the seventh district but to the Nation as a whole. No one, not even the critic, could ever point to any act or vote of W. C. HAMMER's that was not dictated by what he believed to be for the best interest of his country. To be a successful Member of Congress one must possess broad knowledge, especially of the public affairs of our country; he must be industrious and in love with his work and interested in the welfare of the people; he must possess fidelity—that is, the faithful and careful observance of every duty; he must be unselfish. All of these virtues Mr. HAMMER possessed to a large and rare degree.

The doctrine of justice and fairness to all men was Mr. HAMMER's inherent creed. He never faltered in a public or private duty, and that is one distinct reason why his loss is mourned and his worth treasured and esteemed by grateful people throughout the length and breadth of the State and Nation.

I have known many good men who were not great and many great men who were not good, but few men have I known who were like Mr. HAMMER in that they were both great and good. He was endowed with a marvelous intellect and he had a great passion for his work in the service of the people. He labored incessantly and indefatigably night and day to serve his constituents. In fact, I have reason to believe that his health was broken by his assiduous and unceasing labors in behalf of his people and his country. I know that he remained in his office late hours at night working and studying in order that he might be informed and prepared to faithfully and effectively deal with the many intricate and perplexing problems incident to his public duties. He was diligent in his committee work, which is one of the very important responsibilities of legislative service; he was a faithful attendant upon the sessions of the House, frequently engaging in the debates, and what he had to say was always illuminating and interesting.

One of the outstanding characteristics of Mr. HAMMER, as I knew him, was his religious loyalty to his friends. It has never been my privilege to know any man who excelled him in this respect. Mr. HAMMER is dead or has passed away, but his memory will ever live in the hearts and affections of those who had the privilege and pleasure of knowing him and being the beneficiaries of his true and loyal devotion and fidelity. My acquaintance with him will ever be one of the outstanding and precious treasures and pleasures of my memory.

He was a man of force and conviction, and nothing on earth could swerve him or cause him to deviate from what he conceived to be the path of duty. He was always true to his church, his country, to his friends, and to duty as he saw it. His sympathies were with the humble and lowly of humanity. He was simple in his habits, unassuming in his manner, considerate of the feelings of others, and especially and emphatically a man of the people, and the people loved and trusted him as they did few men. Now that he has been taken from our midst, one who was a servant, guide, and leader of his people in his day and generation, let us all hope it was mercifully granted unto him that as he passed from the temporal and earthly to the heavenly and eternal that he saw the radiant lights of the celestial city and was greeted by the music of the eternal morn. May our Heavenly Father send his grace and consolation to comfort the sorrowing widow and the bereaved relatives and friends.

TRIBUTE BY MR. DANIELS

Writing of Lord Palmerston, a gifted essayist said, "He was the typical John Bull, possessing all his traits, his prejudices as well as his virtues." When the illustrious Vance died, a like tribute was paid to him. Vance was in very essence North Carolina, the gift of the mountain section to the State and the Nation. You could not think of Vance as having been born or trained in any other environment. Like the lofty mountains, the first object upon which his infant eyes rested, he had granite and the solidity of

character which endure. Like the flow of the mountain streams, the first music that fell upon his infant ears, Vance had the merry ripple that brightened and sweetened life. Likewise, if we trace the life and deeds of WILLIAM CICERO HAMMER, we find that he was no cosmopolitan, no man of the world, but that he typified this county, this congressional district, and this Commonwealth. Its past, a part of his forbears, was dear to him; its present, which he had helped to make, was his joy and happiness; its future of assured greatness gave him pride. "A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays and confident to-morrows."

His love indeed took in his whole country, but his deepest and strongest passion was centered here in this county of sterling people; in this church where his hope of immortality was born; in yonder courthouse, where he ministered at the altar of justice; in his editorial sanctum hard by, where he sought to guide public sentiment into the channels of usefulness and righteousness.

WILLIAM CICERO HAMMER was the product of the spirit of Randolph County. Here he was born, here his heart beat in unison with that of his countrymen, and here, near the spot where his eyes first beheld a fair land, he came when the life sands poured slowly to find a painless and peaceful end. He had traveled far from his country home. He had become a State figure and he was honored in the Nation's Capital. But always and everywhere he incarnated the simple virtues and love of the soil and regard for neighbors, characteristic of the people of the county he loved and served with whole-hearted devotion. He journeyed in his youth to Maryland to complete his education, but he came back home to bestow upon his county whatever of knowledge and leadership he had garnered. He was called to high judicial station, and won wide and deserved approval by the high courage he displayed in the great office to which he brought fidelity and ability.

He won commendation by the sort of devotion to public duty ingrained by Randolph tradition and Randolph teaching. In the counsels of his party his advice was sought. It was the counsel of conservatism, of prudence, of justice and equality, the flower of Randolph's sense of order, and of fundamental democracy. In Congress he championed with zeal and power those measures which he believed would promote the weal of the average man. He was aroused to indignation only toward those who would advance favoritism and those who would slam the door of equal opportunity in the face of the aspiring many. The guaranty of equal rights was to him a religion.

He was a servant of his constituents, a servant in the noble sense that calls all high men to place their talents and powers under contribution to those who can not plead their own cause. The honors which he won in Congress had value to him chiefly when his course found approval by his home folks.

This county has produced sun-crowned men, but the product has never lost sight of the path of duty and rectitude. Typical of Randolph's leaders may be mentioned Braxton Craven, whose heart was with the people near him, and his crowning ambition was by better educational advantages to help them to rise with him; or Lemuel S. Burkhead, who narrowly missed the bishopric, carrying the gospel first to those in his neighborhood and then to broader fields; or Jonathan Worth, governor in crucial days, whose Quaker qualities shown in a notable administration, distinguished for tenaciously and wisely holding the rudder true in a changing world; John Milton Worth, illustrating financial probity and wisdom as the State's treasurer and in the development of industry; and other equally strong men of like solidarity and worth whose names and deeds give Randolph its proud place in the galaxy of North Carolina counties.

Among these illustrious names there shines to-day, and will shine to-morrow and all the to-morrows, the honored name of WILLIAM CICERO HAMMER, who incarnated the sturdy virtues indigenous to Randolph County, and that simplicity and freedom from parade which are the hall mark of his countrymen.

"When I die," said Queen Mary, "you will find Calais written on my heart." Love of home and home folks, devotion to the soil from which he sprang, comradeship with the friends of youth and mature years, with a passion for public service—these were engraved on the heart of WILLIAM CICERO HAMMER as he passed from labor to rest.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to be acquainted intimately with Hon. WILLIAM C. HAMMER and to know him as a man and as a public servant.

He was a real human being, with sympathy for the unfortunate and admiration for the intelligent. He was outspoken for what he thought was right and never trimmed sail to opposition.

He was always courteous but had no patience with evil. His was a noble soul inspired with a zeal to legislate for the good of the whole people, and especially for his beloved North Carolina. I sat next to him on the great Judiciary Committee of the House, and we consulted often on matters requiring our attention.

He was diligent and possessed a bright mind. We all miss him and his chair at the committee table is vacant, but I know we will meet again in the supreme court of the universe, where no injustice can be done.

CHARLES FORREST CURRY

Mr. LEA. Mr. Speaker, our late colleague, Hon. CHARLES FORREST CURRY, was born at Naperville, Du Page County, Ill., March 14, 1858. He was descended from a long line of pioneers. His direct ancestors settled in the Colonies prior to the Revolutionary War. They and their descendants pressed westward from the eastern coast as the pioneer line advanced with America's expanding territory.

The maternal grandfather, Leonard Lucky Kimball, was indeed a California pioneer. He arrived there in 1846, two years before the gold discovery, three years before the famous gold rush, and four years before California, without any Territorial probatory period, was admitted into the Union full grown as a State.

Our deceased colleague was a son of Charles Henry Madren Curry and Emma Jane (Kimball) Curry. The father died in San Francisco in 1897 and the mother in Sacramento in 1912.

Mr. CURRY's education was acquired in the common schools, the Episcopalian Academy at Mineral Point, Wis., through private tutors, and one year's attendance at the University of Washington at Seattle.

In 1872, when a boy of 14 years of age, he moved with his parents to Seattle, Wash., and in the following year to California, where he established his residence for the remainder of his life.

Mr. CURRY's residence in California was in San Francisco. In his early years in our State he engaged in agricultural pursuits, including stock raising, lumbering, and the mining business.

In 1891 Mr. CURRY married Lillie Alice Siperly, of San Francisco. Of this union two children were born, Charles Forrest Curry, jr., and Miss Florence Alice Curry, both of whom now survive their father. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Ann Minnie Peterson, and two nephews, Leonard Charles Curry and Emmett James Peterson. The son recently had the high honor of being elected to Congress as the successor of his father.

Mr. CURRY was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sacramento, Calif.; Sacramento Aerie, No. 9, Fraternal Order of Eagles (charter member and first aerie president); Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lambda Chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity; member of Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, Vallejo, Calif.

He served one term as a member of the Assembly of California, having been elected in 1887. He was admitted to the bar of California in 1888, but did not choose the law as his life work. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent of Station B post office in San Francisco and served four years. He resigned this position to run for county clerk of the city and county of San Francisco, to which office he was elected and served one term of four years.

In 1898 Mr. CURRY was elected secretary of state of the State of California, and served for three terms of four years each, retiring voluntarily in January, 1911. In the administration of this office he introduced many innovations for its more efficient and satisfactory conduct, and became one of the best-known men in public life in California.

In 1910 he was a candidate for Governor of California. In 1911 he was appointed building and loan commissioner by the governor of our State. In 1911 he was appointed as a representative of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States. In this capacity he was markedly successful in securing from the legislatures and governors of those States authorizations and funds for their participation in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco in 1915.

In 1912 Mr. CURRY was elected as a Representative in Congress from the third district of California to the Sixty-third Congress. He thereafter served continuously in that capacity without substantial opposition until his death,

which occurred here at Washington Friday, October 10, 1930. At the time of his death he had been renominated by all parties for reelection to the Seventy-second Congress.

Perhaps the outstanding accomplishment of Mr. CURRY in Congress for the benefit of California was Sacramento River flood-control legislation. Mr. CURRY secured an appointment as a member of the Flood Control Committee when it was originally organized in February, 1916. Prior to that time he had given much earnest and skillful attention to the problem, preparing the way for the organization of this special committee, as well as for the ultimate adoption of flood control of the Sacramento River as a Federal project. This was not a routine accomplishment secured, as a matter of course, by pursuing established methods.

The inclusion of the Sacramento River project was a departure from the flood-control program of the Federal Government. The Mississippi River had been practically the sole object of the Federal Government's flood-control program. Against strong and conservative opposition the Sacramento Valley was given its place in the program. Mr. CURRY brought to this effort all his initiative, diplomacy, courage, tenacity, and practical understanding of congressional methods. From being almost alone in his fight, in a remarkable way he developed a cooperation and support that resulted in the placing of Sacramento Valley in the program of 1917, and which ultimately resulted in legislation by the Sixty-ninth Congress under which the Federal Government assumed a responsibility of over \$17,000,000 in executing this vast project at an expense of \$51,000,000.

The flood-control problem in the Sacramento Valley had its genesis in the romantic gold period and its reckless hydraulic mining. The debris filled or obstructed the channel of the Sacramento River and its tributaries for more than 100 miles. The streams left their beds and became a frightful menace to one of the most productive valleys in the United States. Thousands of homes and millions of acres were affected.

The completion of the flood-control program will give protection against floods to these people in their homes and lands. Mr. CURRY's responsible aid and support of this great project has become part of the history of the Sacramento Valley of California. His name will be associated with this accomplishment forever.

The 18 years which Mr. CURRY spent in Congress were active and fruitful years. He gave of his time and energies to countless matters in which the people of our State were interested and enumeration of them or a portrayal of the extent to which he served his State through these activities is impractical and impossible. It was a form of service of which there is no adequate measurement. Some of the accomplishments particularly connected with his name may be mentioned.

He was the champion, advocate, and defender of the Mare Island Navy Yard. The site of this yard was selected by Admiral Farragut for the United States prior to the Civil War. In the intervening decades since that time the yard, grounds, buildings, machine shops, and other facilities, at an expense of \$50,000,000, have been developed to a high state of efficiency. The proposal to establish a naval base in the lower San Francisco Bay was looked upon by Mr. CURRY as an attempt to scrap eventually the facilities at Mare Island. With jealous regard for that institution, with dogged tenacity and skillful diplomacy, he thwarted what he regarded as this menace to the future of Mare Island Navy Yard. To this cause he gave of his strength to the last degree. His understanding of congressional methods of procedure and his generalship, with his ability to guide his cause among the conflicting currents of congressional activities and interests, at that time made the result possible.

Mr. CURRY secured enactment of legislation providing for a deep-water channel—24 feet in depth—from Stockton to the sea. This channel opens up the productive inland San Joaquin Valley to modern ocean-going vessels. He secured a 35-foot channel to the important war and peace time

industries of the north San Francisco Bay area. This channel is more or less a forerunner of industrial development that will eventually be located on the upper San Francisco Bay to a vast extent.

Through his efforts a minimum 10-foot river channel was secured to the site of Sacramento, on the Sacramento River, 100 miles from San Francisco. Through barges and modern river transportation the vast productive area contributory to Sacramento is afforded the benefits of cheap water transportation. Mr. CURRY's activities in connection with water transportation also included a proper channel and turning basin for the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Mr. CURRY was the author of the act which granted permission to the Southern Pacific Railroad to bridge the Strait of Carquinez, thus saving from one to two hours in railroad transportation to the coast. It was also with his assistance that a permit was secured from the War Department for a highway bridge over the strait, thus bringing the bay area much closer to northern California.

Mr. CURRY was author of a bill which proposed the formation of a department of national defense, with three coequal branches—the Army, Navy, and the air. This bill and the public interest it inspired contributed to that public opinion which finally recognized the necessity of an adequate air defense of the United States. Mr. CURRY's advocacy of that idea, and of the organization of our defense which he proposed, materially contributed to the advancement of the Army and Navy air programs, and the establishment in the Department of Commerce of an aeronautics branch dealing with civilian aviation.

From 1919 until his death Mr. CURRY served as chairman of the Committee on Territories of the House. He took a deep interest in special matters belonging to the jurisdiction of his committee. He made a report to Congress on which legislation was finally based authorizing the construction of the Alaska Railroad. He took an important interest in other legislation looking to the development of Alaska. It is probable that if Mr. CURRY had enjoyed better health he would have taken a still more active and useful part in the affairs of that Territory. He was physically deprived of the opportunity to give Alaska the service he desired.

He sponsored legislation intended for the rehabilitation of the Hawaiian race and the development of that Territory.

Mr. CURRY had a keen mind and was a student of public affairs. While he was secretary of state he was the author of a compilation of the United States Constitution and the constitution of the State of California. He was the author of numerous articles in magazines on political and economic subjects. He was the author of Alien Land Laws and Alien Rights and Anthropology of the Japanese Race.

It would be a very inadequate review of the career of Mr. CURRY in Congress that would confine attention to his activities concerning only the affairs of his district and State. A Member's political success is so frequently determined by his relation to his district matters that we are prone to overlook the broader and more important service that a Member of Congress may perform for his country as a whole. Mr. CURRY had qualities that added to his worth as a national representative. He had an understanding of history and of government that furnished a constant background or chart for his attitude on governmental questions. He had a definite philosophy of government. He had an understanding of the functions of government, and his career in Congress was marked by a logical consistency and purposeful attitude on public affairs.

Among all those who represented California in this body Mr. CURRY has a distinctive place. He had much more than an ordinary equipment for the functions of a Congressman. He inherited the pioneer qualities of initiative, courage, persistence, ruggedness, and the disposition and ability to meet misfortune and defeat uncrushed and unconquered. He was long schooled in public life before he came to Congress. He knew the diplomacy of public life. He knew the practical

psychology of men. He learned the congressional machine. He had industry and adaptability. He was undismayed by temporary defeats. He understood the weaknesses of democratic government. He might become impatient with delay but still pursued his pathway to the end.

Mr. CURRY was appreciative. He was quick to resent an injustice or an injury. He was unforgetful of kindnesses. His promise was sure to be kept to the letter, without evasion or finching. He was outspoken in his viewpoint of public questions. He hated sham and deception. He loathed demagoguery. If he was unwilling to take an action or support a measure as requested, he would promptly state his position to those who solicited his aid with surprising frankness and candor. He would probably tell his visitor the reasons for his attitude, which ordinarily such a person would learn only by surmise or by whispers from friends. Much of his effectiveness in Congress was due to the fact that he refused to give his time and energies to many of those debatable purposes by which the time of so many Members is consumed. His sanity, his stability, and his reliability were qualities that went far in establishing him in that splendid prestige he enjoyed in the House.

The qualities of Mr. CURRY can not be fully understood without recognizing the physical impairment from which he suffered during the last 14 years of his life. Perhaps no day in those 14 years had he been free from pain. Every day he worked with an impaired body, much of the time with a physical handicap that would have broken the spirit and defeated the purposes of most men. In all those years there was never an hour nor a minute that his duties and his mission to serve his district, State, and country were not his dominating motives. Even when confined to the four walls of his room his mind and affections were in the Sacramento Valley; they were in the committee where he worked; they were in the Capitol of the Nation where Congress met. Members and friends came to his sick bed and took away a determination to help carry on his work and purposes.

California has had many worthy sons in this body, doubtless she will have many more in the future. California and this Nation are worthy of all and more than her sons are able to give. Our colleague, whose memory we now honor, performed a service here of lasting benefits to his State, of credit to his people, and to his own everlasting honor.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I have served in this House for 24 years. During this long period of time I have had the pleasure and the honor to serve with approximately 2,000 gentlemen, but I do not recall one whom I have held in higher esteem than the gentleman from California, Mr. CURRY, whom we so sadly miss, and whose acquaintance I made shortly after he became a Member of this House.

In my recollection there was no man more courageous and devoted to his duties than he. Because of his splendid qualities and his great ability he rose to be a very influential Member of Congress in a shorter space of time than any other man whom I can now recall.

And although in his later years unfortunate illness precluded his customary activity on the floor of the House, I nevertheless feel that there are very few men who have equaled his accomplishments for his district and his people.

Not only was his influence great in this body, but I know from personal knowledge that he could, in his own characteristic way, obtain more from the departments than could most Members.

Because of his splendid qualities, his courageous activities, and his broad and liberal views, he was respected and loved by all. In his passing not only his district and the State of California but the Nation has lost a valuable Representative and legislator.

Of him it can be truly said—

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

Mr. BARBOUR. Mr. Speaker, CHARLES FORREST CURRY was one of California's outstanding citizens. Having settled in that State in his early years, practically the entire period of his mature life was devoted to the service of his State and the Nation. How well he rendered that service is attested by the regularity with which he was promoted to higher honors by the people for whom he labored. From a modest inception his career as a public servant ripened with the years into one of distinguished service and the high honors which were his reward for a work well done.

The period of CHARLES FORREST CURRY's life in California was the period of much of the great development of that State. Those were the years of the builders, and among those builders none was more courageous, more devoted, or more faithful to the great work than was the man whose memory we honor to-day. He believed in his State and its future, and so believing he gave his best to bring its great destiny to a full realization.

He loved his country and its Constitution, and with conscientious zeal he was ever ready to defend their integrity and protect them against open or insidious attack. He was a true patriot, a typical American.

CHARLES F. CURRY was a man of strong character. He had decided opinions and was ever ready to declare them. He courageously espoused the right and as bravely condemned the wrong. A character such as his was bound to make its possessor outstanding among his fellow men.

He was a true friend. He was loyal. He was generous, and many a life has been made happier because of the warmth of the friendship of CHARLES FORREST CURRY.

To-day California joins with the Nation in mourning the passing of a faithful citizen, a devoted public servant, and an outstanding man.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, in 1915, while a member of the Indiana commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition held at San Francisco, Calif., it was my good fortune to meet and become acquainted with Julius Kahn, John I. Nolan, and CHARLES F. CURRY.

Each of these gentlemen was then a Member of this House, and each of them while still a Member of this House passed to the Great Beyond. CHARLES F. CURRY was the last one of the three to cross the bar.

When I came to Washington as a Member of the Sixty-fourth Congress, Mr. CURRY was one of the first Members that I met. We renewed our acquaintance that soon ripened into a friendship that remained unbroken to the end. His friendship was a possession worth while; it was true and without alloy. There was no sophistry in his make-up. Mentally honest, plain and frank in speech, there was no mistaking where to find him with reference to any matter of public importance. A man of strong convictions, his convictions being founded upon reason and good judgment. He had had a vast and varied experience in public affairs before he came to Congress, filling many offices of honor and trust in the State of California. Through this schooling in public affairs, and by reason of native ability, he came into this broader field of action splendidly equipped to serve the people of his district and State. He served them well and long, and as a fitting tribute to this service he is entitled to have inscribed upon the stone that marks his last resting place, "Well done, good and faithful servant." A man of rare courage, he had no fear of life and he could have had no fear of death. When it came to release him from pain and long suffering, death was the golden key that opened the palace of eternity, there to rest his weary body while his soul took its flight to the God who gave it. He died as he lived, a man.

Mr. FREE. Mr. Speaker, Hon. CHARLES FORREST CURRY passed to the Great Beyond in the city of Washington, D. C., on October 10, 1930, and in his passing California has lost one of its outstanding citizens and one of its ablest Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Mr. CURRY was born at Naperville, Du Page County, Ill., on March 14, 1858. He was the son of Charles Henry Madsen Curry and Emma Jane (Kimball) Curry. His maternal grandfather, Leonard Lucky Kimball, was a California pioneer, having arrived in California in 1846.

Mr. CURRY was a descendant of a long line of pioneers, his direct ancestors not only settling in the Colonies years prior to the Revolutionary War, but with the push of civilization westward, went well in advance of the western movement and settled our western frontiers.

He attended the common schools and the Episcopal Academy at Mineral Point, Wis., and studied one year at the University of Washington at Seattle, Wash., and later received instruction under private tutors. He was admitted to the bar in San Francisco in 1888.

He removed with his parents to Seattle, Wash., in 1872, and to San Francisco, Calif., in 1873. His father died in San Francisco, Calif., in 1897, and his mother in Sacramento, Calif., in 1912.

Mr. CURRY led a varied life. Rather early he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the cattle, mining, and lumber business, but he had a natural love for politics, accompanied by a very keen and analytical mind for the analysis of political questions.

In 1887 he was elected to the Assembly of the California State Legislature and served one term. In 1890 he was appointed superintendent of Station B post office in San Francisco, where he served for four years, resigning to become a candidate for county clerk for the city and county of San Francisco, to which position he was elected in 1894, serving a term of four years. He left this position to become a candidate for the position of secretary of state, to which position he was elected in 1898, and served in that capacity for 12 years, voluntarily retiring in 1911. He had been a candidate for Governor of the State of California in 1910, but was unsuccessful. After his retirement from the office of secretary of state, he was appointed building and loan commissioner of the State of California in 1911, and at the same time was named as California's representative to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to the Pacific Coast and Intermountain States for the purpose of getting those States to provide funds for participation in that exposition, which opened in San Francisco in 1915. In 1912 he was elected to the Congress of the United States from the third district of California, and served continuously in the Congress up to the time of his death.

In addition to his services on various committees he was selected for the position of chairman of the Committee on the Territories of the House of Representatives in 1919, and continued as chairman of that committee until the close of his earthly career.

As a Member of the Congress, he was particularly active in advocating an adequate national defense and the proper development of aeronautics and aviation as a part of that defense. He early advocated the organization of a department of national defense, with three coequal branches—Army, Navy, and air—and was very largely responsible for the authorization of the Army and Navy program of air defense, and the establishment in the Department of Commerce of an aeronautical branch in charge of civilian aviation.

He championed flood-control legislation, was an original member of the Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives, was instrumental in securing legislation providing for the flood control of the Sacramento River, a project costing \$51,000,000, of which \$17,600,000 is to be spent by the Federal Government. The millions of fertile acres of productive land and the millions of dollars of property protected from destruction by flood will remain as perpetual monuments to his foresight.

He was also active in securing legislation providing for a deep-water channel from the city of Stockton to the sea, thereby opening the inland San Joaquin Valley to ocean-going vessels. Largely through his efforts a channel of

35-foot depth was secured for the upper San Francisco Bay area, which is one of the greatest industrial centers of the State of California. He was instrumental in securing a minimum 10-foot river channel to Sacramento for the transportation of commerce to and from that city, and secured a proper channel and turning basin for the use of ships going to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

It was largely through his efforts that legislation was enacted which permitted the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad bridge over the Strait of Carquinez, which means a saving of from one to two hours in railroad travel to and from the Pacific coast. He was also exceedingly active in securing a permit from the War Department for the erection of a highway bridge over Carquinez Strait, thereby bringing the bay area hours closer to northern California.

As chairman of the Committee on the Territories he was exceedingly active in sponsoring legislation on behalf of our Territories, and in compliment to him the town of Curry, on the Alaska Railroad, carries his name.

He was the author of Alien Land Laws and Alien Rights and Anthropology of the Japanese Race, and was the compiler of the work on the Constitution of the United States and of the State of California, and wrote numerous articles in magazines on political and economic subjects.

He was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 20, Free and Accepted Masons, of Sacramento, Calif.; Sacramento Aerie, No. 9, Fraternal Order of Eagles (charter member and first aerie president); Sacramento Lodge, No. 6, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Lambda Chapter of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity; member of Henry W. Lawton Camp, No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, Vallejo, Calif.

Mr. CURRY was indeed an unusual character. He was always honest, straightforward, and sincere. No man nor woman can say that he ever deliberately deceived them. He was exceedingly frank in all of his dealings. He studied the problems that came before him as a legislator carefully, made up his mind as to what was the right thing to do, and then defended his position fairly and honestly and earnestly. He hated duplicity and held no respect for the political trimmer. He felt that public questions should be determined on their merit and not by political influence.

He was a sincere and loyal friend, and never hesitated to assist any friends who were in need.

He was a patient sufferer for many years, having been injured in an automobile accident a long time prior to his death, and spent much time in pain and suffering, but without complaint. For years he carried on his duties uncomplainingly when those of us who knew him best knew that he was doing so despite extreme physical suffering.

He was extremely kind to young men, and never lost an occasion to assist a young man in establishing himself in life. When I was first elected to Congress I sought and received advice and assistance from him which was invaluable to me, and I prized his judgment on public and political matters and will always cherish the intimate association which I was privileged to have with him over a period of many years.

CHARLIE CURRY, as he was popularly known, is no longer with us, but he has left behind cherished memories. He will always be known as a loving husband and father, a true friend, and an able statesman. California has lost in him one of its outstanding citizens.

He married Lillie Alice Siperly in 1891 in San Francisco. Of this union were born a son, Charles Forrest Curry, jr., and Miss Florence Alice Curry, who survive him. He is also survived by a sister, Mrs. Anne Minnie Peterson, and two nephews, Leonard Charles Curry and Emmett James Peterson.

Mr. DOWELL. Mr. Speaker, it was my pleasure to know personally and very well our late colleague, CHARLES F. CURRY. Since I have been a member of this House I have served with him on a committee of which he has been chairman for a number of years.

Mr. CURRY never espoused a cause unless he was sure he was right, and he was always positive and clear in his posi-

tion on matters before him; always kind and considerate, but ever firm in his convictions of the right. He had the esteem, confidence, and respect of every Member of the House, and he well earned this confidence by his frank and courageous adherence to the right.

He faithfully served his constituents in this House for nearly 18 years. Though frequently in ill health, he continued to serve with a courage and determination most unusual. He never permitted anything to lessen his service to his constituents and to the country. While lying on a sick bed he frequently directed the work before him and never complained of any ailment further than to say he would be all right.

I think I have never known a man under such circumstances of ill health with the cheer and great courage of Mr. CURRY. He made friends easily because he was always a friend. His word was never questioned. He had that old-fashioned rugged honesty, and this was outstanding in his public and private conduct.

In the death of Mr. CURRY I have lost a long-time and true friend; this House has lost one of its most valuable Members; his constituents and the people of the country have lost a most valuable legislator.

Mr. SWING. Mr. Speaker—

To all earthly things there is a beginning and to all an end, save only man; the flesh withers and turns to dust but the soul lives on. The morning-glory lifts its head from dark sleep at dawn, follows the course of the sun, smiling happily on all of nature, till evening comes to find it drooping to slumber once again. So it is with man; and if it is in another sphere he awakens on the morrow, it is a better sphere.

With this beautiful thought Mr. CURRY began his tribute to his colleague and fellow Californian, the late John Arthur Elston; and how better can I refer to the departure of his own spirit than to say as he said, that the morning-glory that lifted its head from sleep at dawn drooped to slumber as evening came, to awaken on the morrow in a better world.

What a splendid life our colleague lived—so full of action and accomplishment; and yet if you want to know of his successes, if you want to know of his honors, if you want to know of the offices that were bestowed upon him by his county, his district, his State and Nation, you must get it elsewhere than from him. With typical modesty and with a natural dislike for show or pretense he for years allowed nothing else to go into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD than the mere recital of his name, party, and residence, followed by the simple statement, "Elected to the Sixty-third and each succeeding Congress."

And yet he was deeply appreciative of the honors conferred upon him by his constituents. Referring to the privilege of serving in Congress, Mr. CURRY said on the occasion of the death of his colleague, Hon. Henry Z. Osborne:

To be elected by a constituency as its Representative in Congress is one of the greatest honors that can come to an American. But to represent a constituency term after term ably, acceptably, and well, forgetful of self-interest and with an eye single to the welfare of the public, is achieved by few.

How aptly that language describes the faithful service Mr. CURRY gave his State and Nation for nearly 18 years—yes, he was faithful unto death. The long illness that afflicted him wasted his physical strength but did not dim the vigor and brilliance of his intellect, and from his sick bed he gave his constituents greater service than many Members are able to give when well.

But his constituents knew him, loved him, and appreciated his worth. His last home-coming saw a turnout in tribute to him by the grateful city of Sacramento, greater probably than was ever paid any other man. Out of 104 who have been honored by California with membership in the House of Representatives, only one, the late Julius Kahn, saw a longer service than Mr. CURRY.

For six years, as the dean of the California delegation, he gave freely of his time, counsel, and assistance to the

younger members, promoting at all times harmonious co-operation for whatever was for the upbuilding of any part of the State.

There was another side to Mr. CURRY's life which lay deep within. A born fighter, a hard hitter, a good hater of evil and sham though he was, there burned a light in his soul and in his long days of confinement and suffering he had time to commune with God. It mellowed him and softened his spirit; likewise it comforted and sustained him during that trying period and prepared him to accept the inevitable with resignation.

I well recall the earnestness and conviction with which he spoke at the memorial services of the late Lawrence J. Flaherty, when he expressed his faith in God and immortality of man. His own soul spoke when he said:

If all there is of existence is this earthly life of trial and trouble and tribulation, of sorrow and sin, of health and sickness, of joy and grief, of success and failure—if it is only a narrow isthmus between the shores of the boundless oceans of two eternities of oblivion, then one might well say of life—

"Man hath a weary pilgrimage
As through this world he wends."

But we know, "It is not all of life to live, nor all of death to die." As Longfellow says—

"There is no death! What seems so is transition:
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

Job is supposed to be the oldest book in the Bible, and Job asked the question—

"If a man die, shall he live again?"

And later answered the question by saying:

"For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and after my skin, even this body is destroyed, then without my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold and not another."

Modern science accepts as a fact the first words in the Bible—
"In the beginning God created."

And the greatest scientists say all science can do is to try to interpret and apply the laws of God. Scientists can not create matter nor life. They can mold, develop, and use them, but not call them into being.

"Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it break away the clod,
Believes in God."

What Mr. CURRY said of Mr. Flaherty was likewise true of himself, for he too had—

An unshaken faith in the goodness of God and in the immortality of the soul; that belief strengthened him and helped him bear with equanimity, courage, and Christian fortitude his painful sickness and sustained him in his hour of death.

I can close with no better words to describe our colleague's character and virtues than to use his closing tribute to our late colleague, John I. Nolan, for Mr. CURRY truly—

Was one of the most courageous and kindest of men. Always ready to fight for the right as he saw the right, always ready to help those who needed help, and always ready and willing to do a kindness, he was tireless in doing good. He spent himself and sacrificed his life for others, and when he passed the shores of the dark river of death he was undoubtedly welcomed on the eternal shore of peace and bliss with the greeting:

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Hon. CHARLES FORREST CURRY the Congress lost a Member whose record of service to his district, his State, and Nation presents an example worthy of our study and emulation. This record was outstanding in close application to official duty, and aggressive action to carry forward for consideration and favorable action the projects essential for the welfare of his State, where national interests were involved and legislation by Congress essential.

The Member of Congress is fortunate who may become identified with and become a leading factor in the enactment of legislation for projects of national importance and also of vital interest to his own State and congressional district.

The Member of Congress must by virtue of industry, ability, and established confidence among his colleagues achieve and retain leadership in respect to such projects in order that favorable legislative action may be secured.

Congressman CHARLES F. CURRY and his record of achievements furnish a striking example of this.

During my first term in Congress the conclusion was reached that a separate committee should be created dealing with the problems of flood control. It was my good fortune to be selected as a member of this committee, and it was there that my pleasant and cherished associations with Mr. CURRY, who was also a member of the committee from the State of California, began. Hon. Benjamin G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, was the first chairman of the Committee on Flood Control. The two problems of outstanding importance coming for first consideration by the committee were the controlling of floods in the alluvial valley of the Mississippi River and on the Sacramento River, Calif.

Mr. Humphreys, who had previously served on the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and who was recognized by all as an outstanding authority on flood control, immediately became the directing force in the preparation of the flood control act of March 1, 1917, in so far as it dealt with the problem of flood control on the Mississippi River. Likewise that portion of the act providing the legislative plans, including the approval and adoption of the flood-control project on the Sacramento River, Calif., was in the main the handiwork of Congressman CURRY.

This statement, I feel assured, can be made without detracting from the credit due other members of the committee or our colleagues in the Congress for services rendered in this the basic step in the inauguration of legislation for flood control as a national problem or without suggesting the inference that the interest of those who led the way to the approval of this legislation was confined to the projects adopted.

The flood control act of 1917 provided in a comprehensive way for examinations, surveys, and reports thereof to the Congress, with recommendations for controlling flood waters on streams and waterways in all parts of the Nation. This act since its adoption has been and will continue to be the basis for legislation pertaining to flood control.

Mr. CURRY espoused the cause of the people of the Mississippi Valley in their efforts to secure protection from the flood waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries. He joined with them in the contention that such protection could only be given by the Nation, and for which there existed a national obligation.

This had been the contention of the valley statesmen for more than half a century. The obligation is now recognized and the work for securing ample protection by the Federal Government is now in progress.

We know that our departed friend deemed it a fortunate privilege to be instrumental in such an accomplishment. The people of this great section of our Nation will ever hold in fond recollection and deep appreciation the services rendered by him and the Members of the Senate and House from the State of California in securing the adoption of plans by the Federal Government for the execution of the greatest internal project in America.

Mr. EVANS of California. Mr. Speaker, it would be difficult to name a Californian who has been more signally honored by his State than was the Hon. CHARLES F. CURRY, late a Member of this body. It would not be possible to name a Californian who was more deserving of these high honors than was Mr. CURRY.

Most of his mature life was devoted to the public service, and his fidelity to duty and loyalty to principle won for him a most enviable place in the hearts of the people whom he faithfully served.

CHARLES F. CURRY served his State with distinction in the general assembly, as secretary of state, and for a period of 18 years as a Representative in the United States Congress.

The people of the State of California were always proud of CHARLES F. CURRY, both as a citizen and as a public servant. They were proud of him as a legislator and gloried in his achievement. They were justly proud of his rugged honesty, his reputation for severe truthfulness, and his utter inability to tolerate hypocrisy. Although burdened by the sore hand of affliction during the closing years of his life he never failed in his devotion to these characteristic virtues, nor shirked a responsibility.

To his sorrowing children and other relatives we tender our sincere sympathy.

Mr. REID of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, to-day has been fittingly set aside, in accordance with traditions and customs of the House of Representatives, in order that we may pause in the midst of a busy session to pay tribute to the memory of our deceased colleagues who have given up their service here for a greater service in the world beyond.

One of the nine former Members in whose honor we are gathered here to-day was the Hon. CHARLES FORREST CURRY, of California, who passed away in this city on October 10, 1930, after a long period of illness. Mr. CURRY was the ranking Republican member of the Committee on Flood Control, of which I have the honor to be the chairman, and I feel that I must give expression not only to my own personal feeling of sorrow at the death of my friend but also to express the deep sense of loss of our distinguished colleague on the committee.

Mr. CURRY was first elected to the Sixty-third Congress in the year 1912 as the Representative of the third district of California. During the next Congress, the Sixty-fourth, the Committee on Flood Control was created, on February 3, 1916, as a standing committee of the House and given jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to the control of floods throughout the United States. The establishment of this committee was largely due to the efforts of Mr. CURRY, in cooperation with the late Hon. Benjamin G. Humphreys, of Mississippi, who was its first chairman. Mr. CURRY was elected a member of the committee at the time of its creation, and served continuously thereon during the next 14 years.

The first act for the control of the destructive flood waters of the United States, which every year take such an enormous toll of human life and property, was reported by the Committee on Flood Control during the Sixty-fourth Congress and approved by President Wilson on March 1, 1917. That act provided for the control of the floods of the Mississippi River and of the Sacramento River, Calif., which flows through the district represented by Mr. CURRY.

During all of the years of his service on the Flood Control Committee Mr. CURRY brought to the deliberations of the committee an intimate fund of knowledge of the exceedingly difficult and intricate problems involved in the question of flood control. We, his colleagues on that committee, depended largely upon his mature judgment and looked to him for wise counsel in solving the complex questions of law, engineering, and economics involved in the solution of the problems presented to us.

The people of the drainage basin affected by the floods of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers system owe a vast debt of gratitude to Mr. CURRY for his labors in bringing protection of their lives and property against the devastating flood waters, and the people of the great Mississippi Valley are likewise indebted to him for his leadership in their behalf.

During the long months when the committee was considering flood-control legislation in the last session of Congress, Mr. CURRY gave of his failing strength to guide the committee in its deliberations, and spent his life in reckless prodigality for the service of his district, his State, and the Nation.

The great engineering works now being prosecuted on the Sacramento and Mississippi Rivers will stand as vast monuments to the memory of our departed colleague. Hundreds of thousands of his fellow citizens will be assured of safety

for their lives and their happiness and prosperity increased because of his courageous leadership.

At the first meeting of the Committee on Flood Control during the present session, on motion of Mr. CURRY's colleague, Hon. PHIL D. SWING, of California, adopted unanimously, the chairman appointed a special subcommittee to prepare an appropriate memorial resolution upon the death of Mr. CURRY.

The resolution prepared by the subcommittee is as follows:

MEMORIAL RESOLUTION FOR THE LATE CHARLES FORREST CURRY, REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Whereas the Almighty Father has seen fit in His wisdom to call from this life our colleague, CHARLES FORREST CURRY, for many years a Representative in Congress from the third district of California; and

Whereas Representative CURRY was the dean of the Committee on Flood Control, having rendered distinguished service on this committee since its creation; and

Whereas his service to his State and Nation was outstanding in its character and accomplishments: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the House Committee on Flood Control, express our sorrow at the passing of our friend and colleague, and record our sincere appreciation of his valuable services rendered over so many years on this committee and on the floor of the House; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this committee, and that a copy be sent to members of the bereaved family.

W. V. GREGORY, of Kentucky,
U. S. STONE, of Oklahoma,
PHIL D. SWING, of California,
Committee.

Mr. CURRY loved his State, he was devoted to his people, he loved his country, and there was no service too hard for him, no work too arduous, no day too long to do the work of the office to which he had been called. He was devoted to the advancement of the country's interest. He had no object in life except to serve his country.

He was interested in everything that made for the advancement of the Nation. He had ideas, he had opinions, and the courage to express them. They frequently dropped on fertile soil and often resulted in the framing of legislation that was advantageous to the country.

Mr. CURRY impressed his personality on the membership of this House. He was able to persuade as well as to instruct. He had an integrity all his own. He stood foursquare to the world; he stood foursquare to every wind that blew; he never trimmed his sails to meet the passing breeze; he was an American in every particular to which that term can be applied. He used his Americanism for the advancement of the interests of America and for the betterment of the American people. He had no other client except the Nation.

He left a record behind him of which we are all proud, of which his district and his State have a right to be proud, and of which the Nation, too, may well be proud. We do not come here to mourn his death. Death is just as natural as life. We come and pass through the scene of action, whatever it may be, and pass on; and if, by any chance, we have been fortunate to leave behind us some thought that some one else, with benefit to the Nation, may take up and carry forward, then we have been successful in the life to which we have been called. If by any chance we have done that which calls the attention of the coming generations to the worthiness of our action, we have not lived in vain.

If those who follow us can with benefit to the country emulate our example, we have lived a life worth living; and when we pass on, although we may be forgotten soon by those who are in active service and have other things to think of than us, still the work that we did, the views we expressed, and the acts that we performed, if they were worthy, will leave an impress upon the Nation such as will enable it to move forward, to become better, to make friends dearer, homes brighter than they ever had been before. If we can have enough men of this class, and Mr. CURRY was one of that class, in the active service of the Government, dealing only with the problems that are best from their standpoint for the people, we will have a Nation that will live and lead in the advancement of humanity.

I am one of those who believe that we are to meet again. I do not think that we have passed away from contact with Mr. CURRY. I believe there is another life in which we will appear and that we will have contact with those who have gone before, where none of the struggles and strifes and trials and tribulations which confront us here will disturb the happiness which we are to enjoy in the life of the great future.

CHARLES FORREST CURRY was my friend; I was his; I admired his courage and fidelity, his ability, his integrity, his patriotism; I revere his memory. I congratulate the country on the record of his achievements. He has gone to his reward. He is at rest from his labors; may he rest in the peace to which his life record entitles him.

He has left his family the greatest heritage that man can bestow—the record of a good, clean, and wholesome life, and that of an honorable and useful citizen. Nowhere on that record can be found written the word “failure.” What more could mortal man do?

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT. Mr. Speaker—

None knew him but to love him; nor named him but to praise.

Rest thee, CHARLES FORREST CURRY! There is no prouder name in the annals of the State of California; none more worthy of our homage. We revere thy virtues and honor thy memory.

With the death of CHARLES FORREST CURRY California lost one of its most distinguished citizens and beloved characters. He was intellectual, able, fearless, forceful, logical, and keen, but kindly, courteous, charitable, and considerate.

Nature endowed him with many of her choicest gifts. He had a splendid physique. His build and graciousness of carriage were unusual—tall and picturesque. He had a magnetic personality, a charming twinkle in his eye, and an inborn geniality that was akin to genius. His all-pervading good nature made him a welcome addition to any group.

He had all the fire, all the directness of speech, and all the qualities of simplicity of form and straightness of thought which have made for the greatness of the leaders of the West. He never made an effort that he himself did not believe in. He was a bold and valiant fighter for whatever he believed to be right. His philosophy was:

This above all: to thine own self be true, And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

He commanded respect, merited friendship, and achieved distinction in both his State and Nation. He was honored by his fellowmen because of his great talent and sterling character. “It can be said of him when he departed, he took a man's life with him.”

No name has been more closely linked with the achievements, progress, and great development of the State of California, and for a longer period of time, than that of CHARLES FORREST CURRY, for from 1887, when he first entered public life, to the date of his death in 1930, his career was one of continuous, brilliant service to his State. As a member of the California State Assembly, as superintendent of the San Francisco post office, as county clerk of San Francisco County, as secretary of state of California, as building and loan commissioner of California, as representative of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, and as Representative in the United States Congress from California, he left outstanding accomplishments that have become part of the history of his State and country.

His industry was indefatigable and his patriotism and devotion to duty unimpeachable. No task was too hard and the word “failure” was not in his vocabulary. He dealt with public affairs and governmental problems in a practical way, and had the courage of his convictions. You could always find out where he stood on any public question, and it was not necessary to go around the next day to see if he had changed his mind. He was frank, open, and honest in all things. He was close to the people—believed in their

rights and espoused their cause. He sowed that others might reap.

In his duty to his family he was just as conscientious as he was to his public—a devoted and loving father; an affectionate brother. Truly it may be said of him:

This was the noblest Roman of them all.
He only, in a general honest thought
And common good to all, made one of us.
His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, “This was a man!”

No monument of marble is necessary to perpetuate his memory among his people. The conscientiousness of his unselfish service and gratitude for his devotion to their interests have implanted in their hearts a love of his memory more enduring than any shaft of stone.

Mr. Speaker, CHARLES FORREST CURRY was my friend and I mourn his passing.

Mr. WELCH of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad privilege to join with my colleagues to do honor to the memory of the late Hon. CHARLES FORREST CURRY, who laid down his burden of life and entered into eternal rest on October 10 last.

My friendship with Mr. CURRY, extending over a period of 40 years, will always stand forth as a bright spot in my life and as an inspiration. No man was more sincere in his friendship, nor more willing to extend a helping hand. It was my privilege to know him, and I cherish the memory of that privilege.

Early in life he dedicated himself to the service of the people with no thought of personal aggrandizement or personal gain. But his great ability and his constructive vision were not to be denied, and he rose through sheer merit steadily upward to the high position in the councils of the Nation he held when the grim reaper took him. His record as a public official, extending for 43 years, is a monument to him that will never crumble.

Firm in his convictions, he always battled for that which he thought was right, and never swerved from his path, however rocky or beset with apparent dangers it might be. In his code of life there was no middle ground or room for equivocation. He was the very soul of honor. Though aggressive in battle and strong of will, he was kindly, ever ready and willing to hear a grievance and redress a wrong for those less fortunate than he, no matter how humble they may have been. I knew no man who took more pleasure in aiding the helpless and friendless. His door was always open. Those seeking assistance would always find in him a friend and counselor.

Mr. CURRY bore no malice toward anyone. Neither was he revengeful. His acts were motivated upon the golden rule. And reliance, without question, could always be placed upon his word.

As he earned the trust and faith of the people of California so he earned the honor and respect of his colleagues during the 18 years he served his district in the House. His district contained more diversified interests than any other congressional district in the country, and he was mindful of each and every one of those interests, watching their development as a father cares for his children as they grow with the years. The individual constituent, too, found in Mr. CURRY a friend in need. No matter, however minor, brought to his attention was permitted to die of neglect. Nurturing the varied interests of his district would have been a sufficient task for an ordinary man, but Mr. CURRY was no ordinary person. He found time to lend his ability to the cause of national defense and to the upbuilding of aviation in America as well as to shape our policy toward our Territories, Alaska and Hawaii. Labor, too, found in him a champion. His friendship toward the men who work with their hands was based upon a sincere desire to aid them in their problems. His expressed ideas have found their way into the statute books, where may be found laws benefiting

the mechanic and the artisan. The first arbitration act in California was drafted by him.

Mr. CURRY's devotion to duty is an inspiration to all of us. Though beset by ill health for 14 of his 18 years' service in the House, he never wavered from his duty as he saw it, no matter how his body was racked by pain, and up to the day he was taken from us he directed the work in his office. No other man could have carried on under such physical suffering. Though sick and confined often to his bed, he was so valuable a Representative that his district regularly returned him to his seat without opposition.

My sympathy goes out to his bereaved family. I join with them in their grief. I have lost a dear and true friend. But I am comforted in the knowledge that he went as he wished to go—in harness, serving his people—and I know that when he arrived on the other side and his life's work was reviewed by Him who has the destiny of all of us in His hand it was said:

Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, one of the chief rewards, if not the greatest of all compensation, for service in the House of Representatives is the opportunity to form the acquaintance and enjoy the friendship of men who possessed, in such a rare degree, those sterling qualities which characterized the life of our lamented colleague the Hon. CHARLES FORREST CURRY. I deem it a high privilege to pay tribute to-day to the memory of Mr. CURRY, whom I regarded with so much genuine affection.

As a youth of tender years and within a quarter of a century after the rush to the new El Dorado he became a resident of that State which he loved and served so well. He grew up, as it were, with his adopted State, and was prominently identified with its affairs for many years, during which time California attained its marvelous development and took its front rank among the first States of the Union. He knew the people of California, and they knew and loved "CHARLIE" CURRY, as he was endearingly known from one end of the State to the other.

It was my good fortune to visit California several years ago together with several members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. Mr. CURRY joined us and remained with our party for several days as we inspected the major harbors of the State. Wherever we went we found many of his warm personal friends who were especially glad to see and welcome him.

In politics he was an ardent supporter of the principles of his own party, but he was never a bitter partisan and was always eminently fair and generous in his contacts with those of opposing political faith. His very nature, his superb and instinctive qualities of a gentleman would not permit him to be other than just in dealing with his fellow man. He was of that type with whom men might differ, but no one could question his integrity; and, therefore, he properly claimed the universal respect and esteem of all men.

There was a gentleness of manner about him like unto that of a lady, but he had well-defined convictions, was positive in his views, and with rare courage he did fearlessly the things he deemed honorable. Endowed with a keen intellect, a reasoning power that was unusually analytical, and a vision that was broad, he never trimmed his sails to meet every passing political breeze, but always steered that course which he deemed wisest and best for his country's welfare.

It can well be said of him:

His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

In the Sixty-sixth Congress I was assigned to the Committee on Flood Control, of which Mr. CURRY was a most valuable member. I recall vividly the first meeting of that committee I attended, and where I first made his acquaintance. His graciousness and courtesy attracted my attention, but his vast store of accurate information strongly im-

pressed me. He had a just pride in the work of that committee, for it was he and the late beloved Ben Humphreys, of Mississippi, who in 1916 initiated and succeeded in establishing, under the rules of the House, the Committee on Flood Control. Until that time the Rivers and Harbors Committee had failed to deal substantially with flood problems on navigable streams.

These distinguished statesmen—and they were statesmen in every sense of the word—Mr. CURRY, of California, and Mr. Humphreys, of Mississippi, whose service we miss so much, committed the Government to the first large program for the control of flood hazards on our navigable rivers. Within a year after the committee was formed and began to function the plan proposed by these gentlemen for controlling the flood waters in the Mississippi and Sacramento Valleys was written into law, and since that time they have been known and will be remembered in the future as the fathers of flood-control legislation in the United States.

With Mr. CURRY those problems affecting the national welfare always came first. He held with tenacity to the fundamentals of the American Government. He might have been called a conservative, yet he was progressive in the true sense of that term. Entertaining no views that were radical or revolutionary, he believed that real progress could not be achieved by any movement that tended to destroy the fundamental principles or to break down the ideals and institutions of his Government. Avoiding extreme and ultra views, he sought to preserve and perpetuate this Government for posterity.

California as well as the Nation owes much to the memory of CHARLES FORREST CURRY. His passing brought profound grief to his colleagues in both branches of the American Congress, where the esteem and admiration for him was not confined to either side of the aisle that divides us politically. His place in the hearts of his colleagues and as a national legislator will be hard to fill. We will continue to miss him, and we are happy that an admiring constituency has sent his able son, who is no stranger here, to occupy his vacant chair.

To his loved ones we extend deepest and sincerest sympathy. They must find, as we do, consolation in the fine record of his well-spent life, which contributed so much to the advancement of the people of a great State, whose noble traditions he loved so well and whose welfare he always sought to secure.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of profound sadness that I rise to pay my tribute of respect to the memory of one of the great men who have served in this body since I have been a Member of Congress—the Hon. CHARLES F. CURRY, of California.

A prince once said of a king struck down:
"Taller he seems in death";
And the word holds good, for now, as then,
It is after death that we measure men.

As we come to survey the character of our departed friend, his manly figure looms taller as time goes on. A statesman, a scholar, and a patriot, he was one of the outstanding men of his day and generation and one of the ablest Representatives the great State of California has yet sent to the National Congress.

It has been well and wisely said that—

Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never taste of death but once.

I have never met a more courageous man, both physically and morally, than CHARLES F. CURRY. He never knew what fear meant. His courage rose with opposition. I have seen him stand alone on his side of the House when weaker men sought the cover of the cloakroom or—

Crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift might follow fawning.

He did not fear death nearly so much as he dreaded being wrong.

He never tasted death but once.

In all of the ordeals through which I saw him pass, he always brought to my mind the expressions of Julius Cæsar when he said:

Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear;
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.

He was a loving and devoted father and brother to those dependent upon him, and he left to them the heritage of a good name, which is more to be desired than great riches.

He lived for his children; and as we welcome his distinguished son, who takes his place in the next Congress, I am reminded of the words of the poet who said:

An old man, going a lone highway,
Came, at the evening, cold and gray,
To a chasm, vast, and deep, and wide,
Through which was flowing a sullen tide.
The old man crossed in the twilight dim:
The sullen stream had no fears for him;
But he turned, when safe on the other side,
And built a bridge to span the tide.

"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim, near,
"You are wasting strength with building here;
Your journey will end with the ending day;
You never again must pass this way;
You have crossed the chasm, deep and wide—
Why build you the bridge at the eventide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head:
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,
"There followeth after me to-day
A youth, whose feet must pass this way.
This chasm, that has been naught to me,
To that fair-haired youth may a pitfall be.
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;
Good friend, I am building the bridge for him."

OTIS THEODORE WINGO

Mr. DRIVER. Mr. Speaker, I became acquainted with OTIS T. WINGO in the year 1907, at which time he was serving as a member of the State Senate of the Arkansas Legislature, and at the beginning of his political career. Like many of the outstanding characters of the State of Arkansas contributing to the material and political welfare of the State, he was a native of the State of Tennessee, and entered into an active professional career immediately following the completion of his education.

Arkansas was the State of his choice, and his decision was based on its promise of success for the aspiring, determined, and capable young man. He brought to his work not only a trained mind but ambition and an energy unsurpassed. Like many young men who depend upon their grit and determination, he secured a means of livelihood as a teacher in the schools of his adopted State, thus following in the footsteps of many of his predecessors, and through his vocation he found a field prolific in the elements of success in the legal profession. It was a short step for OTIS WINGO from his introduction to the practice of law to the attainment of an eminent place in the profession, securing such recognition through his proven ability in such field that within a limited time he was selected to represent a constituency in the highest branch of the legislative body of his State. When I met him his ability and capacity were recognized by his colleagues, and before the conclusion of the first session in which he served he had attained a leadership of the body, which was recognized and enlarged through the experience gained in that session, and resulted in his becoming an accepted leader in the session of 1909. No one man serving in that body departed at its close with greater honors. In fact, his success in his subsequent candidacy for Congress, in which he defeated two of the outstanding men of the fourth congressional district, was largely due to the reputation he earned in his State legislative service. This same experience constituted a foundation, firm and secure, upon which he built for the outstanding success in the national law making body.

But few men attained the instant recognition accorded to my colleague. One of the strongest evidences of his versatile mind and the ability to grasp and analyze mat-

ters of legislative import is found in his mastery of the banking and currency laws of the Nation. He attained a position of unquestioned authority in such affairs, and his most distinct and outstanding legislative contribution was in his seasoned, conservative, and masterly handling of the Federal reserve legislation. When he entered upon such service he was a novice in the congressional fold, with a lowly place on his committee, but soon became a staff of dependence for his colleagues without regard to their political affiliations. His measure of ability found recognition not only in the minds of his committee colleagues but extended to the membership of the House, and no one was listened to with greater interest in the course of the legislative days than was our colleague when he dealt with matters pertaining to the national banking laws. His fame extended over the country as a whole, and when the State and National banking associations assembled he was requested to appear on the program, and his able presentations became the subject of general favorable comment. Notwithstanding his eminence as an expert on the questions of banking and currency, his well-balanced judgment and poise, his ability to analyze and master his subject, enabled him to contribute valuably to the forms of legislation generally. His ability to reason and convince was responsible for many changes on the floor of proposed legislation which had received serious consideration by the members of committees composed of able colleagues. He had few peers in debate, and his logical and emphatic arguments, attaining brilliancy at times, made of him a formidable opponent and a dreaded adversary.

OTIS WINGO was an uncompromising adherent to the principles of the Democratic Party, ready and eager at all times and under all circumstances to offer convincing argument in such behalf and militantly defend them against assault. He was a seasoned campaigner and was ever engaged in the political battles of his party throughout the Nation, holding membership on the Democratic congressional committee at the hour of his death.

It may be said that he added strength and luster both to the State and National legislative bodies. His genial personality, combined with his unusual ability, endeared him to the people with whom he served. They gave expressions of their confidence through repeated renominations without opposition, keeping him in a representative capacity for eight successive terms, and at the time of his death on the 21st day of October, 1930, he had received a renomination as a candidate for the ninth term without opposition and his election was assured. The strongest expression of the confidence of his constituency was given following his death through the unanimous indorsement of his widow to succeed him and her election without opposition as his successor both to the unexpired term and that to which he was nominated. The family life of our deceased colleague was an unusually pleasant one. He married in the early days of his professional life the daughter of one of the pioneer families of his State, Miss Effiegene Locke, a woman of culture and refinement, who proved a genuine inspiration in the years of his early activities and struggles, and whose devotion through the many years of his active life was a source of real strength. As a result of this union two children were born. A daughter, Blanche, now the wife of one of the prominent young physicians of the National Capital, Dr. Leroy Sawyer, jr., and Otis, jr., now a student in Princeton University, a young man of great promise, and who it is hoped will take up the important work of his beloved sire and carve for himself a position of no less fame and honor in the affairs of the Nation.

In the death of OTIS WINGO the State of Arkansas lost one of its most capable servants; the Nation has suffered the loss of one of its able statesmen; his family an indulgent and devoted husband and father; and his colleagues mourn his death.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, in the death of the Hon. OTIS WINGO the country and this House sustained a distinct loss.

He had been an invalid for some years and his friends were apprehensive about his physical condition, but we were unprepared for the news of his passing. Never once had he permitted his weakened physical condition to interfere with his attention to his official duties as the Representative of the fourth congressional district of Arkansas. With calm courage and an intense devotion to duty he insisted on attending the sessions of the House even against his doctor's orders, and he frequently participated in the discussion of important pending legislation. I have listened to him speak when he found it necessary to ask that he be permitted to remain seated while speaking. He was one of the most aggressive, forceful, and able debaters in the House. His keen, analytical mind enabled him to go right to the heart of the subject under discussion, and his colleagues never failed to listen to him with interest. He had an incisive way of speaking, and his rapierlike thrusts never failed to impress an adversary that here was a foe worthy of his steel.

ORIS WINGO enjoyed the friendship and confidence of all of his colleagues. Some may have differed with him at times on matters of legislation but everyone appreciated the lofty ideals and the high and honest purpose which influenced every act of his official and private life. He was an able legislator; a faithful servant of the people who had honored him; a devoted husband and a kind and loving father.

Reared in a Christian home and amid Christian surroundings, he was always conscious of the higher duty which we owe to the divine Master. No greater tribute can be paid him than to say that he was a Christian gentleman in the truest sense of the term.

He was blessed with a delightful and devoted family—a beautiful daughter, a promising son, and a loving wife who watched over him carefully in the last years of his life. She was his faithful and valued adviser, and it was a source of pleasure and gratification to us here that the people of the district which he so faithfully represented appreciated her great worth and chose her to carry on in his stead. Mrs. WINGO is a valuable Member of the House and a worthy successor of her distinguished husband.

In conclusion, I am sure that I will be pardoned for a reference to the personal friendship which existed between ORIS WINGO and myself. From the time he entered Congress on March 4, 1913, he was my close friend. We were perhaps drawn together from the beginning by the fact that he was born and reared in the western part of Tennessee, which I have the honor to represent in part, and the friendship begun at that time was cemented by the years and continued to the day of his death. I count it as a great privilege to have known him and to have had his regard and friendship.

ORIS WINGO has left us, Mr. Speaker, but he is not dead. His influence is still here, urging each one of us to strive for the better and higher things of life. The great spirit which was ORIS WINGO's has been wafted to some other shore where somehow and somewhere it lives to enjoy greater and better things in the sunshine of God's own providence. What an unsatisfactory, what a cheerless world this would be if we did not have this comforting assurance.

Mr. PARKS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, we come to commemorate the lives of our colleagues who have passed over the river since the last session.

One of the outstanding Members who died was Hon. ORIS WINGO. I had known him almost ever since he came to Arkansas from his native State, Tennessee.

He was elected to the State senate and was one of the outstanding men of that body. His family and mine were so closely associated that we took many liberties with each other. We lived only 50 miles apart, and many a time we met at the river which separates my county from his for a social hour together.

He was not only a superior type mentally, but he was regarded as one of the handsomest men of this body.

He was jealous of the dignities of this House and resented anything that appeared to lower the respect of the country

for Congress. He was courageous, brilliant, and one of the ablest men who sat in this House. I have no thought of delivering an oration over him. I simply want to speak my thoughts about him, for he was one of the most companionable men I ever knew. I shared his hospitality and he shared mine; now I miss him. I regret that in the progress of nature he has to go. He made as brave a fight as mortal man ever made. For three years his companion and wife staved off death by her ever-incessant attention and care of him. The people of his district have shown their appreciation by sending her here to take his place. No one can take the place of ORIS WINGO. He served his country, his State, and his district with fidelity and great ability. After his long and arduous service he has found rest in that haven so well described by the poet—

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more?
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the West,
Where, free from toll and pain,
The weary soul may rest?

The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered—"No."

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs—
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?

The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while, and sighed to answer—"No."

And thou, serenest moon,
That, with such a lovely face,
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace;
Tell me, in all thy round,
Hast thou not seen some spot,
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?

Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice, sweet, but sad, responded—"No."

Tell me, my secret soul:—
Oh! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happy spot,
Where mortals may be blest,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?

Faith, Hope, and Love, best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings and whispered—"Yes, in heaven."

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker, death, the great mystery of the ages, has again invaded our ranks. The Grim Reaper chose a Prince of Israel, for when, on October 21, 1930, the Hon. ORIS WINGO, of Arkansas, entered into his final sleep this House was bereft of one of its ablest statesmen, one who enjoyed a commanding position of influence in this body, one who possessed the confidence and respect of both political parties.

Mr. WINGO and I became Members of the Sixty-third Congress, and that acquaintance, as the years rolled on, ripened into a close, warm, personal friendship. With admiration and unfeigned pleasure, year by year, I watched my friend develop his great intellectual talents and rapidly forge to the front as one of the outstanding men in the House of Representatives, the largest and most turbulent legislative body in our beloved country. In the House a man must win his own position, for no matter what great offices and positions of power and influence he may have filled in his own State they count for naught here. In this body a new Member must demonstrate to his colleagues his fitness for leadership, and he is appraised by his fellows not by past achievements but by his activities here. Mr. WINGO was a man of the highest public and private character and endowed with a fine and logical mind. Devoted to the public welfare and faithful to every duty reposed in him, he was studious,

energetic, gifted as a speaker, fearless in debate, and wise enough to be master of his subject when he took the floor for debate. With these attributes, he soon took high rank with his colleagues, and at his death was one of the few real leaders of our body. He died as a young man, in the zenith of his usefulness to the Nation; and in his death his district, State, and country have sustained an irreparable loss.

Some years ago it was my privilege to be shipmate for over two months with the Wingo family. Never in my life have I known a more thoughtful and loving family. Their family life was a benediction to all on the ship. Mr. Wingo was a tender, solicitous, and devoted husband and father. Mrs. Wingo's unselfish care and loving administration to those whose lives God had joined to hers beggars description. It was truly marvelous and won the admiration of us all. The beautiful daughter and manly son completed the family group, and each of these vied with the other in love and adoration for their parents and each other. One can not understand why this happy home was made desolate, but we must believe that "God doeth all things well," and that some day we shall understand. Mrs. Wingo was her husband's devoted and constant companion, shared his hopes, ambitions, and sorrows, and no one in their congressional district was as well qualified to carry on Mr. Wingo's congressional duties as his faithful companion and helpmeet. The district honored itself by selecting her as his successor. She will measure up to every responsibility intrusted to her.

I am constrained to believe that the knowledge and influence we achieve here is not lost in the grave, but that in a better world somehow and in some way we will still carry on. Let us all reverently hope and believe that in the life beyond the grave we shall again see and know our departed friend.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Mrs. OLDFIELD. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of sorrow that I endeavor to pay a tribute of admiration and respect to the memory of my colleague and friend, the Hon. OTIS WINGO. I had known Mr. WINGO for many years and had ample opportunity to intimately acquaint myself with those rare qualities of his heart and mind that so endeared him to the members of his family and others with whom he came in contact. He was a devoted husband and a most loving father. His home life was ideal. No one loved his family and friends more than he, nor was more forgiving toward those who differed from him. He was, in fact, a gentleman in every sense of the word—bold, fearless, and courageous, yet always kind, patient, and most considerate of others, giving to every person the right to think and act for himself.

For nearly a quarter of a century the people of his home and district honored him by electing him to every office to which he aspired. His long public service was both noteworthy and thoroughly honorable. He was a loyal Democrat, a great American, and a most useful citizen. A partisan in politics, because he believed firmly in the fundamental principles of his party, he was always fair to his political enemies and was therefore greatly respected by them. He was a good speaker, an able debater, quick at repartee, and convincing in argument, but ungentlemanly advantage was unknown to his nature. An able Representative of one of our greatest States, he won his honors here by hard study, devotion to duty, by a keen brain, his innate honesty, by his great capacity to make and hold friends, and by his most thorough knowledge of the problems of state.

The esteem in which his people held him told of their love and admiration for him, and the ones who knew him best are the ones who loved him most.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, before my service here I knew by reputation Hon. OTIS WINGO, of Arkansas. When I became a Member of this body I soon discovered why he was justly entitled to be regarded as one of its outstanding leaders.

Possessing a brilliant intellect, a charming personality, handsome and of striking personal appearance, fluent and forceful in speech, invincible in debate, and courageous in defense of his convictions, he combined all of the elements of a legislator capable of leaving his imprint upon this historic body.

He never spoke in this Chamber without commanding the undivided attention of its membership on both sides of the aisle, and his support of any measure meant that it would be ably and forcefully defended.

He was well versed in parliamentary procedure and the rules of the House and usually participated when questions of this kind arose.

He was a Democrat. His political confession of faith was built upon those eternal principles of Thomas Jefferson. He believed in them with all of his heart and defended them with all of his soul.

He loved the common man and was the defender of the poor and oppressed. His conception of government was that it should prevent the strong from oppressing the weak. Legislation which he thought thwarted this ideal he consistently opposed, and that which he deemed necessary to effectuate this purpose he invariably supported. Centralization of power he abhorred. Those who earn their living by daily toil and possess a scant portion of this world's goods lost a real friend and an able champion when his eloquent tongue was stilled in death.

He possessed a keen sense of humor and his cloakroom stories stamped him as one of the best entertainers in the House.

I knew him intimately and he was my friend. We frequently discussed not only matters of legislation but life and its problems.

He had a high sense of justice; he was honest, conscientious, and loyal. He loved his family with a deathless devotion, and he has left them the heritage of a good name and an unblemished character.

The last few years of his life he was not well and he fought a valiant fight to recover his health. The last speech he made in the House, on account of the condition of his heart, he had to remain seated while he spoke, but it was a measure in behalf of his people and he spoke with his accustomed earnestness and convinced the House, as he usually did, that he was right and the measure prevailed.

His last days he suffered much but he fought disease with that same superb courage that he always manifested in every contest, and when the end came he met it unafraid and "like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." He has gone from among us, but his memory is forever enshrined in our hearts.

Mr. GLOVER. Mr. Speaker, we have met here to-day in this legislative Hall to pay tribute and respect to those of our number who have fallen asleep since the beginning of this Congress. It was my privilege to know each of them. Some of them I knew intimately, and for many years. Everyone who has had the privilege of knowing them and each of them, can truthfully say they were true to the trust imposed in them by their constituency until death, and the memory of the good legislation that they helped to enact will live on through the ages to bless humanity.

One of this number who has departed this life was Hon. OTIS T. WINGO, of Arkansas, who was my intimate and personal friend for more than a quarter of a century. It was my privilege to be associated with him in the General Assembly of Arkansas, of which each of us were members in the year 1909. There I learned to know his true worth, and there I learned to love him. He was always true to every trust and never betrayed a friend. He was dearly loved by the people he had the honor to represent, and they now mourn his loss. He has been a Member of Congress for many years, and his long experience made him easily one of the most useful Members of this House. His help, counsel, and advice to me as a new Member of Congress can not be measured in words by me.

It can be truly said of him, he was a great statesman, a lawyer of ability, and a Christian gentleman.

His friends are numbered by those who knew him, for all who had the privilege of knowing him were his friends.

He leaves behind to mourn his loss a wife, daughter, and son. To the son and daughter no better course could be marked out for them than to emulate the life of their father. To his widow, who mourns the departure of her companion and loved one, we would advise to lean on the strong and everlasting arm of Him who holds the future in His hands.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress on April 3, 1917, to attend the extra session called by President Wilson to declare war against the Imperial Government of Germany, I was assigned to membership on the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives. At that time, as I recall, ORIS WINGO was a member of this committee. When the Republicans came into power under the administration of President Harding Mr. Wingo became ranking minority member of this committee. From that time until his death he held this important position. Before the session of Congress concluded its duties I reached the conclusion that if he was not the master mind of the committee he was certainly one of the strongest and most influential members thereof. The Democratic members of the committee, as a rule, acquiesced in his judgment and fell in line with his convictions.

Mr. WINGO was always at his best in a cross-examination of witnesses. He held his own in all acute and controversial issues between the members of the committee and himself. He impressed me as one skilled in the science, philosophy, and the provisions of the Federal reserve act.

He had an acute and an analytical mind, and upon any highly important and controversial question, as it appeared to me, "He was able to sever and divide a hair 'twixt north and north side."

I regarded him as one of the ablest lawyers of the American Congress. He certainly was one of the strongest debaters. In all the clashes of mind between witnesses, members of the committee, and Members of the House in debate he received the undivided attention of his hearers.

When once his mind was made up upon any important subject there appeared to be no person who could influence him to change his position, and with few exceptions, in my judgment, he was generally right.

He had as much respect for the law of his own State and for the law of the land generally as any Member of Congress with whom I ever came in contact during my 14 years in the House.

His long record in Congress was a distinct credit and a great honor to his district and the State of Arkansas.

During all the days and weeks of his illness I became closer to him than I had ever been before, and likewise became better acquainted with Mrs. WINGO. This is due to the fact that she was in his office with him and went with him to the committee meetings most of the time during his illness. During this time I found that the most tender and affectionate relations existed between him and Mrs. WINGO. He was very proud of his children as a matter of course, and he loved them as much as any man I ever saw. In the highest degree and with the most sacred affection he worshiped them all.

He died in the service of his country. Most men who engage in the discharge of public duties prefer to die "in harness" and to meet death at the post of duty.

And could we choose the time, and choose aright,
'Tis best to die, our honor at the height,
When we have done our ancestors no shame,
But served our friends, and well secured our fame.

The night dew that falls, though in silence it weeps,
Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps;
And the tear that we shed, though in secret it rolls,
Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words about the late Hon. ORIS WINGO, who was a Representative from the fourth district of the State of Arkansas. He

departed this life on the 21st day of October, 1930. It was my pleasure to know Mr. WINGO not only during my association with him in Congress but for several years prior thereto. My district in Texas joins his district in Arkansas, and I am well acquainted with a large number of his constituents.

Mr. WINGO was one of the ablest and most respected Members of Congress. He had the distinction of serving the same constituency in the House of Representatives for 18 years, and doubtless would have held that position as long as he desired to hold it. No district ever had a truer or more loyal Representative in Congress than Mr. WINGO's district had during the time of his service. He was always thinking of some way to be of service to his people and truly had the interest of his constituents at heart. His death was not only a distinct loss to the people of the fourth district in Arkansas, but it was likewise a loss to the entire Nation. I know of my own knowledge that during the last year of his life practically all of his time was spent trying to solve the branch or chain banking problems in a way that would promote the general welfare, assisting in the formation of laws for the relief of the poverty-stricken and destitute people, and obtaining an appropriation for the erection of the post-office building at Texarkana. Mr. WINGO was also a member of a group that had for its purpose the enactment of old-age pension legislation.

We all mourn his death, for he was a great and good man.

Mr. FULLER. Mr. Speaker, with sadness we are called upon to commemorate the memory of our dear friend and colleague, ORIS WINGO, of Arkansas. With the exception of four months, he served in this body for 18 years, and was elected for two years more. He was the ranking Democratic member on the important committee of Banking and Currency. His life was dedicated and devoted to public service, and in return for the confidence imposed in him he gave full measure and the best of service. He was one of the most industrious and influential Members of this body, devoted to his constituency and friends and rarely ever let the sun go down on an unanswered letter. He personally visited the departments and saw that all their reasonable requests were given careful attention. He gave the same careful and able attention to the request of the poor and humble that he gave to the request of the rich and powerful. Because of his unrelenting devotion to duty, conscientious and successful way in which he handled all matters for his constituency, he was most highly respected and loved by those he served.

He was a ready speaker, a keen thinker, versatile, and fluent. When he talked upon a subject he was well informed and gave real food for thought. Being steadfast, courageous, fearless, and eloquent in debate, gave him a high standing among his colleagues and caused him to rank with the strongest and most influential. He was always ambitious to master a subject and unusually successful in all his undertakings. His accomplishments as a Member of Congress were not due solely to his individuality and industry but to the fact that all with whom he came in contact had the highest regard for his integrity and were impressed with his knowledge of the subject. He was influenced by no impure motives, no personal aggrandizements, but had a sole and single aim, devoted and dedicated to the interest of those he served.

His going is sadder because his life was full of promise, and he was stricken at a time when he was able to perform the best of service. In his death his district has lost a faithful and honest servant; the State of Arkansas and the Nation, a real statesman.

As a private citizen, he was without vices, and his public life has stood the acid test and stands without spot or blemish.

His great devotion to his wife and children was noticeable by all. His first thought was for his home and the dear ones of his family. Even in the hour of death his last thoughts were for the welfare of his devoted family, and it

was a just tribute to his clean life and long, faithful service that his constituency should elect to fill his unexpired term and the term to which he was elected, his devoted wife, and our esteemed colleague, EFFIEGENE WINGO. His constituency and friends will ever remember him in the language of America's great poet:

I have you fast in my fortress,
And will not let you depart,
But will put you down in the dungeon
In the round tower of my heart.

JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, putting our thoughts into language that will properly express our feelings toward departed friends is, indeed, a hard task. The death of JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE meant a double loss to me—the loss of a warm personal friend, and the loss of a member of the New York delegation in Congress who was devoted to the interests of his State and party.

His untimely death, unexpected as it was, saddened and grieved me. It was a fearful shock to me to be called by a representative of the press to be told about his sudden and unexpected death, as it was only two days prior to his death that he and I discussed the proposal of getting an appropriation for a recreational building for the patients at the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN QUAYLE represented the seventh congressional district of New York, and served as a Member of the House of Representatives with honor and distinction from the date of his election to the Sixty-eighth Congress, throughout the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first, and was reelected to the Seventy-second.

His course and record as a Member of the House of Representatives and as an active member of the important Committee on Naval Affairs were such as to win for him the admiration and respect of his fellow associates on the committee and the membership of the House.

The most impressive monuments that are erected to man are the friendships that are formed in life; and JOHN QUAYLE was noted for his cheerful disposition and his extreme kindness and thoughtfulness for others.

Friendship can not be bought or sold by service rendered. Obviously it plays no part in the small change of daily courtesy. It is outside all of these, but it contains them all and is superior to each and every one of them. Friendship comes unannounced. It bears no letter of introduction. No mutual friend does or can vouch for it. Suddenly and silently it steps unexpectedly out of the shadow of this life into the esteem of intimate association.

He was a devoted husband and loving father and is a great loss to his wonderful family. JOHN QUAYLE has departed from this life, but his spirit is with us. He has passed on. We are all here for only a short time, and our days are not long. We should be mindful of that, and being mindful of that it should be our greatest aim in life to so live and serve as he did, so that when we pass on our friends who remain behind may be able to say of us what it has been my greatest pride to say of my departed friend, JOHN QUAYLE.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE has gone from those familiar scenes he loved so well. This House is the poorer by his leave-taking, and I have lost a warm personal friend. That familiar figure which we knew so long eludes our earth-bound vision, and yet I seem to feel his kindly presence still among us. It is fitting that his seat remain a brief while unfilled, for vacant it serves, as the riderless horse, to remind us that here too was one whose duty was fulfilled despite the pain of illness, perhaps despite the very imminence of death.

It was in the Sixty-eighth Congress that JOHN F. QUAYLE and I came to take our places among you. His district and mine are adjoining. In addition to representing our respective districts in the House of Representatives, he was, like myself, a member of the New York State Democratic committee. He was invariably my companion on those fre-

quent trips between Washington and New York. I associated with him daily at home, and he was constantly with me here. Indeed, he was my friend. As a Member of Congress he represented the seventh district of the State of New York with quiet ability, and it is gratifying to realize that his service to that constituency which he knew so well was recognized by his people, who five times chose him to represent them in the councils of these United States.

Born in Brooklyn on the 1st day of December in 1868, he entered a world which had just witnessed the dual tragedy of a President assassinated and his successor impeached. Events crowded thick and fast in those days. Reconstruction years were still upon the country. The tremendous resources of the West were still untapped. Politics attracted many young men of the period, and so it was with JOHN QUAYLE. He brought to his duties here the recollections and experiences of a full life. Recalling the glory of the United States Fleet in 1898 he was an ardent Navy man, active in matters affecting the fleet and the shore stations, always including the great Brooklyn Navy Yard, which is located within the seventh congressional district. He cherished his assignment on the Committee on Naval Affairs, and with growing experience was becoming increasingly valuable as a member of that committee.

Like that illustrious St. Francis whose name he bore, my friend was distinguished by a great gentleness of spirit and a modest good nature. Providence endows men with different qualities; to some the gift of oratory so that the most prosaic theme seems glorious; to others, traits which yield great fortunes; then to others, and perhaps these are the highly favored, is given understanding so that they may serve with less obvious glory the needs and the desires of their fellow men. So it was with JOHN QUAYLE.

We who knew him best will remember him always. He filled an honorable place with great honor. Then, farewell my friend, and fare ye well in that eternal congress wherein you have entered. Vale, and farewell.

Mr. SULLIVAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, we meet to-day in happy memory to pay honor to those of our colleagues who have answered the last roll call and passed to their reward during the past year. Among them is numbered my beloved colleague and personal friend, JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE. It was my good fortune to know him for many years, during which time we were intimately associated and, as a result of that association, there developed between us a bond of friendship which I shall ever cherish.

JOHN QUAYLE has served the public for many years. His first appointment was that of deputy collector of internal revenue of the first district of New York. Later he served the city of his birth, Brooklyn, as city clerk, and then was elected to the National Congress for the first time in the Sixty-eighth Congress; he was reelected to the succeeding Congresses and served continuously to the day of his death. He was a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, and as such was able to render valuable service not only to the country, but to the many men and women of his home district and city who were employed at the navy yard in Brooklyn. He was a firm believer in an adequate Navy and always supported legislation designed for that purpose. In his death Greater New York loses a very valuable and capable Representative in the National Congress.

Whole-souled, genial, lovable, and loyal; those were the outstanding characteristics of JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE. A devoted husband, a good father, a true friend. He has gone to his Master to reap that reward which is sure to come to those who follow the precepts of the Lord, "To love God above all things and thy neighbor as thyself." This was JOHN QUAYLE's philosophy of life.

My sympathy goes forth to his family from a heart full of love for our departed colleague, who was my companion and friend.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and a privilege to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the life, character, and public service of our departed friend and

associate, the Hon. JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE, who represented the seventh congressional district of New York in the Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses, and who was elected to serve again in the Seventy-second Congress.

While a Member of Congress Representative QUAYLE was a member of the important Committee on Naval Affairs, in whose deliberations he was extremely interested and vitally concerned.

Born in the city of Brooklyn on December 1, 1863, he received his early education in St. James Academy, and later attended St. Francis College, where he completed his education. Choosing a business career, he became identified with the F. J. Kelly Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and after a short period of time he was promoted to become its vice president. Acceding to an urge for a public career, Representative QUAYLE was appointed to the Internal Revenue Service, and later was chosen city clerk in charge of the borough of Brooklyn, which office he held until his election to Congress in 1922. During his service in the House he won the confidence and affection of his associates and proved himself to be an ideal representative of the people of the district who continued him in office for so long a period.

As a member of the Naval Affairs Committee he rendered exceptional service to his constituency and to his country. He was a sincere and firm believer in the importance of our Navy, and supported legislation to properly maintain that great arm of our national defense. His services to the Navy, both in committee and on the floor of the House, will stand out in the record of his achievements and will always be a monument to his memory.

It was my pleasure to have known him intimately from the beginning of his service in this body, and I always found him to be a man of courage and conviction, an advocate of the principles of the party of his affiliation, a devoted public servant, and, above all, a true friend, who will be sorely missed by everyone who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, JOHN QUAYLE was a native son of Brooklyn. Although having the advantage of an academic education, he took up business as a career and was engaged for many years in building construction. He early manifested an interest in civic affairs. His loyalty, his devotion, and his integrity soon won him recognition. For four years he served as city clerk of Brooklyn—a position of importance and responsibility. His nomination as a candidate for the Sixty-eighth Congress was looked upon as a well-earned promotion. It was, as well, a matter of party expediency, as his personal popularity was certain to win.

There was no pretense or ostentation about JOHN QUAYLE. He came quietly to Washington and entered upon his duties without the blare of trumpets or the clash of cymbals. Having no penchant for forensic fame, he settled down to his new duties as a Member of Congress with the same zeal and sense of responsibility that a business man would give to any big problem. He was, therefore, earnest and painstaking, not only caring for the needs of a large constituency in its inevitable contacts with the Federal Government, but equally zealous in his attendance on the floor of the House. Here he listened to the debates, weighed the arguments, and obtained a grasp of the purpose of all legislation with amazing alacrity, and his observations on men and events displayed his keen and discriminating mind. Once his mind was made up, no amount of cajolery or pressure could induce him to change his determination. Nevertheless, he was kindly and gentle in manner and soft spoken in speech. There was something about him which encouraged friendship, and a friend once made he never lost.

As a member of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House he rendered valuable service to his constituency as well as to the Federal Government. The Brooklyn Navy Yard was in his district and its welfare was naturally his hobby. The Navy had no better friend than JOHN QUAYLE, and a grateful

constituency reelected him to each succeeding Congress up to and including the Seventy-second. But the hand of the Grim Reaper cut him down in the plenitude of his power and in the full glory of his victory within one month of his triumphant reelection, the fruits of which he was not, in the wisdom of Providence, permitted to enjoy. He passed to his eternal reward in the morning of the day set apart by the President of the United States as a day of national thanksgiving. What a day for the angel of death to knock at the door of a happy family! Truly the ways of the Almighty are incomprehensible to man!

Mr. PRALL. Mr. Speaker, our late colleague, Mr. JOHN F. QUAYLE, entered national politics by his election as a Member of the Sixty-eighth Congress. It was on that occasion I first made his acquaintance, and I soon found to know him was to be his friend. While Mr. QUAYLE was a quiet, unassuming, and modest man he possessed to an unusual degree the power of making and keeping friends. His splendid achievement in public and private life will serve as an inspiration to those who knew and admired him.

It is safe to say that few men have served in this House who have been more popular or universally esteemed than the late Congressman QUAYLE. He was a broad-minded, intensely patriotic legislator, with an intense devotion to his public duties which were during his lifetime city, State, and finally nation wide. Mr. QUAYLE was an honest and successful legislator, a wise politician, and a high-minded public servant, whose record will grow brighter and brighter as the years come and go.

Memory at this time recalls the names of Mr. Roy Weller and Mr. DAVID O'CONNELL, two beloved Members of the New York delegation, who have also passed into the great beyond since the convening of the Sixty-eighth Congress, into which we came happily together. They are gone, those three companions, who won our affection within the hour of our meeting, and we remain but a little longer to bear the burdens from which they have been relieved.

When sorrows come, they come not single spies,
But in battalions.

Within the year Shakespeare's melancholy and noble lines have been brought to our minds.

Many years of the life of the late JOHN F. QUAYLE were devoted to the public weal. In every official position he filled his many and varied brilliant qualities were combined with a soundness of judgment and great political sagacity.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I come to pay a brief tribute of respect to the memory of my good friend, the Hon. JOHN F. QUAYLE. He never wavered in his loyalty to his friends. He was the most affable of men, kindly and courteous always, and ever willing to serve.

The qualities which placed him high in the affectionate regard of his constituents through all his political life earned him the love and esteem of his fellow Members. The city and State of New York mourn and deplore the loss of a capable Representative in the Congress of the United States.

Hon. JOHN F. QUAYLE was born and lived all his life in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was educated in St. James Academy and St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y. He was vice president of the F. J. Kelly Co. (Inc.), of Brooklyn, and served eight years in the Internal Revenue Service and four years as city clerk in charge of the Borough of Brooklyn before coming to Congress. As a member of the very important Committee on Naval Affairs he was able to aid in the passage of important legislation in the interest of his beloved city as well as for the well-being of the country at large.

And so, with sorrowing hearts and warmest personal recollections, we bid him an official and affectionate farewell.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, Congressman JOHN F. QUAYLE was a steady, reliable friend.

A successful business man, he brought a businesslike energy into his political life, which accounted for his great success in very trying conditions.

He rated high as a Member of the House and Naval Affairs Committee, being at all times an unflagging advocate of a strong American Navy.

Brooklyn will best remember him for his constant effort to keep the New York Navy Yard in full swing as a strong industrial plant.

He made many strong friendships in the House and was respected for the absolute reliability of his given word.

His death was a severe loss, not only to his colleagues of the State of New York but to the men of the House, no matter from what sections of the country they hailed.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, the death of our colleague, Hon. JOHN F. QUAYLE, was, indeed, a sudden shock to the members of the New York delegation in Congress.

Prepared as we were to leave for Washington for the opening of the session, his sudden death was a heavy blow. Only a few days previous we had been together mapping out a plan to relieve, if possible, the great volume of unemployment existing, and considering some means for Congress to relieve the economic distress of the country.

JOHN F. QUAYLE was a real human man, full of kindness and charity to all. As a young man, beginning at the foot of the ladder, by persistent effort and close application to business he achieved prominence in the business world.

Urged by many of his friends who were familiar with his fine qualities, he took part in the political activities of the district in which he resided. His sound judgment and good counsel were soon recognized by the leaders of his party, and he was therefore placed in line for promotion. He was advanced from one position of trust to another until he was finally elected leader of his assembly district. Soon thereafter he was selected as a candidate by his party for the position of Representative in Congress.

His first service was in the Sixty-eighth Congress. On account of the New York Navy Yard being located in his district, he sought membership on the important Committee on Naval Affairs. No man on the committee gave greater attention to his work. He was careful and conscientious and he cheerfully performed the tasks assigned to him. He was always in favor of a strong Navy, a Navy representative of our country; and he lost no opportunity of proclaiming himself in favor of every proposal adding to our naval strength. He was always solicitous about obtaining steady employment for the employees of the navy yards. He knew from his own personal observation of the distress and hardships caused employees by the lay-offs in the navy yard. Fortified by this knowledge, he worked zealously at all times to have new work and reconditioning of ships allotted to the various navy yards of the country. The Naval Affairs Committee, the strong Navy proponents, and the employees of the navy yards throughout the United States will indeed miss him.

It is with profound sorrow that we, of the New York delegation, mourn his passing. Not only was he a loyal son of New York and a devoted husband and father but he was our friend.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, Congressman JOHN F. QUAYLE, of Brooklyn, had devoted the greater portion of his life to public service when death suddenly called him. He was loved by all who knew him, and that love will last for the lives of the countless thousands who called him friend.

In the House of Representatives, where he had served for eight years, he was not given to debate or any promiscuous performance. He was essentially retiring, modest, but a thinker. He gave whole-hearted attention and interest to that most important Committee on Naval Affairs, of which he was a member during the entire time of his service.

He came from a city on the Atlantic seaboard, the home of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. That most important branch of our naval service was in JOHN QUAYLE'S district. It was his chief concern.

JOHN QUAYLE was no pacifist. He was a strong, patriotic citizen. He believed in adequate national preparedness—not for aggression but for the proper defense of the country

he loved and served. When Representatives from the inland States sought to diminish the strength of our Navy, chiefly because they were not observingly conscious of its necessity, JOHN QUAYLE thought of his New York, of the other cities and towns on the Atlantic and Pacific, and visualized what havoc an enemy might render to an unprotected seaboard. His interest in this subject nearest his heart was inspiring.

Day and night JOHN QUAYLE worked for the interests of the Navy and its personnel. He was tireless in the cause of the workers in the navy yards. By his death every one of them lost a friend and leader.

His colleagues in Congress, and especially those from his own State, will long remember JOHN QUAYLE because of his lovable disposition and his loyalty.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, there has gone through the valley of the shadow our dear friend, JOHN F. QUAYLE. I knew him for over a decade. He was very kindly and benign. I never heard him utter a harsh word. I never knew him to do anything snide or mean. On the contrary, there was always manifest a desire to be helpful.

Born in humble surroundings, he pulled himself up by his own bootstraps, by dint of hard labor, by sheer force of mentality, to the high office of respect and honor—a Member of Congress.

His loss is irreparable, and I am sure the good people of Brooklyn feel keenly the sadness of his departure.

He was devout and pious and held steadfastly to his creed. He was a man easily moved to charitable actions. Early in life he, very likely at his mother's knees, was told and well remembered what the good book of Moses tells us—that benevolence and charity is a duty and not a matter of free will; that when we shake the olive bough or the grapevine we must leave some of the fruit for the poor and lowly; that when we reap the harvest in the autumn we are to leave a corner of the field for the halt and the lame and the feeble. JOHN F. QUAYLE left a corner of the field, a few olives on the bough, and some grapes in the arbor for the downtrodden and the underdog. Many a poor and needy family to-day in JOHN'S district are offering prayers for his salvation in return for his great munificence and charitable bestowals upon the poor of his district.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, again death, the merciless reaper, has struck down in the prime of his life a Member of this House from the city of New York, who in his lifetime has given the best that was in him to the service of this body and to our Nation.

JOHN F. QUAYLE, whose death we are mourning to-day, was born in Brooklyn on December 1, 1868. He obtained his early education in St. James Academy and St. Francis College, after which he went into business, becoming in due course the vice president of F. J. Kelly Co., building engineers, in Brooklyn.

For eight years he served in the Internal Revenue Department of our Government and for four years he was in charge of the Brooklyn office of the city clerk of the city of New York.

He was elected to the Sixty-eighth Congress and was re-elected ever since. It was in Congress when I came into close contact with this sterling character, and when I was able to establish a friendship which has continued all his life.

One of the great opportunities in Congress is the possibility of establishing long friendships. It was Members like JOHN F. QUAYLE who endeared themselves to us by their untiring and unselfish devotion to duty, their ever-cheerful personality, their ever-obliging attitude toward life, and their inexhaustible fund of good will and good nature.

QUAYLE was one of the men whom to know was to love, and hearing of his untimely death it was impossible to recover from the sad reflections upon the fate of so many who like the deceased Congressman were an ornament to society and a shining example worthy of emulation in life.

DAVID JOSEPH O'CONNELL

Mr. TEMPLE. Mr. Speaker, under the general leave granted to all Members in connection with the memorial

exercises to our deceased colleagues I include the following resolution adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

HON. DAVID J. O'CONNELL

Memorial resolution upon the death of Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, adopted by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives February 16, 1931

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs desires to record its high appreciation of the fine service which the late DAVID J. O'CONNELL rendered during his many years as one of its members.

He gave unstintingly of his time and effort in the discharge of his official duties. His decisions were characterized by keen judgment and broad vision, exemplifying the highest ideals of public service. His life in its personal contacts was rich in fellowship.

Holding him in affectionate remembrance, the committee orders that a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. O'CONNELL's family, with the expression of its deep sympathy with them in the loss which they have sustained and which the committee shares.

RUTH BRYAN OWEN,
CYRENUS COLE,
J. CHARLES LINTHICUM,
Subcommittee.

Attest:

FRANK S. CISNA,
Clerk Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. Speaker, DAVID J. O'CONNELL, widely known as the Representative of the ninth congressional district of Brooklyn, who died suddenly on December 29, 1930, died doing his duty. He was on his way to attend the annual banquet of the Brotherhood of Commercial Travelers when death, attributed to heart disease from which he had suffered intermittently in recent years, called him.

Congressman O'CONNELL was born in New York City on Christmas Day, 1868, and when 11 years old served as messenger boy for the late Isaac K. Funk, whose start in business was in Dey Street, New York City.

One of the great hearts who was closer to him than anyone else in the Funk & Wagnalls organization, with which he was identified for more than 50 years, said:

We recall with deep feeling and affection the first day that he came and the last day that he left this office—all the intervening years were the same, full of sunshine that radiates from a kind heart. He did 10,000 kindnesses in his life; never an unkindness.

As a public servant he was described by John W. Black, the learned editor of *The Chat*, as—

A frankly loyal Democrat, the outreach of the Congressman's character being such that it would not be restricted to narrow partisanship, but those who disagreed with him politically could not fail to admire his straightforward policy and integrity of purpose in action. A man among men, of a type all too rare in the equipment of this world, he had more than a commonplace hold on the attachment of those who called him "Dave," a man who will be missed as a good neighbor, a staunch friend, and a successful public official who won respect and confidence by a steadfast devotion to duty. In his home district he was always accessible to his fellow men and women, and he was ever true to an ideal of service to the people that gave honorable distinction to the term "public servant." Every memory of DAVID O'CONNELL verifies the words of the poet, "To live in the hearts of those we leave behind is not to die."

As a friend, one of his associates said this of him:

We here in New York City, with whom your distinguished colleague came into daily contact, suffered the loss of the oldest and most brilliant, cheerful, and lovable of our associates.

DAVID O'CONNELL, noble, good, and true, gave, in early life, full promise of that which he was destined to achieve. From small, almost lowly, beginnings, this man of golden heart traveled the road of life steadfastly, endearing himself to all with whom he came in contact.

In the course of a journey that covered more than three-score years, gentleness of manner and kindness of heart were his constant companions, and although his was not a long life, according to the record of time, he crowded much in the brief span of the three score years assigned him. Great as is our loss, equally great is the loss of so earnest a man to the world.

A man of ready wit, never at loss for appropriate repartee, he welcomed everything that could inspire reverence. He hated sham, and his philosophy of life was as far removed from fanaticism as faith is removed from impiety. Big-hearted as we who knew him closely ever found him to be,

we look back with joy unalloyed on his public career, the high lights of which shone most brilliantly when, thinking of the little children, hemmed in within four walls, he introduced into the House of Representatives the daylight saving bill that they might enjoy their share of the blessings of God's sunlight; and later, thinking of the mothers who had given their all that the world might face a lasting peace, he fathered the gold star mothers' bill, and again endeared himself to everyone who loves a loyal heart.

Sweet of spirit, unselfish in thought, red blooded, honest and true, Dave may be described as an aristocratic Democrat who had no use for sham—a man who could—

Talk with crowds and keep his virtue,
Or walk with kings nor lose the common touch.

He was of the people for whom he worked, heart and soul, body and spirit, and for this reason if for none other we all have good cause to love and honor him.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists all efforts to allure him from his allegiance; who bears the heaviest burdens with a brave heart; who is calmest in the storm and fearless under the fire of opposition; and whose reliance on truth, on virtue, and on Almighty God is unfaltering—such was DAVID J. O'CONNELL, who has left us the heritage of a good name and a noble memory.

Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.

To me he was more like a father than a friend, and that word conveys better my affection for him. From the first day of our service in Congress back in 1919 until we parted to go home for the holidays we were closely attached to each other. He was the most lovable character I ever met. I never expect to meet his counterpart.

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, if the time of departing this world had been left to man, the life of DAVID J. O'CONNELL would certainly have been greatly prolonged, for his numerous friends and associates would have been reluctant to have dispensed with an association and friendship so pleasing and enjoyable to them. However, man has no control over such happenings.

During a friendship extending over many years, I grew to respect and admire him for his wonderful characteristics, his qualities, his principles, his extreme kindness, and all those other attributes which go to make up a great man.

The many men, women, and the children whom he has helped are humanity's memorial to him. I never knew him to shirk an obligation. He performed his work in a quiet and unassuming manner. His disposition was always genial and his companionship delightful.

At the time of his sudden and untimely death he served the ninth New York congressional district in the House of Representatives. He served with honor and distinction from the date of his election to the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses, and shortly before his death was reelected to the Seventy-second Congress.

One of his most outstanding characteristics was his devotion to duty. I knew of no public man of our day who served more zealously or more willingly for his constituents and his country. He threw into the scale all his vitality in endeavoring to serve them in connection with their expressed wish. The humblest constituent of whatever party found Congressman DAVE O'CONNELL ever ready to serve him. There was no limit to his zeal or to his energies when something was at stake for one of his friends or constituents.

Rich and poor alike called to pay their farewell to DAVE O'CONNELL. Thousands attended the services in the church near his home, where he and his family had worshiped for years.

His wife has lost a devoted and loving husband, his children a great and kindly father, and I have lost a sincere and noble friend. I deeply mourn the passing of DAVE O'CONNELL; he typified the highest ideals and the noblest traditions of American manhood. In this solemn hour de-

voted to a contemplation of his character and accomplishment it will be comforting to those who loved him in his life to recall that though his distinguished career is closed he has left behind him the heritage of a great name, respected and honored throughout his city, his State, and the Nation.

Mr. ERK. Mr. Speaker, let me take this method to express an appreciation of one we cherished as a friend and whose memory we so highly respect. When the Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL "slipped out of our little circle to bigger horizons" his great life did not terminate, for it will go on and on through the philosophy, the works, the impressions he left behind. While many of my colleagues have known him for a greater length of time, I believe there are few who knew him better; however, upon all with whom he came in contact he left impressions that are wholesome, beautiful, inspiring, and uplifting.

Mr. O'CONNELL was a great man. He was greatest in the estimation of those who knew him best. Always anxious to be helpful, he was modest in rendering service. In his appraisal a man was a man and a woman a woman. Prominent or comparatively insignificant, he was their friend, and his philosophy of life was strong enough to elevate a nation, if it were followed and put into practice. There was not a period of inactivity in his life. He acquainted me with his boyhood. Quite young he was left an orphan. With less than the average child's chance, he grasped opportunity when it came to him, and he built his character and his fame by his own efforts. He shaped his own destinies. He stands upon his own excellence. In his life there was nothing which he himself did not create. His ambitions were strong, and careful analysis of his career shows that he never failed. In everything he attempted he moved forward. He always went ahead. I am firmly convinced that he never brought anything but joy into the lives of others. He scintillated joy and beauty and happiness.

It is quite natural that Mr. O'CONNELL from an orphan should reach the heights he attained. God endowed him with great wealth in the form of ambition, intelligence, courage, beauty in thoughts. Each of his talents he accepted as a blessing, but also as a charge, and with thought and courage he developed all.

It is with mingled feelings of diffidence and incompetence that I should try here and now to say a word "in memoriam" of Mr. O'CONNELL.

Perhaps, therefore, in these few moments I may confine myself to a more general estimate. I call his life creative and constructive; for I believe that—passionless though just now the words may seem to sound—these are descriptive which accurately characterize the life whose memory we keep to-day. It was creative; it was constructive. We remember his manifold activities. We think of his particular accomplishments. While he capitalized the circumstances of his life, he did it for the good which might be built up out of them—not for himself, but with himself for the good of others—for its own good in the last analysis. He had the power of concentration, a capacity for coordination, an ability to conserve, a force to execute seldom seen in such striking combination in a single personality.

It has been my good fortune during my political and private life to know many men for whom I have conceived a high regard; to become acquainted with many men whom I have been glad to claim as friends; but I have known no man whom I have held in higher regard, none for whom I have had a greater affection, than our friend to whose memory we offer tribute to-day. He was a rare spirit, kindly and courageous, confident and considerate. If all the world were cast in his mold what a wonderful place it would be to live in. He has finished his work; he has gone to his reward; but we are happier because we knew him, and the world is better for his example.

Mr. O'CONNELL has left to us his best, the best heritage that any human can pass on—the inspiration of a life self-

created, power, and greatness. May the peace and light of God be his to-day and throughout eternity.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, Members of Congress were inexpressibly shocked and deeply grieved on December 29, 1930, when the news was flashed over the wire that our beloved friend and colleague, Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, had suddenly passed away in the city of New York. He was on his way to attend a dinner of his business associates, at which he was to be an honored guest, when God's finger touched him and his soul took its flight to its Maker. The manner of his passing is a warning to all of us that death may prove an unexpected and unwelcome visitor at anytime and that we should keep our house in order. This, I believe, DAVE O'CONNELL did, for he was one of the most gentle and lovable characters it was ever my good fortune to know. He loved his fellow man. He was glad always to render a service to his friends whenever he could do so without sacrificing a principle or his sense of duty. As a result his friends loved him and I dare say that few Members had so many friends in the House as did he.

DAVE O'CONNELL was a man of lofty ideals. He had a high conception of public office and the obligations imposed by it, and it was his earnest purpose and effort to measure up to the high standard which he fixed. He was conscientious in his every undertaking. He loved to be found at his post of duty, and never sought to avoid a responsibility, however unpleasant it might be. Chosen as one of three Democrats to examine and watch bills on unanimous-consent day, he gave this unpleasant and sometimes embarrassing task close and painstaking attention, and he rendered a lasting service to his country in preventing much ill-considered legislation and unnecessary appropriations.

And so it was with DAVE O'CONNELL in all of his public career. He never failed to respond when called on. He was a faithful, able, and earnest Member of Congress who enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all of his colleagues.

We loved him for his never-failing good humor; his cheerful and infectious smile; his genial and happy disposition; his dignity of character; his nobility of soul; and his loyalty to duty and to his friends. He has passed on, Mr. Speaker. We will sadly miss him, for we will never forget him. Soon we too will pass on, and when we do I hope that our passing will prove as painless as was his—changed in the twinkling of an eye from the mortal to the immortal. Somewhere and somehow our friend DAVE O'CONNELL still carries on.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, we of the New York delegation suffered within the short period of one month the loss of two of the outstanding members of our delegation. Early in December we sustained the loss of our comrade, JOHN F. QUAYLE, and we had scarcely recovered from the shock of his untimely death until we were again thrown into gloom and sadness by the sudden death of DAVID J. O'CONNELL.

He was the assistant whip of the House and was the member of our delegation who kept us particularly informed as to the trend of legislation.

I do not think there was a Member of the House of Representatives better liked and more generally mourned than he.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL early in life entered the printing and publishing business. For nearly half a century he was associated with the Funk & Wagnalls Co., publishers of the Literary Digest, in New York. He was in charge of their immense book trade, and his familiar face and genial smile was known to every prominent bookseller throughout the United States.

He was for many years president of the Booksellers' League of the United States, and at the time of his sudden demise was on his way to a banquet of that organization in New York City being held at the Hotel Roosevelt, where he was to act as toastmaster.

Achieving success in business he was persuaded to accept the nomination to represent his district in Congress. Six

times he was elected by a grateful and appreciative constituency of the city of New York to speak for them in the House.

Entering into the work of the Congress, his genial nature and cheery smile at once endeared him to the membership. He specialized in making the acquaintance of new Members and assisted in helping them during their first term of service. This was appreciated by them and has left them with a fond recollection of him.

Upon our return to Washington after his funeral service I do not think there was a Member of the House who did not express their sorrow to me about his sudden passing.

Although our comrade has left us, on account of the splendid service he rendered his memory will ever linger with us. His life was indeed a life of helpfulness to the men and women with whom he came in contact, and he built up for himself a splendid name and reputation for high service which, after all, is the best record that any of us can expect to make.

I am sure that many years will pass before we, his comrades of the New York delegation in Congress, will forget the name and work of DAVID J. O'CONNELL.

Mr. DARROW. Mr. Speaker—

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end.

It was a great privilege for me to have been honored by the close personal friendship of our late departed colleague, Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL. Although we were members of opposite political parties this fact in no manner affected our rather intimate friendship. To know him was to love him. In the many years of my activity in the public service I can conscientiously say there was no one for whom I held a higher regard, nor one whose friendship I valued more.

It can truly be said that one of the greatest rewards for public service here is the personal attachments we form, the affection we have one for the other, and the fact that in our esteem and admiration there is no party line of separation.

Although death may come and take away from our midst a colleague and fellow laborer, blessed is the thought that still in our hearts there survives in cherished memory the love, the esteem, the fellowship, and the admiration which our fellowship, our service, and our work here begot in our friendships.

DAVE O'CONNELL had a golden heart, a generous mind, and a knightly soul that inspired friendship, trust, and confidence. He was true to his friends and loyal to his convictions. He was an upright, conscientious, and industrious public servant. The world was better for his having lived in it, and the influence of his life, his goodly deeds, and his public service will never die.

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, it has been truly said "in the midst of life we are in death," and the manner of the departure of DAVID J. O'CONNELL is symbolic of his life. Endowed with seemingly inexhaustible energy, quick to respond to those human values which are the basis of all legislation, and carrying his years so lightly that he appeared but half his age, we who were familiar with the wide range of his interests were incredulous at his sudden death. It did not seem possible that this vigorous spirit could be so quickly transported from us. And yet it was so ordained and we take some measure of comfort in the knowledge that since it needs must be, it was as he himself would have it; no lingering delay but a brave answer to the call when it came, in the very act of public service, a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL derived actual pleasure from his service in the House, finding satisfaction in those innumerable minor services to his constituents which only a Member from a large metropolitan constituency can appreciate. When he was assigned the rather arduous duties of the minority whip he welcomed the added service. His was a nature which led

him to interest himself in every pending or projected act, but I believe his greatest personal satisfaction came when the Congress permitted the gold-star mothers to make that historic pilgrimage to that sacred soil in France where sleep the boys of many villages and towns of our country. In the hearts of those mothers the memory of DAVID J. O'CONNELL is secure for all time.

Though the House has lost one of its most active Members, and though the ninth congressional district has been deprived of its beloved Representative, may I nevertheless add that the Kings County delegation, representing the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth congressional districts of New York, is conscious of a loss particularly its own. He who is departed was for so long one of us; the genial companion of our journeys, a loyal aid in our legislative ventures.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL honored the constituency which honored him. Six times his own people sent him to be their Representative in Congress. He did not fail them. He will not be forgotten by those who knew him best. He will be remembered by all with whom he served.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, while under a special order of the House of Representatives, fitting and appropriate exercises in memory of all our deceased colleagues were held to-day, and while I feel it is impossible to add anything to the tender, lofty, and inspiring sentiment so eloquently expressed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MEAD] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LUCE], I beg the privilege of paying personal tribute to the life and character of my lamented friend DAVID J. O'CONNELL, who on December 29, 1930, passed from the scenes of his earthly usefulness into the beatitudes of the just.

In the twenty-second chapter of Matthew it is recorded that Jesus on one occasion, after silencing the Sadducees, was asked by the Pharisee lawyer, "Master, which is the great commandment in the law?" The answer was, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Few men there are who live up literally to the second command of the Master. Yet amongst those I have known who earnestly endeavored to obey that Divine injunction was our beloved comrade, DAVID O'CONNELL. His love for his neighbors, exemplified in his efforts to serve them, was his outstanding characteristic. It bound to him with "hoops of steel" legions of friends wherever he was known. During his service in the House of Representatives he enjoyed, on both sides of the aisle, the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, that grew stronger with the passing years. Intensely loyal in his political faith, as indeed he was in all things else, yet in the discharge of his official duties he was eminently fair and just. No man can say that "Dave," as we endearingly called him, ever intentionally did an injury to his fellow man. Always looking for the best in others and giving the best he had characterized his private life, in which he achieved so much merited success, and marked his public career with distinction. No one in distress was ever turned away without his sympathy, while the poor and needy were always recipients of his helping hand. He found his greatest pleasure in serving those who needed him most. It is no wonder that he held such a firm hold upon the hearts of all his constituents, regardless of their station in life.

As a member of his funeral party I saw the vast throngs who came to do honor to his memory. From all the walks of life came men and women, the young and the old, the rich and the poor, who passed his bier and looked for the last time upon the face of their friend—one who had not only been the personal friend of each but who had served them with so much honor as a Member of this Congress.

In the Church of the Lady of Lourdes, of which he was a devoted member, I witnessed a most impressive funeral service. In that spacious church of rare design and beauty, a monument to the builders' art, every pew was filled, while hundreds stood in its aisles. I shall never forget the elo-

quence, the logic, and inspiration of the oration delivered by Monsignor Chidwick, who was the chaplain of the battleship *Maine*, and who was a Spanish-American War comrade and personal friend of DAVID O'CONNELL. There were many tear-dimmed eyes and many hearts that were deeply touched.

Being a veteran himself, he found more pleasure in his congressional work on behalf of the ex-service men than any other duties he assumed. He introduced many bills designed for their assistance, but the one act of Congress for which he labored, possibly more than any other, and in which he had most satisfaction, was the act providing for the visit of the war mothers to the graves of their sons who were buried in the war cemeteries of Europe. DAVID O'CONNELL was most assiduous in his duties here, and no one had a greater desire to give the fullest measure of service to those whom he represented. His every instinct was that of a gentleman; his every impulse was that of a patriot; his best efforts were given to his country in peace and in war. Can more be said of any man?

His passing brought grief to all the Members of the House. We shall continue to miss his cordial greetings, his hearty handshake, and his refreshing smile, which always reflected the sincerity and genuineness of his heart.

In these hours of sorrow we extend to his loved ones our deepest sympathy, and I hope they may find consolation in the thoughts so well expressed by James Whitcomb Riley:

I can not say, and I will not say,
That he is dead.—He is just away!
With a cherry smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.
And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.
And you—oh you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return—
Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here.
Think of him still the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!

Mr. SULLIVAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the past few months the Democratic delegation from the city of New York in the National House of Representatives saw the hand of death placed upon two of its distinguished Members, the Hon. DAVID JOSEPH O'CONNELL, of the ninth district, and the Hon. JOHN FRANCIS QUAYLE, of the seventh district.

DAVE O'CONNELL, as he was affectionately known to his friends, a successful business man of the city of Brooklyn, was first elected a Member of the House of Representatives in the Sixty-sixth Congress, and he was reelected and served continuously until the day of his death.

Since his coming to Congress it was my good fortune to become better acquainted with him and enjoy his delightful companionship and society. He was a man of sterling character, unquestioned integrity, and high ideals. During the years that he was in the Congress he rendered a most capable and unselfish service to his constituents and to his country. He was a man of ability, coupled with an engaging personality, and readily drew people to him. He numbered many of the Members of both political parties as his personal friends, and his sudden death was a severe shock to them.

He passed to his final reward where he will reap full measure of the many virtues which he possessed and for the love which he had for his fellow man.

To his family he leaves a priceless heritage in the unblemished character which he carried to his grave. To them I extend my sympathy and condolences, happy in the thought that in his life it was my privilege to call DAVE O'CONNELL my friend.

Mr. SOMERS. Mr. Speaker, the Government of the United States of America is the finest government that the ingenuity of man has thus far devised. It is fine because moral principles are its controlling force, and these princi-

ples have elevated, cultivated, and perpetuated through laws the morality and ideals of a sincere and earnest people. Under this system the people, through their Representatives, are able to put to rout the perilous forms of caste created by the agencies of modern society. The Representatives of the people throughout the existence of this Government have, for the most part, been men whose integrity has reflected the virtues of their constituents. Were this not true this Nation could not have survived.

Such a representative was DAVID J. O'CONNELL. His labor knew no horizon, nor were his interests confined to the limitations of his own district. He worked for America, the America he glorified in. To America that had been so generous to him, he dedicated his service in return for what it had done for him.

He had the broad culture that is necessary for the comprehensive grasp of high principles, a keenness of intellect that enabled him to reach proper conclusions, an ability to lead men to lofty purposes, the conscience to demand that the principles in which he believed be applied to administration, the courage to embrace the public weal, although at the time his actions were in conflict with his personal welfare.

He was proud of the fact that he was a Member of Congress, proud to represent such a cosmopolitan district with so many hopes and aspirations, and so many different conceptions of the purpose of government. The esteem in which he was held by all is a tribute to his capacity to mold into one thought the various ideas which confronted him. Again, in his legislative work we see his ability assert itself. His efforts were always humane endeavors, dedicated to the scientific solution of actual and challenging problems, and yet his work was never tinged with the narrowness of academic exposition, so frequently found in exponents of theoretic doctrines. America owes its greatness to the labor of such men, men who are desirous of observing good faith with all nations, and extending justice toward all men.

Haec olim meminisse juvabit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, during my service of 24 years in the House I have naturally had the pleasure of serving with a great many splendid and able men, many of whom I recall with a great deal of pleasure, but of all the men whom it was my pleasure and good fortune to serve with none was more possessed of the manly and humane qualities than DAVE O'CONNELL, to whom we are here to pay our last respects. Of him it can be truly said that he was a real man and a real friend. He was beloved by all. Not only New York State but the country had in him an able and conscientious legislator, having the interests of the people at all times at heart. In DAVE O'CONNELL the House has lost a jovial, energetic Member whom the membership will greatly and sadly miss. I regret his passing more than I can express, as in him I have lost one of my noblest and truest friends.

Mr. PRALL. Mr. Speaker, in the sudden passing of our distinguished colleague, DAVID J. O'CONNELL, the membership of this House experienced a distinct and severe shock. Nor was this feeling confined to the membership of the House; it was shared by every official and employee of the Federal Government who had been fortunate enough to know him. To us, his closest friends and associates in the New York delegation, his death is irreparable. He was not only our colleague, counselor, and friend—he was our pal.

DAVE O'CONNELL's philosophy was beautiful. To do some good every day, to bring happiness and spread it about him, to lift a burden here or there, to cheer some one with a glad jest, a happy smile, or a generous deed. Upon the floor of this House he was energetic and forceful. However, he never won a victory by force, his spurs were always won with a smile. His aggressiveness was tempered with a delightful personality which made itself manifest on every occasion. His personality was fascinating; it was contagious. It not only carried him along successfully but bore others with him.

DAVE O'CONNELL's outstanding accomplishment in Congress, and the one that gave him his greatest pleasure, was

the enactment of a bill that sent the gold-star mothers across the seas to France to visit the last resting places of their sons who made the supreme sacrifice in the late World War. He was an ardent supporter of that bill.

When I came to Congress in 1923 it was the late Congressman O'CONNELL who made my first appearance an ever-pleasant memory. It was he who sponsored me, and through his rapid-fire introductions I quickly met and became acquainted with the Members of the Sixty-eighth Congress.

DAVE O'CONNELL's patriotism was profound. He was progressive in every thought and act. He stood for the things that benefited the masses from whose ranks he came. His sympathy was with humanity. His passing will be felt by an army of post-office and Federal employees and the American Legion veterans, whose banner he was always proud to carry.

I can not feel that my late friend has departed forever, and can best express myself in the words of James Whitcomb Riley:

I can not say, and I will not say,
That he is dead.—He is just away!

With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
He has wandered into an unknown land.

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since he lingers there.

Think of him faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here.

Think of him still the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, of the high personal character and equally outstanding civic virtues of our late colleague the Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, all his friends and associates, in fact, even those who only casually met him, can speak with total confidence. His death has caused a great loss to the Nation, to the State of New York, and to his family and friends. He was a wise legislator in that he possessed a correct vision of what was necessary to be done in order to furnish the Government with its needful defense. In his death his constituents lost a courteous, faithful, and efficient Representative and his colleagues one of their best-beloved associates.

Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL was for many years with the publishing business in New York City, was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Allied Boards of Trade of Brooklyn, past president of the Booksellers' League of New York, and a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

We shall all miss his fine personality, his ever-cheery greeting both as we met in the House and in our many social activities.

Mr. IGOE. Mr. Speaker, the untimely death of the late Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York, is a distinct loss to his district, his State, and the Nation. It is difficult for those of us who knew DAVID J. O'CONNELL best to realize that he has left the places which knew him here and has sailed away over the mystic sea to an unknown shore. May we not hope that he has gone to meet those friends who have made the journey ahead of him. He was a strong, forceful, manly man of action, discharging in all the emergencies of this life his full duty. He served upon the great committees of this House during the nearly 10 years of service here. I was more particularly associated with him during the last years of his service in this Chamber and came to know him most intimately.

During his public career it can be said of him that he walked with the great of his country, but he never for one moment forgot the common touch. His sympathies were of that broad and generous character which kept him during his career closely in touch with the people of the State he represented here and the great common people of this Nation. During the latter part of his service here he was a member of the great Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, and during the long hours of every workday on that committee, which engaged in the preparation of the most intricate legislation, he sat at the table performing his full share of the labor, honestly and conscientiously at all times living up to his high ideals. His path was never a life of

mere ease or pleasure, and the victory he sought was the reward which comes after the most exacting mental labor.

In the prime of life, when for him the sun was still high in the heavens, with his mental and his physical powers unimpaired, he passed suddenly away from this earth through the shadows to the sunshine of the life which awaited him beyond the grave. He will be missed in the community where he lived. He will be missed as few men are missed in the great State he served here so long, so faithfully, and so well, and he will be missed by those of us who were associated with him in his work here during all the remaining years which are ours upon this earth.

A MANLY MAN HAS GONE

The manly man is the country's need, and the moment's need,
forsooth,

With a heart that beats to the pulsing tread of the allied leagues
of truth;

The world is his, and it waits for him, and it leaps to hear the ring
Of the blows he strikes and the wheels he turns and the hammer
he dares to swing;

It likes the forward look in his face, the poise of his noble head,
And the onward lunge of his tireless will and the sweep of his
dauntless head.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Representative DAVID J. O'CONNELL New York and the Nation lost a fearless, able, and sincere champion of the rights of the common people. It has been my privilege to serve with him ever since I became a Member of Congress, and he won my admiration as an aggressive, fearless fighter for good government in the interest of all the people long before I became personally acquainted with him.

"Dave," as he was familiarly called by his many friends, was for years a "Knight of the Grip," and his duties carried him from Maine to California, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. This experience, together with his personal contact with men in all parts of the country, made it possible for him to have a better understanding of the needs of the people throughout the Nation and materially aided him in his congressional work, both in the committee and on the floor of the House.

During his years of service as a traveling salesman he was elected president of the Booksellers' Association of New York and president of the Booksellers' Brotherhood and, as president of these organizations, did much to help build them up and make it possible for the organizations to accomplish the many purposes for which they were organized.

In DAVE O'CONNELL the traveling salesmen of this country had a real friend; and, not only that, but a man who they could go to for counsel. He understood their problems as only one who had had actual experience could understand them, and was always ready and willing to counsel with them.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL was stricken with heart disease while on his way to act as toastmaster at the annual banquet of the Booksellers Travelers Association, of which he was once president. His death came suddenly, while apparently he was enjoying the best of health. The news of his passing created wide sorrow among his friends who were waiting for him in the banquet hall at the Hotel Roosevelt.

The sudden death of our colleague the Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL will be mourned, not only by the members of his own beloved family and his colleagues here in Congress, but by the head of every business organization and by every traveling salesman who had the great privilege of knowing him in his many activities through life.

Mr. McCORMACK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the death of our beloved colleague, the late Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, is a sad loss to the membership of the House and to his many friends. During my service in this body it was my pleasure to have come in contact with him frequently and to have enjoyed and valued his friendship. His death leaves a vacant place among us which can not be filled. His memory will always linger with us. His life was one of devotion to the highest ideals that a human being could approximate. He gave to his friends, his State, and to his

country the best that was in him—contributions which were unsurpassable. He was always trying to do something for his fellow men. It was one of his philosophies of life "to always try and help anyone less fortunate than himself."

Born on Christmas Day, his life clearly exemplified the teachings and the spirit of the Redeemer. His cheery smile and winning personality will always remain with us.

Our late colleague was one of the first Members that I met upon my arrival a few years ago as a new Member of the Congress. The task of a new Member, until he becomes acquainted with his work and duties, is very difficult. It can be greatly lightened as a result of the advice and interest of older, experienced Members. Our late colleague gladly and voluntarily gave of his time in assisting new Members, and I am one of those who benefited by his kindness and consideration. His kindness to and consideration of new Members was without regard to party affiliation. He was always anxious to assist or advise them in every way possible, and particularly to give to them the benefits of his years of experience so that they might not make serious mistakes at the outset of their career in this body. This characteristic can not be too strongly referred to. He was noted among the membership of the House for possessing the attribute of consideration at all times for his colleagues, and to have a particular regard for the welfare of the new Members.

His position as one of the most active Members of the House, conversant with the rules and their interpretation, and with pending legislation, was recognized by all. His diligence and his outstanding abilities commanded the respect and admiration of his colleagues. His standing among the members of his own party (Democratic) is evidenced by the fact that he was one of our leaders and recognized as such in this body and throughout the country. He possessed a logical and constructive mind, actuated always by one desire, "to act and speak in a manner which would be for the best interests of his people and which would always reflect credit upon them."

There was no Member that had greater love for his people than DAVE O'CONNELL. How often, during our talks, have I heard him refer to the love that he had for the people of his district, and the great pride that he possessed in representing such a wonderful district. The memory of such an able public official should always be treasured by the people of the district that he represented.

At all times our late colleague was a gentleman. In debate, he was a clean but courageous fighter; always considerate of the opinions and feelings of others. He was also recognized, in debate, as one of our most logical and effective Members, eloquently expressing his thoughts and opinions. His opponents in a debate knew that in DAVE O'CONNELL they met "a foeman worthy of their steel."

His love of country was one of his outstanding characteristics. Imbued with a love of the Constitution, he lived up to its terms, in letter and in spirit. He respected the rights of all others as guaranteed by the Constitution; he demanded that all others respect his rights as guaranteed by that "Immortal Document."

The death of a colleague brings sorrow and sadness to the members of a legislative body. The death of our late friend and colleague DAVE O'CONNELL brought great sorrow to all of us. As the knowledge of his fine, clean, manly, constructive life must be a source of and bring consolation to his loved ones left behind, in the great loss and bereavement that they have sustained, so, to us, who knew him and served with him in this body, is the knowledge that his associations and friendship will always be a constant inspiration to us in trying to render the highest degree of public service that we possibly can.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL, our late colleague, or DAVE O'CONNELL, as we all loved to call him, "Is gone, but not forgotten."

Mr. BLACK. Mr. Speaker, in spite of the factional and sectional differences prevailing in the House of Representatives, which at times reached the most bitter stages, Congressman DAVID J. O'CONNELL always held the respect

and affection of the entire membership of the House. He was better known to the Members than nearly any other Congressman. He developed many strong personal ties by his constant good humor and unfailing courtesy.

At his death there was far more than formal expressions of grief, and all through the Chamber actual sorrow prevailed. His chief contribution to legislative developments was evidenced by his demands as a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs for sensible peace and his day in and day out efforts to assist the cause of the laboring men and the underprivileged.

He gave studious attention to the request of his own constituents for special assistance in their relations with our Government, not asking whether or not the person in need was rich or poor, Republican or Democrat. He went to the front for many a poor soul.

It is with great regret that such fine manhood was cut off so early, for had he lived he would have cut down the burden of trouble in this world.

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, it is hardly necessary to say that in large measure the most important legislative work is performed by the standing committees and often very faintly reflected in the proceedings of the House which are reported in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In the committees Members come in closest contact with each other, and there sincerest friendships have their origin. Except for having served with him on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I would perhaps have had no such intimate association with Representative O'CONNELL as it was my privilege to enjoy, and could not have had such full opportunity to know and appreciate his great worth and his high value as a public servant.

It was because of contact and intercourse with him in the committee that I came to know him well as a man of fine qualities of head and heart, to whom I was bound by strong ties of friendship. He was able and earnest in his devotion to the public interests and most true and sincere in his attitude toward those with whom he cooperated in discharging the duties pertaining to the public service. Unvaryingly cheerful and kindly in his attitude toward others, he won the affection of many, and when he was removed too early from the scene he was mourned by a larger circle of friends than most men can claim, and they will long remember him as having richly deserved the love and honor in which he was held. When the announcement of his death was received, the Committee on Foreign Affairs passed the following resolutions, which contain a genuine expression of the opinion which was entertained of Mr. O'CONNELL by every member of the body with which he was so conspicuously identified:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs desires to record its high appreciation of the fine service which the late DAVID J. O'CONNELL rendered during his many years as one of its members.

He gave unstintingly of his time and effort in the discharge of his official duties. His decisions were characterized by keen judgment and broad vision, exemplifying the highest ideals of public service. His life in its personal contacts was rich in fellowship.

Holding him in affectionate remembrance, the committee orders that a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. O'CONNELL's family, with the expression of its deep sympathy with them in the loss which they have sustained and which the committee shares.

Mr. CARLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the House has afforded this opportunity to pay my respects to my departed friend and colleague.

It seems to me that this day not only honors the departed but it is also a source of consolation to us, his friends, to live again in memory our association with him.

The life of DAVID J. O'CONNELL is an interesting story of courage and industry and a proof of the equal opportunity afforded in this country to those who possess the qualities of honesty and industry.

It is not my purpose to speak of DAVE O'CONNELL with reference to his achievements and success in life, but rather to briefly tell the simple story of his lovable character that

endeared him to the hosts of men and women with whom he came in contact.

DAVE O'CONNELL had a sunny, optimistic nature and possessed an abiding faith in his fellow men. It may have been that the early trials of this orphan boy developed in him the human touch that makes all men akin, that broadened his sympathy and made him the warm-hearted, sympathetic friend he always proved.

It always seemed to me that he looked on life as a great and glorious game, and he entered on each new endeavor with enthusiasm, and win or lose he played it fair.

The magnetic personality of DAVE O'CONNELL has left its imprint on the hearts of each and every Member of this House. I shall always be proud to say that it was my luck to be his friend.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York, was my friend, and I loved him. He had the affectionate regard and esteem of the entire membership of the House.

My service with him upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs enabled me to know him and measure his true worth. Honest, industrious, intelligent, broad minded, conscientious, a high regard for the rights of others, and a devotion to duty were his outstanding characteristics.

He cared not for the limelight of publicity. While others coined phrases and sought the headlines, he was content to toil and render a real service in helping to formulate legislation for the Nation's welfare. The real work of Congress is performed in its committees, and many men of whom the Nation hears little by their labors help to weave the fabric of national legislation. Such a man was DAVID J. O'CONNELL.

In addition to his work in committee he was one of the official objectors to obnoxious bills. This entailed much labor in the study of a multitude of bills, hearings, and committee reports, and then, when these measures were reached on Consent Calendar, to make objection to those which, in his judgment, should not pass. Such work is not calculated to popularize one with the membership of the House. Be it said to his credit that he was so fair, so courteous, and so conscientious in the performance of this duty that he never gave the slightest offense to anyone, not even to the authors of the bills to which he objected. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and no unkind word or harsh criticism ever fell from his lips in the deliberations of the House.

The Congress of the United States lost a valuable Member, the Nation lost a faithful public servant, and those of us who served with him lost a real friend when his noble heart ceased to beat. God bless and revere his memory.

Mr. BRUNNER. Mr. Speaker, we have assembled here to-day to pay our last tribute of love and respect to our recent departed colleagues, and I feel that I voice the sentiment of the entire New York delegation when I say there was no one among us more beloved or respected than the late Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL.

We were closely associated in a bond of friendship made steadfast by mutual tastes and aspirations, and during the long term of friendship I became acquainted with those golden qualities of character and personality which early in life set him apart as a leader and a man destined to work out an honorable and useful career.

Some men are not always easy to understand. Some men have complexities of nature and character difficult to analyze until you have known them intimately. DAVID O'CONNELL was not that kind of a man but one whose high qualifications were instantly manifest upon first acquaintance. His fine, generous nature shone out clearly as the noonday sun; and the devotion of his friends, as well as the respect and confidence which he inspired in the casual acquaintance, was a well-deserved tribute to those qualities which he so richly possessed.

We live in an age of stress and strain. The acid test is daily applied to character, and disillusionment often follows

in our estimate of those who once held our high esteem, and when it does come it saddens the soul and shakes our faith in human nature. How beneficently at such times is the character and example of a good man like that of DAVE O'CONNELL set before us to restore the balance and help us to "hold fast to those things which are pure, noble, and of good repute."

My friend was a self-educated man, but he had nature's priceless heritage—a splendid brain and an eager desire to acquire knowledge. He started out in life as a little errand boy at the age of 11, but like many youngsters to whom such an obstacle lends zest to study, applied himself diligently to his tasks. He got his degree in life's hard but most competent school of experience and became a master of the English language.

After his election to Congress he never yielded to the temptation to play to the galleries, a challenge which it is hard for a man in public life to resist, with its lure for oratory and applause. He was not that kind of an orator. When he spoke, it was to the point, bearing upon the subject at issue and not to create histrionic effects.

His charity was also quiet and unostentatious. "Go to DAVE O'CONNELL; he'll help you out" was the slogan of his district, and his life was spent in a round of good deeds which his right hand never whispered to his left.

When the time for reelection came around, it was an open letter that he would be returned to Congress. His constituents were proud of him, leaned upon him, and it was inevitable that he should represent his district as long as he lived.

He was an active organizer, interested in everything which pertained to the advancement of his district. For years he was connected with the publishing business in New York City, and at the time he was suddenly stricken was on his way to make an address before the Booksellers' Association.

A man of profound religious convictions, early in life he "remembered the Creator in the days of his youth," was a constant church attendant, and possessed what we are told by the prophets was the greatest gift of all—"the understanding heart." He understood the signs of distress, and the poor and needy never called upon him in vain for assistance.

We know that the real monument we leave behind us is not that carved out of stone and engraved by the sculptor's hand, but that imperishable monument built by the acts of a useful and upright life. How towering, indeed, must be the structure erected in the hearts of thousands of people in his district to this good man whom they knew and loved.

To his bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in the deep loss which they have sustained, and while his sudden passing was a great shock to all of us it may well be said of him in these immortal lines:

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wall
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame, nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, upon my coming to the last session of the Seventieth Congress in December, 1928, one of the Members with whom I became acquainted was Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and from then until the day of his death we were intimate friends and closely associated together.

We often studied and worked together on the same problems of legislation, and I wish to say in his memory that, in my judgment, the world has never produced a more sincere, honest, and upright citizen. He was a statesman and a patriot. He was a man of high ideals and noble thoughts. He was more than these—he was a pure and loving character and a friend of man.

I feel that I speak the sentiment of every Member of the House when I say that each of us feels a great personal loss in his passing, and that the memory of his loving traits, high ideals, and patriotism will ever be an inspiration and help to us as we try each day to do our part to carry on this great Government to which he gave so much devoted service and consecration.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, coming to Congress somewhat late in life, DAVID O'CONNELL was a typical example of the settled business man who goes into politics to round out his career. Sound in judgment, keen in observation, rich in experience, he instantly settled down to his duties in his new field with all of the energy and zeal that he had devoted to his former activities as a successful business man. He had been connected for many years with the publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls and was for a time the president of the Booksellers' League of New York. His contacts with books, however, were far from being superficial or mercenary. He was what has been called a well-read man and largely self-educated. His introduction into politics came incidentally through, and perhaps in consequence of, his deep interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived. He was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Allied Boards of Trade of Brooklyn.

He was elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress in November, 1918, and in 1920 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. That was the year of the Harding landslide, and, with many others, he was beaten for reelection. But he soon came back. He was returned to the Sixty-eighth and to each succeeding Congress up to and including the Seventy-second. He died on December 29, 1930, in the full richness and bloom of a distinguished career, and through the inescapable will of Providence was denied the opportunity to take the seat to which a grateful and appreciative constituency had elected him.

There was no man in Congress whose passing aroused more genuine sorrow. His charming manners and warm personality endeared him to all of his colleagues. He was one of the rare types of men, who could be generous as well as just, kindly as well as zealous. That can be no better illustrated than in his performance of the embarrassing task of following claims from the Claims Committee on the Private Calendar. Here was an opportunity for a man with grudges to satiate, to hamper and obstruct; but he had no hates, no grudges, no dislikes. "Dave," as we loved to call him, performed this duty with proper zeal for the welfare of the Government, but always with fairness, kindness, and courtesy.

His services on the Committee on Foreign Affairs were extremely valuable and deeply appreciated by his colleagues. The information he gathered there prompted him to introduce the bill to reduce the cost of passports from \$10 to \$5 and extend their duration for six years. It became a law, and is a most valuable piece of legislation in facilitating intercourse with other nations. He was the father of the gold star mothers' bill, permitting the bereaved mothers of our soldier boys who lie in Flanders Field to visit the scenes of their sons' sacrifices. He also proposed the 44-hour a week bill and worked vigorously until it was enacted into law. Thus the three pieces of legislation with which his name will ever be connected show strikingly the trend of his mind toward humanity and human sympathy. His memory will endure among all who were honored with his acquaintance or counted him as a friend as one of the kindest of men.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives to-day pays tribute to the memory of DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York, who was called by death on December 29, 1930. Perhaps no Member of this body was more nearly universally loved than he. His life was devoted to deeds of kindness and friendship, and he never knowingly permitted an opportunity to pass to extend a favor or perform an act of charity.

His sudden death was a terrible shock to his great circle of friends, both in and out of Congress. The poor people of his native city, Brooklyn, keenly feel their loss. He was ever their friend. He let no opportunity pass to render them service.

Beginning life as a poor boy, his struggle was a hard one. He gradually rose to a high and commanding position long before coming to Congress. In all his career he never forgot the fact that he was one of the common people. Those

were the people he loved, and the people who loved him. His memory is indelibly inscribed in their hearts. He loved to associate with them and to greet them with a smile and a hearty hand grasp. They learned to know his worth and appreciated the faithfulness and devotion with which he served them. The letter carriers, the clerks, the soldier boys, were never forsaken by him. The widow, the orphan, the homeless, and the friendless received his devoted attention and consideration.

His knowledge of public affairs was also great and never failed to receive his attention. While he did not have the ambition for an orator's reputation, yet his public utterances were always forceful and full of meaning. He was an incessant worker for his country and for his constituency, whom he loved and who loved and honored him. We mourn with them, and with his family who have sustained his great loss.

Mr. O'CONNOR of New York. Mr. Speaker, there was a most striking unanimity of sorrow on the receipt of the news of the death of DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York. Every Member of the House of Representatives grieved at the loss of a friend. Seldom has a Member so endeared himself to his associates. He was beloved by all. Such unanimous affection was well founded because DAVE O'CONNELL loved everybody. His cheery disposition, his remarkable sympathy and concern for all was not simulated. It was real.

He brought sunshine into every gathering that he entered. He sought out opportunities for sympathetic service. Rarely does one encounter in the busy, selfish affairs of life as sympathetic, as kindly, as unselfish a character as DAVE O'CONNELL. Legions will thus testify.

His character, his ability, and his conscientiousness to duty will be recorded by the many testimonials of his colleagues.

To my mind the most impressive attribute of DAVE O'CONNELL was that he was "proud of his job." It was refreshing and inspiring to see his pride in being a Member of the Congress of the United States.

In recent years the importance and standing of legislative bodies, including the Congress of the United States, have been deprecated and even sneered at by uninformed, presumptuous persons, by self-seeking organizations, and even by the press. The Executive has been signaled out as more directly responsive to the people—as that branch of the Federal Government to which the Nation looks for help or defense. Such, of course, is a gross fallacy. Ours is a representative form of government. The only national representatives of the people who are duly elected by the voters themselves are the Members of Congress, and particularly the Representatives in Congress. The Executive is not yet elected by direct vote of the people. Presidents whose electors in the Electoral College received only a minority of the votes cast at presidential elections have held that Executive Office.

No one was more aware of this fundamental difference in the form and purposes of our different branches of Government than DAVE O'CONNELL. He was conscious of the nature of the mandate he had received from his constituents. He well knew he was the direct choice of hundreds of thousands of the people in his district as their Representative in the National Government, and he never forgot for one moment the responsibility intrusted to him.

He was proud to be one of the 435 directly elected Representatives of a people numbering 120,000,000. He never considered himself as merely a Representative of his State alone. He was not merely a Representative of the State of New York but more truly from that State, and was equally concerned with the problems of the entire Nation. This concern he evidenced in his work in the important Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which he was such an active member. He displayed freedom from provincialism or parochialism in his activity on the floor of the House. As a leader in the interest of war veterans, gold-star mothers, and Government workers, he was as much concerned with the interests of

those residing in California as he was with the wishes of groups in his own Brooklyn district. He belonged to no geographical bloc. Such narrowness was repulsive to him. His ideals were an inspiration—his friendship a keepsake.

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, no student of public affairs but what readily admits that the good men and splendid women that rise to the top, become selected as representatives of the people in government, have some particular outstanding characteristics. DAVID J. O'CONNELL to me stands out as one of those kindly, helpful souls who gave of himself in efforts to prove helpful, not alone to his district but as well to his colleagues.

I recall several particular kindly acts where my beloved colleague O'CONNELL went out of his way to do a favor for a friend.

No narrow boundary of partisan politics was in his soul, yet he was a sincere Democrat; but his country always came first, and how to do the right thing was predominant.

In the multitude of details that engross every Congressman's life, my friend O'CONNELL gave infinite care and attention to the slightest request of the humblest of his constituents, and in the larger problems of government he was a man of clear vision who sought to build, in a constructive way, for better to-morrows.

As a Republican, I rejoiced in the sincere friendship of this equally devout Democrat, and I am certain there was not one who knew DAVID J. O'CONNELL in his public career but who will say his constituents lost a faithful, hard-working, devoted friend, and his country an unswerving patriot.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, on Christmas Day, 1868, DAVID O'CONNELL first saw the light of day. No doubt it was a happy day in the O'Connell family, for to them a son was born whose happy disposition would lighten the burdens of all those who should come in contact with him throughout his life.

Orphaned at the age of 11 years he immediately assumed the task of a breadwinner. He entered the employment of the great publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls as a messenger boy and rose to the rank of general sales manager. He is reputed to have been one of the greatest salesmen in America.

Through his heart flows the milk of human kindness, and he was known for his kind deeds and acts of sympathy throughout his useful career.

I first met him when he came to the Sixty-sixth Congress, and admired his open countenance and frank manner. He was missed in the Sixty-seventh Congress, but he came back in the Sixty-eighth to stay with us until the end.

We of Oklahoma admired him for his fair treatment to our measures and his efforts to see that no injustice was done to our people.

Our problems in Oklahoma are not well understood by those far removed and requires real patience on the part of lawmakers to get acquainted with their merit. DAVID O'CONNELL had the disposition and the patience, and Oklahoma feels a keen loss in his going.

DAVID O'CONNELL, like "Sunny Jim" Sherman, another great New Yorker who understood the Indian problem of Oklahoma, was a blessing to her people.

Our Indians are sad to-day, for their lot is hard and their plight seems hopeless, and they mourn the loss of DAVID O'CONNELL, who has gone to the council house of the Great Spirit.

Of DAVID O'CONNELL it may be said:

The one who tells that life may blossom into greater life while singing to the stars; the heart that loves with tenderness supremely until it lifts the wayward up to heaven.

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, during the Christmas recess two months ago the House lost one of its sweetest and most lovable characters through the untimely death of DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York. Few, if any, Members of this assembly have ever occupied a higher place in the hearts of

their colleagues; a fact that was well attested by the group who curtailed their holiday plans in order to be present at his funeral. Everyone loved him, and he loved everyone; it can truly be said of him that he practiced that great precept: "Love ye one another." Curiously enough DAVID O'CONNELL was born on the same day as the great Teacher whose precept I have just quoted.

There is an old rhyme that says:

A child that's born on Christmas Day,
Is fair and wise, and good and gay.

None can doubt that these words rang true in the case of DAVID O'CONNELL. Fair he was, and wise; and his goodness was such that none of his friends can doubt but that he is a better man for having known him.

A lover of books as well as of men, he was at one time president of the Booksellers' League of New York. His private life was marked by his long connection, covering nearly half a century, with the publishing firm of Funk & Wagnalls. Beginning as a boy he had risen to the position of sales manager at the time of his death. As a Member of the Seventy-first Congress he was instrumental in helping to secure the passage of legislation for the purchase of the collection of fifteenth-century books known as the Vollbehr collection of incunabula, now housed in the Library of Congress.

Mr. O'CONNELL's public career began with his election to the Sixty-sixth Congress, the first postwar Congress. He was not reelected to the Sixty-seventh, but was a Member of the Sixty-eighth and subsequent Congresses. A steadfast foe of prohibition, the sweetness of his disposition saved him from the acrimony and bitterness that are usually incidental to the subject. His love for mankind was reflected in his effort in the present Congress to secure insurance against unemployment. The gold-star mothers of America will also remember him as a leader in securing the legislation which enabled them to make the pilgrimage to their sons' graves in France. Able and diligent, his passing marks a loss to the Nation and to his State.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I can not allow the opportunity to pass without saying a word on my estimate of the life and work of my devoted friend, DAVID J. O'CONNELL. Mr. O'CONNELL served in five Congresses and left his impress upon the legislation considered during his tenure of office. He was one of the most genial souls I have ever known. He was fair, honest, and aboveboard, not only in his legislative work but in his private life. In his going I feel a deep personal loss. He was an able legislator, a friend in all the meaning of the word, and a gentleman of the best type.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I desire to pay reverence to our departed colleague, Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, who not only was a credit to the ninth New York congressional district which sent him to Congress but as well to the body with whom he served.

Mr. O'CONNELL was first sent to Congress in 1918 and during his many years of service made a host of friends who honored and respected him for his steadfast ideals and for his earnest support of that which he felt to be right and just.

He believed in the tenets of the Democratic Party and he was active in legislation for the best interests of the country at large and for the district which he served. He did not let small or petty things interfere with the broad, noble viewpoint which distinguished his services as a legislator.

His ability and record as a Member of the House of Representatives and as an active member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs were such as to win for him the approval and esteem of his fellow Members and of his constituents, whom he served faithfully and well.

He was a clear thinker and possessed the splendid ability to follow a thought to a conclusion. His judgment was sound and he devoted his talents to a broad-minded consideration of the subject at issue. At the same time he was

tolerant of the opinions of others and was glad to discuss questions with his friends and receive their ideas and viewpoints.

He was sympathetic and considerate, never too busy or preoccupied to offer a word of encouragement. He was ready at all times to give constructive and helpful advice.

It is with a feeling of deep appreciation that I pay my homage to his memory. I have many pleasant recollections of our close association in Congress, as our interests were alike on many subjects which have been considered during the years we served together.

He deserves to live in our memories, and our lives will be all the better by our association with him and by his example. To know him was to admire and love him.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, he whose memory we have gathered to honor this afternoon, Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, was a very unusual character. DAVE O'CONNELL was one of my dearest friends in the House, and it is with sadness that I think of his passing, but with gratitude that it was my privilege to know him. DAVE O'CONNELL was a self-made man in every sense of the word. Left an orphan at the tender age of 11, our departed friend entered the employ of one of the largest publishing houses in the country and for 51 years that connection remained unbroken, a most eloquent testimonial to his steadfastness, ability, and loyalty.

Mr. O'CONNELL was a man of unusual ability. Although self-taught, he was a finished scholar, a ready debater, and a solid and dependable legislator. In addition to the notable characteristics he was kindly and generous, loyal and unselfish. Truly a great man, whom I delighted to call friend. Peace to his ashes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, in the death of DAVID J. O'CONNELL—"Dave," as we knew him—the country as a whole not only suffered a distinct loss but the Members of the House lost a genial companion and the people of his district a true friend, one who was never happy unless he was serving those who needed his help.

DAVE O'CONNELL believed in "fair play." A convincing debater, he was always found on the side of the masses. He took a special interest in legislation affecting Government employees, especially those of the postal and customs departments.

I have heard him remark that when the people of his district sent him to Congress he inherited a debt of gratitude that he would never be able to pay. Personal service was his hobby, and no one, no matter how humble, appealed to him in vain.

While DAVE O'CONNELL rarely missed a session of Congress, he was always present when the Private Calendar was being considered. Bills affecting private individuals are considered on those days. The passage of such legislation meant nothing to him, either political or otherwise, but he would defend the cause of many when he saw merit in the bill. Well do we remember his favorite remark in trying to prevent objection to a bill: "I see from the papers it is a unanimous report from the committee; surely that committee would not recommend the passage of a bill that was not just."

As a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs he took an interest in all legislation before that committee, and one of his last acts was to secure the passage of a measure reducing the war-time fee required for the issuance of a passport.

DAVE O'CONNELL has passed on, but he will long be missed by his constituents and colleagues. I cherished his friendship.

Mr. MAAS. Mr. Speaker, when I returned to Washington from rather an extended trip and learned of the untimely passing of my colleague, DAVE O'CONNELL, of New York, I was profoundly shocked.

I can not express the deep sense of personal loss that his passing has brought to me. Both members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, although members of the

opposite parties, we had grown to become very close personal friends.

DAVE O'CONNELL had one of the most charming and attractive personalities of any man whom it has ever been my privilege to know. I have rarely ever felt the same personal attachment to any other man I have known in public life. Kindly, generous, sympathetic, always cheerful and encouraging, he was the soul of honor, a man of the highest intellectual and moral integrity, a man whom all men inevitably admired, respected, and liked. His loss is alike a blow to his district, the Congress, and particularly the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House.

No one could be greeted by DAVE O'CONNELL's cheery salutation without feeling that the sun shone a little brighter and finding the day a little happier. One of the treasures I shall always carry with me through life of my service in Congress is the privilege of DAVE O'CONNELL's friendship.

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, under leave granted me, I desire to take occasion to pay a word of tribute to my distinguished colleague and friend, the Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York, who unexpectedly departed this life on December 29, 1930.

Every Member of the House not only knew DAVID J. O'CONNELL, but knew him well and favorably. He was a charming character, loved by every Member, an indefatigable worker, and his services will be greatly missed by Members on both sides of the aisle.

"Dave," as we affectionately knew him, had always a pleasant word of cheer and good will. His affection for humanity knew no bounds. He stood always for the rights and protection of the weak, and of those who found themselves in dependent and unfortunate circumstances. Charity, love, and friendship were leading principles that guided him in his everyday life among those whom he served and with whom he worked and labored. His life was a living exemplification of service well performed, and I can not let the opportunity pass without paying a tribute to his memory and of his usefulness as a Member of this body. He will be long remembered by his friends and colleagues, and may peace be to his ashes.

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, the passing of DAVID J. O'CONNELL, a Member of the House of Representatives of the American Congress, removed one of the most lovable characters that I have ever had the pleasure of associating with. "Dave," as he was familiarly called by his colleagues, was an able and conscientious Representative. He had many admirable qualities. The one which impressed me most was his charitable and liberal attitude toward his colleagues, irrespective of the section from which they came or their political affiliations.

Shortly before his death I said to Dave, "You seem to be in your usual good humor to-day." His answer was, "SANDLIN, I love everybody and wish them well." This, I believe, expressed his real feeling.

I am sure that I share the same feeling which is held by all his colleagues—that of sincere regret that we will no more have the pleasure of his association and counsel.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I can not let this opportunity pass without adding a word of appreciation for the privilege afforded me, through membership in this body, of making the acquaintance of DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of the ninth district of New York.

That acquaintanceship fast developed on my part into deep regard and affection. Though of different party affiliations, I found in him a sympathetic friend and one always ready to support legislation for the general welfare whether sponsored by Republican or Democrat. In matters of party policy, however, he was an ardent partisan, which quality I greatly admired, because it is through such men as he that party organization and party administration are made possible and effective.

He was a persuasive advocate on the floor of the House, and his loss to the Nation, his party, and his delegation will be keenly felt for years to come and difficult to fill.

Mr. O'CONNELL was equally active in community welfare in his home city, New York, holding membership in many organizations of that character. He took a personal interest in their work and will long be remembered by those benefited.

His devotion to his home and family are well known to his friends and associates, and it is of them I am thinking to-day and offer my deepest sympathy. It is from the memory of that devotion that will come their greatest consolation in this their hour of sorrow.

We must all keep a rendezvous with death; so let us live that we may, like our beloved colleague, wrap the draperies of our couch about us and lie down to pleasant dreams.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to say a few words about the late Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York, who departed this life on the 29th day of December, 1930. I have only been a Member of Congress for the past two years, but during that time it was my pleasure to be intimately associated with this great man. He was one of the best and ablest Members of Congress; was loved by all who knew him. He was fearless in the performance of his duty, but was always kind and affectionate. The veterans of the World War, their widows and orphans, lost one of their greatest and ablest defenders by reason of the death of Mr. O'CONNELL.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, in grateful appreciation of his sincere and whole-hearted assistance to me, serving with him in the Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses.

He was born on the happiest day of the year, the day on which the Savior of mankind was born—Christmas Day.

His parents were poor, and before his eleventh birthday he applied at Funk & Wagnalls Co., publishers of the Standard Dictionary and Literary Digest, for the job of errand boy.

During the years between that fateful day until his death he covered the field from errand boy to general sales manager, giving 51 years of loyal, efficient service to this one company.

His education—and he was a well-educated man—came to him through night study and in the college of experience. He loved truth and loyalty and could always be depended upon when questions requiring courage and devotion were under consideration.

With these qualities of mind and heart, it seemed but natural that he should be called upon by the people who knew him well for service to his State and Nation. When the call came he responded whole-heartedly. He was elected in 1918 by the people of the ninth congressional district of Brooklyn to represent them in the Halls of Congress, and served, with the exception of the Sixty-seventh, from the Sixty-sixth Congress until almost the end of the Seventy-first and had been reelected to the Seventy-second Congress.

His record of fine, human legislation is so well known to those of us who were privileged to serve with him that no words of mine can add to its luster, and it would be presumptuous for me to recount to his constituents this record of which they are and always were a part.

His sense of responsibility to those who believed in him was so great that nothing humanly possible was too much for him to attempt in their behalf. It has been said many times that had he spared himself and given less many years more might have been his; but those who knew him well would say, and truly, that years would count but little if the measure of his service had to be considered and curtailed.

His memory will be a sacred thing to the gold-star mothers, to the veteran, his widow and dependents, all of whom knew him as their great friend and advocate; and in the years to follow, when history is written, the postal clerks and letter carriers of the Nation will voice our sentiments in paying tribute to DAVE O'CONNELL, the first Member of Congress to sponsor the 44-hour bill.

His humanity touched upon every act of his official life. Thinking always of the small boy, without father and mother, who had been taught in the school of "hard

knocks," he became a devoted husband and father, giving to his family a full measure of the advantages he himself craved and had been denied.

Indeed, the life of DAVE O'CONNELL would serve as a shining example to every poor boy in the State and Nation of what may be accomplished through honesty, ambition, loyalty, application, and the desire to achieve.

Perhaps in no other line of endeavor is it possible to form so close a connection with our fellow man as in the realm of politics and service in party government.

This I believe to be true, and I believe also, critics notwithstanding, that nowhere is it possible to find a finer type of service than is rendered by conscientious Members in the Congress of the United States.

I could add much of personal reminiscence to this brief tribute to one whom I considered a rare friend. I could tell you of many simple acts of kindness performed in the daily grind of legislative work, but all that I could say, perhaps, could best be told in these simple words: He knew how to serve well, and nothing less than the best was good enough for those who loved and trusted him. In the words of the poet—

Abou Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase!)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
and saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold:
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said,
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And, with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still; and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellow-men."

The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night
It came again, with a great awakening light,
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,—
And, lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

A translation of Abou Ben Adhem might well be DAVE O'CONNELL.

Mr. SLOAN. Mr. Speaker, DAVID J. O'CONNELL, Congressman from our metropolitan city, in the Empire State, has passed. For him time was, time is not, but time is merged into a blissful eternity where the deeds among men here, we are told, give rank among the blessed over there. Down the marble hall two doors from me he lived his later-day official life. We were of those who neighbored. We responded to the same bell calls and walked in pleasant converse to and from Representative Hall, where he was a familiar and growing figure in deliberation and debate.

We sat on opposite sides of that historic aisle which in a physical way divides the originated and maintained policies of Hamilton and Jefferson. That is an aisle which I hope will, while representing a maximum of toleration, be preserved to represent the two historic national parties founded during the first administration, and continued under differing names until now. These organizations are among the strongest factors of our governmental mechanism.

A few years ago it became the political mode to decry political parties and substitute therefor "the man." Of the many tests to which the World War subjected political and economic theories and doctrines with remorseless effect, none were more significant than the demonstration of the weakness of "the man" and the strength of the party theory. The first has shown its weakness in the establishment of numerous irresponsible blocs among the many nations attempting representative government. Fortunate is America that she has two strong, virile, political parties. Fortunate was the Democratic Party in having among its Representatives DAVID J. O'CONNELL, a strong partisan in things properly partisan; but in matters nonpartisan, which constitute 90 per cent of our legislation, partisanship was placed distinctly in the background and kept under control. Added to this he had that adroit diplomatic disposition which

made him an able and valuable member of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. His long residence in the American metropolis, mingling with people from every part of the globe and contacting with many phases of its foreign finance and commerce, gave him the advantage of immediate touch and understanding, as circumstances arose, not enjoyed by many others.

His rise from early youth employment to become executive in a great publishing house, which he retained until death, was one of those romances of America which is so interesting in the individual and collectively accounts for American supremacy in every department of endeavor.

One speaking with him personally on any of the subjects of which he had a wide range and intimate knowledge, or harkening to his speech on the floor, was impressed with his faultless, easy-flowing diction. The qualities of purity, propriety, and precision were equally in evidence. This prompted me to inquire what great classic institution was honored in being his alma mater.

When we learned that his mastery of language came from no university halls or masterful tutor but was the result of day in and day out studying an American dictionary and observing the forms of correct expression in personal converse, platform, and press, we can well understand the miracle of industry, perseverance, and a retentive mind and memory bent on excellence. That excellence he attained and maintained.

His untimely taking off in the zenith of his powers is deplored by his colleagues and friends here, who attest his virtues, industry, and patriotism. These made him a useful servant for his district, a distinguished Member of this body, and a wholesome example for the youth of our land.

He was a man courteous to the point of chivalry with others while maintaining a manifest self-respect which stopped just short of pride.

The circumstances of his taking off were perhaps as he should have wished them to be. Then—

'Twas a wink of the eye, 'twas the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death.

The Divine stroke found him in his home city, where financial, commercial, and labor depression existed. He was seated giving employment to one of his humble toiling constituents that labor might be furnished and compensation paid. So are our problems being solved and the American spirit exemplified.

In all this he was that firm combination of leader and man.

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, at this particular moment I want to pay a tribute of respect to our late lamented colleague, the Hon. D. J. O'CONNELL, who was one of the official censors on the minority side of the House during Private Calendar sessions. DAVID O'CONNELL was the gentleman—sympathetic; just a man with a big heart and a conscience that dictated his every action; always ready to defend the weak and to stand firm for what was just and right; intensely patriotic; and his record in this body was exemplified by his high sense of duty. His motto was the teachings of the Golden Rule which was uppermost in his mind at all times. Members of the House, I could not separate myself from this body without paying this slight token of esteem and respect to the memory of DAVID O'CONNELL.

Mr. GRANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, although my friendship with Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., began on February 17, 1930, when I was sworn into office as a Member of the Congress, and terminated with his death during the Christmas recess of the same year, in that brief space allotted to us I recognized in Mr. O'CONNELL those qualities of character which accounted for his multitude of admirers and friends.

Scarcely had I assumed the duties of my office as his colleague when he extended to me a welcome that carried with it assurances which made me feel that here was a friend worth while. He made me understand that his knowledge gained by years of experience in the Congress was at my

disposal. Repeatedly he inquired solicitously of my welfare, and constantly offered sound advice and helpful suggestions in connection with my duties. His generous attitude toward me, his willingness to direct and assist me in my efforts to give my district able and efficient representation, shall always be a source of great satisfaction to me. He was a hard worker himself, and although I have been informed since his death that he was not a well man, this fact did not deter him from taxing his physical and mental capacity to an unwarranted extent in the service of his country. He worked tirelessly for the best interests of this Nation. His energies fired the atmosphere about him so that his colleagues were stirred to greater accomplishments by his example.

I regret exceedingly that the hand of death intervened so abruptly. His demise took from the Congress of the United States one of its great leaders. The people of his district and the Nation lost a splendid statesman, his wife a loving husband, his children a devoted father, and I a friendship that time would have mellowed into one of my richest possessions.

The people of his district recognized him as a man of parts. He was elected by them to serve in the Sixty-sixth, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, and Seventy-first Congresses. On November 4, 1930, he was reelected by an overwhelming majority to the Seventy-second Congress. We who remain and who know his worth do not understand why the Almighty saw fit to take him from us at such a critical time in our Nation's history. With his legislative experience and his knowledge of government he was best able to give that high quality of service which is so badly needed at this time in the affairs of state. Why this opportunity for great service is denied him and the Nation passeth human understanding. We can but humbly say:

He knows about it all. He knows, He knows.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Speaker, death has been busy in the ranks of the Seventy-first Congress. Since March 4, 1929, 25 Members of the House of Representatives have passed away.

During the closing days of the old year, and almost before the echoes of the Christmas bells, pealing their glad tidings of "Peace on earth, good will to men," had died away, suddenly and without warning, genial, affable, likable DAVID J. O'CONNELL passed into the Great Beyond.

It was my good fortune to be intimately acquainted with DAVE O'CONNELL. His courteous manner, his genial disposition, and his attractive personality drew men to him. During my experience of over 22 years as a Member of the House of Representatives I have been associated with few more genial, pleasant, affable, and manly men than the lamented Representative from New York.

Modest, unassuming, generous, candid, unselfish, kind, patriotic, a true friend, and a delightful companion, DAVE O'CONNELL will be missed in the American Congress.

He hated hypocrisy, he loved truth, he despised wrong, and would spurn any worldly success, no matter how attractive it might be, if purchased by either the sacrifice of friendship or the expense of honor.

He was a member of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs, but aside from its onerous duties he found time to actively participate in general legislation. He devoted much of his attention to the Private Calendar, but DAVE O'CONNELL was not there to hinder, to obstruct, or make captious objections.

Though jealously guarding the interests of the Federal Government, he was ever ready with his voice to aid and help the passage of every worthy claim, and there are many to-day throughout the United States whose just and lawful claims might still be pending in the Congress had it not been for the earnest zeal and persuasive tongue of DAVID J. O'CONNELL.

It is hard for me to realize that my good friend DAVE O'CONNELL is dead. When we adjourned for the Christmas holidays he seemed to be in such splendid health that I little thought that before we would convene in January he would answer the last roll call. When that flag on the

Capitol, which during the last two years has so often been flying at half-mast, was lowered in honor of our lamented colleague from New York I thought of the words of the poet when he sang:

I can not think thee wholly gone,
The better part of thee is with us still,
The soul its hampering clay aside hath thrown;
And only freer wrestles with the ill.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker and fellow Members of the House, **DAVID J. O'CONNELL**, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a man far above the average. He was not only a man of business but one who was deeply engaged in publication work, and, being so, was necessarily in touch with the wishes and desires of the people. He loved his fellow man, and his cheerful countenance and wonderful activity won for him the admiration and friendship of every Member of Congress.

I remember distinctly when he was elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress and assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee, upon which I have served for the past 20 years. I was particularly attracted to him because of his deep interest in legislation, and especially that legislation which came before our committee. He seemed to reflect the wishes of the business man, the scholar, and those engaged in various lines of endeavor.

He was everywhere known and called "Dave," signifying the friendly feeling his friends had for him, and he invariably responded by calling them by their given names, thereby showing the reciprocity of affection. He did not speak often, but when he did address the House he spoke in that convincing and sincere manner which brought adherence to the cause which he espoused.

I have lost many friends during my years in Congress, but I know of none I shall miss more than **DAVID J. O'CONNELL**, with his vivacity, his energy, and his charming personality. Loved by all and loving all, he has passed to the Great Beyond, but he has left his impress upon legislation and will live always in the hearts of his friends, and especially that large constituency which he represented in Congress.

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, with the death of Representative **DAVID J. O'CONNELL**, of the ninth congressional district in Brooklyn, a useful and active life has come to a close.

Representative **O'CONNELL** distinguished himself in business, in politics, in civic duty. For many years he was a publisher, associated with the firm of Funk & Wagnalls in New York. The high standing of that house and its devotion to the literature of culture is in itself a stamp indicating the character of those who directed its policies. **Mr. O'CONNELL** was distinctly of that sterling character. He carried the same high-minded standards into every other activity that he undertook. The prosperity of his community was as important to him as his own welfare. It was this instinct for public service that made him one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Allied Boards of Trade of Brooklyn and a member of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce.

Civic responsibilities of even this exacting nature were not enough for him. **Mr. O'CONNELL** was also active in the good deeds of two of the well-known fraternal organizations of the country. As I look over his record I find the interesting fact that Representative **O'CONNELL** was born on Christmas Day. It seems to me symbolic. The very day of his birth was appropriate to the career that he was destined to follow.

The citizens of Brooklyn early recognized his abilities and his zeal in their interests and gave him ready advancement in politics. They first elected him to the House of Representatives in 1919, and in 1920 they made him their delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He was reelected to Congress in 1923, and after that he was continuously a Member of this body, at all times a man marked out for his devotion to causes that reach out beyond the immediate moment and lay the foundations for future policy. As a fellow member of the Committee on Foreign Relations I ever found him a man of that broad vision and foresight.

It seems to me thoroughly characteristic that **Mr. O'CONNELL** was a leader in the passage of legislation providing for that touching pilgrimage of the gold-star mothers to the battlefields of France and to the burial places of their sons. It was in the very nature of my colleague to originate and help enact this fine human gesture.

In the passing of such a man this body has lost one of its most useful and honored Members, his district has been deprived of an energetic champion of its people, and the country itself will be long in finding a man to match him in patriotism and devotion to its welfare.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, no Member of Congress during my tenure of office was better loved than **DAVID J. O'CONNELL**, who passed hence on the 29th day of December, 1930. He was born in the city of New York Christmas Day, 1868. At the age of 11 years he became connected with the great publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls Co., publishers of the Literary Digest, as an errand boy, and he held various positions with this company until the time of his death, in all 51 years. At the time of his death he was general sales manager of the Funk & Wagnalls Co.

He had a distinguished record in Congress for 10 years. He was the original introducer of the 44-hour bill for postal employees, and always championed the cause of these employees. He originated the idea of the gold-star mothers' pilgrimage to France. He was instrumental in the passage of the bill to reduce the passport fee to \$5 and making the life of the passport good for six years. He was educated in the school of hard knocks. He was known from one end of the United States to the other as **DAVE O'CONNELL**, or "Smiling Dave," with a good word for everybody. He was a master of the English language and knew every word in the Standard Dictionary, which he carried with him constantly. His passing was mourned by every Member of the House. He was my dearest friend. Peace to his ashes.

Mr. DOUGLAS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, others have said so much of the statesmanship of **DAVID O'CONNELL** that I prefer to speak of him in a somewhat different strain.

There are many Members of the House who by virtue of a duty imposed by the party leaders or who for other reasons voluntarily play the rôle of objectors to bills on the Consent and Private Calendars. There are few, however, who take upon themselves the task of assisting other Members in the passage of their bills and of urging chronic objectors to refrain from objecting to them. Many Members oppose; few advocate. **DAVID J. O'CONNELL** was one of the few if, as a matter of fact, he alone did not constitute the few. It is therefore as an advocate, as one who helped those who needed help, as one always ready to offer and to give kindly assistance, as a cheerful, sunny, friendly personality that I miss and regret his loss to the House.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, since his coming to Congress in 1919 **DAVID J. O'CONNELL** was known and liked by all of his colleagues in the House of Representatives. Everyone called him "Dave." He took an active part in the House proceedings and was on the floor at all times when the Consent and Private Calendars were under consideration.

In some instances I felt it my duty to oppose him on some measures, but it in no way interfered with our relations. **DAVID J. O'CONNELL** was a true friend and had the respect, esteem, and implicit confidence of everyone who knew him.

One of my valued possessions, which I prize highly, is a Standard Dictionary, which he sent me in the summer of 1925, on the flyleaf of which he wrote in his own handwriting the following:

TO HON. THOMAS L. BLANTON:

A good fighter and fair foe. From his friend and admirer and colleague.

D. J. O'CONNELL.

Taking time from his business during vacation to send such a gift to one of his friends, illustrates the character of **DAVE J. O'CONNELL**. He was forever showing little acts of kindness and friendliness to all of his associates. He was

loved not only by Members of Congress but by all of the employees of the Capitol and House Office Building. He had a smile and friendly salutation for everyone at all times. He will be remembered and missed by all of us who were intimately associated with him.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, it was my great privilege to be associated for the past eight years in Congress with my late colleague and friend, Hon. DAVID J. O'CONNELL.

DAVE O'CONNELL—he was Dave to me—was a real gentleman in the true meaning of the word. He was an indefatigable worker for the poor and the unfortunate; his ear was ever attuned to listen to the tale of the helpless and the lowly. He was a courageous fighter for the right, and never knew the meaning of the words "can not."

Yet, no matter how bitter the battle, his unflinching sense of humor endeared him to all his colleagues, and no man had a more real friend in the House of Representatives than Dave. His was indeed a charming personality, and his gracious smile and keen wit will be missed. He left behind an enviable record of good deeds accomplished and honor gained in his field as legislator. His memory is bright in our minds and his friendship in our hearts. We loved him and we will not forget him.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, my first recollection of the late Congressman O'CONNELL is a conversation that I had with him at a dinner tendered to the New York State Democratic congressional delegation at the National Democratic Club in New York just after I was elected to Congress for the first time in 1926.

My impression of him at that time was one of rather pleasant surprise at finding in him not only a man of extreme friendliness but a person of rather unusual culture and interests that are not common to the average run of men who participate in practical politics. I was somewhat amazed when I learned that he was not a lawyer, because I had been so accustomed to finding that my brethren in the legislative houses were for the most part members of the bar, but that he had for more than 50 years been engaged in the highly enlightened and civilized function of publishing books, and for the most time had been affiliated with the well-known publishing house of Funk & Wagnalls, of New York.

My contacts with him at all subsequent periods served merely to heighten my regard for him and to gain a deeper insight to the varied interests which engrossed his attention. In truth, a particular bond of friendship between us grew out of the fact that the late Representative O'CONNELL had a son who followed the same profession as I do, that of a physician—the well-known Dr. Walter J. O'Connell, of Brooklyn. It was most pleasant for me to drop into his office and chat with him concerning his experiences in life, and particularly his reminiscences of the late Dr. Isaac Funk, who was not only the head of the firm of Funk & Wagnalls for many years but the editor of the Standard Dictionary and the well-known periodical, the Literary Digest, as well.

To state that our late departed friend and colleague was a fit and adequate Representative of his district in Congress would be trite and commonplace—in truth, he was a great Representative, because he represented not merely the local needs, requirements, and aspirations of his own constituency but a wider public, a book-reading and literary public, which extended from one end of our country to the other.

He was a past president of the Booksellers' League of New York and a member for many years of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He sat continuously in the House of Representatives from the Sixty-sixth Congress to his death in the Seventy-first Congress, with the exception of the Sixty-seventh Congress, when he failed of reelection because of the Harding landslide in 1920.

He was a native New Yorker, having been born there on Christmas day of 1868, and was married in 1893 to Mary Agnes Green, of the same city. He left surviving him,

besides Doctor O'Connell, a daughter, Miss Marion E. O'Connell.

He was active throughout his long and useful career in many business and mercantile endeavors in his own Borough of Brooklyn, and was one of the prime movers and organizers and the first secretary of the old board of trade of the old city of Brooklyn. He was a former State officer of Royal Arcanum and a member for many years of the Order of Elks, Brooklyn Lodge, No. 22. He was a delegate to the Democratic convention which met in San Francisco in 1920 and nominated James M. Cox, of Ohio, for President, and the present Governor of the State of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt, for Vice President.

He was a fine figure of a man—graceful, dignified, and yet he breathed a degree of warmth and friendship to all those who came into even the slightest contact with him and, too, to those closer to him.

As a legislator his particular interest was in protecting the rights of those who served the Government of the United States in a civil capacity, and among our civil-service employees thousands doubtless cherish his memory.

To those who, like myself, were privileged to bear some intimate degree of relationship to him, this statesman, legislator, business man, and bibliophile will ever be recalled as one who devoted his years on this earth to making this world a better place for his fellow men and women to live in.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, we arrest our activities to pay tribute to Congressman O'CONNELL, who, well beloved and crowned with the most enviable honors that confidence and station can bestow, was taken from us in the midst of the performance of his duties at the moment of the highest possibilities of service. It is fitting that we should render the official tribute of respect, but the significance of this occasion is far deeper than that. It is the tribute inspired by love of country, as laying aside the differences and controversies, which seem but trivial in the face of man's adventures and God's providence, we stand united by the indissoluble bonds of common patriotism, knowing well that ungrateful republics can not endure. The temples of democracy will be but as vain vestiges of a vanished faith if their altar fires are not kept burning by the memory of those who have met the supreme test and have laid down their lives in heroic fidelity and self-sacrifice. Above all, we give the tribute of the deep affection, which moves us to speak in tender remembrance of a generous and kindly spirit who counted human fellowship more precious than all the pomp and circumstance of power. Not only those who had the privilege of intimacy but the vast multitude who bowed in grief at his passing had responded to the grace of his gentleness and called him brother and friend as well as Congressman.

It was not a long life, and yet to go back to its beginning is to enter another world, to recall persons and events, governments, standards, and problems belonging to an epoch now definitely closed. When DAVID J. O'CONNELL was born, on December 25, 1868, this country was still sorrowing at the irreparable loss of the martyred Lincoln. In England the long career of Palmerston had ended and the first ministry of Gladstone had been under way. In France, Napoleon III was endeavoring to conceal the decadence of the Empire with a fatuous splendor. In Italy, Cavour had been laying the foundation of Italian unity, but the essential successes of Victor Emmanuel were not yet recognized. In Germany, Bismarck was in the midst of his victories of Sadowa and Sedan, and with relentless will was forging the mechanism of German imperial power.

Within the period of 52 years between his birth and election to Congress the population of continental United States had risen from 35,000,000 to 106,000,000. The deep wounds left by the Civil War had been healed, and the Nation with the indomitable enthusiasm of a new and abiding sense of unity, solving one problem after another, superior to the strife of politics, the conspiracies of greed, and the assaults of unreason, had steadily advanced to a prosperity and power

such as a free people had never known before, and at its highest point of achievement and privilege had been able to bring its resources to the rescue of liberty itself. For in this same period old rivalries and conflicting interests had lavishly sown the seeds of conflict in Europe, and the opportunities won by science and industry, ready to bless the millions of toilers with an orderly progress, were made to serve an insatiable lust of power until in titanic struggle Europe was strewn with human wreckage, and now, with Romanoffs, Hapsburgs, and Hohenzollerns dethroned, amid economic disasters still unretrieved and hatreds still unquenched, with democracy saved but not assured, with many gloomy forebodings and yet with the potency and promise of vigorous and industrious peoples, is seeking earnestly readjustments, stability, and peace. A period has closed from which mankind will hereafter make its reckonings. It was at this period of transition that DAVID J. O'CONNELL was elected to Congress.

He was equipped for his task by inheritance and training, which were completely and typically American. He was neither helped nor hampered by exceptional environment. He suffered neither from poverty nor from riches. His endowment was a keen mind and a strong body. Alert to opportunity, self-reliant, facile, and warm-hearted, he made his own way, owing his successes to his tireless persistence and his unquenchable ardor in living.

He belonged to the aristocracy of the plain people of this country. Born in the city of New York on Christmas Day in 1868 he continued to live there all of his life. His business activities took him to almost every State in the Union and gave him an understanding, an intimate knowledge, of the problems and conditions confronting the people throughout the United States as well as his own congressional district.

He achieved distinction in the business and fraternal world as well as the political world.

In Congress he soon achieved a distinguished position. He was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He was neither eccentric, spectacular, nor censorious. Always quiet in manner and unassuming, he could not escape the distinction of natural dignity and noble mien. His keen intelligence and common sense won for him general confidence and esteem while his unfailing friendliness made him nationally beloved.

It is difficult, while still we labor under the sense of personal loss to appraise fairly the qualities or to estimate justly the character of the departed friend. We are too apt at such a time to permit our emotions to color our judgment and to sway our verdict.

It is hard to restrain the ardor of friendship in writing of so widely gifted and attractive man, but a just appreciation should stand upon a foundation of understatement.

It was Macaulay who said that if one stopped under a doorway for a moment with Edmund Burke to escape a shower, he would be impressed with the certainty that he had met a kindly man. That was true of DAVID O'CONNELL.

His charm of manner, his musical voice, his unexcelled diction, his general knowledge made him a personality at once outstanding, remarkable, and pleasing.

His vigorous and penetrating mind, always at work, gained for him an immense extent and variety of knowledge. He had the learning of a philosopher, and to that learning he added the manners of a gentleman. His company was sought by the Members of Congress from all parts of the United States—for he was witty with a subtle sense of humor and a keen knowledge of proportion. He had an inexhaustible sense of discourse, with constant cheerfulness and high spirits.

Suffice it to say that for all of his adult life no great cause affecting his city or State has been discussed upon which he did not spread the luster of his talents, the spell of his eloquence, and the music of his voice. He was a strong partisan, but never permitted his loyalty to his party to interfere with his duty to his country. He was an aggressive advocate, but he always tried to be fair with an opponent, even when dealing his most telling blow. He believed

intensely in his own side of an argument, but he was tolerant of opposition, and ever ready to applaud in an adversary that ability and character which bespeaks conviction and denotes sincerity. He has gone to his reward after having fought a good fight. May I now say in closing, as one who knew him, who admired his extraordinary talents and unrivaled attainments, that the great outstanding quality in his make-up was his intense and ever-present belief in the God of his fathers.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL was gifted and blessed above most of the men of his day and generation, but above all in that simple, childlike faith which was fostered at the knee of his mother, and which survived and grew with all the triumphs of his great career, and carried him onward into the next world with the fervor of a martyr and the certainty of one who knows.

May the Lord deal with him as one who has gained the palm and may his place in the world beyond the grave be even higher and more glorious than that which he won for himself among men.

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the delegation to Congress from my State sustained another severe loss by the death of DAVID J. O'CONNELL. He was a Member of this body from the Borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, having been first elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress. Thereafter, after a lapse of two years, in which he did not hold office, he was reelected to the Sixty-eighth Congress, and was a Member of this body continuously thereafter until his untimely death.

The personality of DAVID J. O'CONNELL was an ever-present source of delight to all those who came in contact with him. He was of a jovial and friendly disposition, easy going, and good natured.

Those from his own State to whom by ties of his political affiliation he was closest were particularly charmed with his genial personality. We all admired Congressman O'CONNELL's close attention to duty and his keen perception and attention to the weighty legislative problems which were considered by this House during his tenure of office.

Congressman O'CONNELL did not only make a general examination of the many legislative proposals which came up in the House but he was ever anxious to discover for himself the object of every statute or act passed or taken up in committee, and to each piece of legislation he gave his undivided, close study.

Congressman O'CONNELL was a publisher and bookseller by profession, and because of his knowledge of books was perhaps one of the best-informed men of this House on the problems of the day and the history of our country. He was also active in the social life of our community, having at one time held office in the Brooklyn Order of Elks and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce. He was the first secretary of the Allied Board of Trade in Brooklyn and, in fact, there was hardly any public activity in the Borough of Brooklyn or the city of New York to which the deceased Congressman was an absolute stranger.

His sympathies were broad; his love of mankind boundless. His life was also in the service of his fellow men, and his passing has left this House very much impoverished and with a loss hard to replace.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as we gather here in the closing days of this Congress, and look around on the familiar faces of our colleagues, it is hard for us to realize that our comrade, DAVID J. O'CONNELL, of New York, will be with us no more.

It seems but yesterday that this affable, genial statesman was with us here in the House participating in our deliberations and contending for those principles of right and justice that were near and dear to his heart.

In all of the years that I have served in this body, I do not believe I have met a more popular Member of the House than DAVE O'CONNELL. Firm in his convictions, courageous to an unusual degree, always battling for what he thought was right, he had the rare faculty of winning men to his

views without offending those who opposed him. I believe I can say truthfully that at no time did he ever give offense to a Member of the House—no matter how fierce the battle became or how hot the argument grew.

If DAVE O'CONNELL had a weakness, it was his consuming love for his fellow man. Whenever it came to a question that involved the human interest, no one ever had to ask where he stood. He was on the side of mankind.

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self-content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran,—
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

This, Mr. Speaker, was the philosophy of our departed friend, whose untimely passing we mourn to-day.

I am told that he never appeared more cheerful than he did on the day of his death. It came like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. Without pain and without warning he passed from the activities of this life to those of the life to come.

As has been said—

Just in the happiest, sunniest hours of the voyage, when eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above the sunken ship.

I learned many a lesson from DAVE O'CONNELL. In the stormy and impetuous struggles of this House, when it seemed as if passion and prejudice had run so high as to obscure the light of reason, this courteous, affable, manly man always maintained his equilibrium, and many a time he has been able to pour oil upon the troubled waters and to dissipate the ill feeling engendered in the heat of debate.

Other men of more ability have already paid their glowing tributes to the memory of our deceased colleague, but I could not resist the temptation to come in my humble capacity to lay a wild flower upon his grave and to say farewell to my departed friend in the words of the immortal William Cullen Bryant:

Tho' 'rt gone, the abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet, on my heart
Deeply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

MR. LOZIER. Mr. Speaker, when death laid his icy hand on DAVID J. O'CONNELL and palsied his heartstrings this House lost one of its best beloved and most useful Members. His home going was sudden, but how beautiful. No long invalidism, during which the tides of life and death alternately flow and ebb, no raging fever, no racking pain, no beclouded mentality, and no wasting away of the superb body in the garnished halls of which abode his genial spirit. Only a few weeks ago pale death, that knocks with impartial foot at the cottages of the poor and at the towers of kings, halted unannounced before our friend, saluted, and by the touch of his scepter summoned him before the Great Assize.

In the full meridian of his power, in the vigor of a mature manhood, in the zenith of his fame, in the high tide of public honors, and in the efficient performance of his manifold duties death chilled his rich red blood and he passed painlessly into the silent land. Out of a cloudless sky, swift as a flaming meteor, came black-winged death, who shook his keen dart and delayed not to strike, and a dreamless sleep fell on our friend. Once more triumphant, death waved his somber pinions and the well-proportioned body of our New York colleague became cold and pulseless clay. We pause to breathe a benison over his sleeping dust, believing with the psalmist, while weeping may endure for the night, joy cometh in the morning.

Seneca tells us that a thousand approaches lie open to death, and Massinger says there are a thousand doors to let out life; but who will say that any avenue could be more flower-fringed, sun-crowned, and happy than the one over which our beloved colleague marched to the higher life, and at the end of which he was born to a diviner day. Hidden

and unseen, death dogged his footsteps with a stealthy but silent tread—

Then with no throbs of fiery pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way.

Even before the shadows began to dip eastward the adamant spindle of destiny wound up the silken cords of his enviable accomplishments and death molded into calm completeness the statue of his honorable and useful life.

Who envies DAVID J. O'CONNELL the serenity and silence of the tomb? Who would recall him from the realm of shadows into which he entered as confidently as a play-weary child welcomes slumber in his mother's lap? When the grim messenger's inexorable hand deftly, silently, and suddenly drew the dark curtain close, our friend's life was perfected in his death, and methinks I can hear him shouting back across the waveless, tideless sea, "I have found the haven."

The mythical Endymion sleeps everlastingly in his Carian cave, but the tomb gives sanctuary only to the ashes of DAVID J. O'CONNELL. Freed from finite environment, his manumitted spirit overleaped the grave and sped homeward like a sunbeam, back to the bosom of Jehovah from whence it sprung.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL was a real man. With characteristic and commendable courage he met and discharged the duties and responsibilities that came to him as becomes a worthy citizen and faithful public servant. In our beloved Republic we have no aristocracy except that of character and virtue. Measured by that standard, DAVID J. O'CONNELL undeniably belonged to the nobility. In every relation of life he exemplified that exalted type of citizenship that is the crowning glory of our free institutions.

Our departed coworker had a big heart and a big brain, and both functioned efficiently. Kindness and candor, courage and sincerity, were his outstanding characteristics. He was an unfaltering friend of humanity. Character, not coin, was the yardstick by which he measured men. He walked in the path of duty, and he walked straight. His honors were not the fruitage of selfishness but service, and, judged by his deeds, I fancy his motto must have been, "An honest fame or none."

DAVID J. O'CONNELL did not burrow in the earth like a mole, nor did he hide his head in the clouds, but he walked and talked with men, and for all who were worthy he had an unfeigned affection. His heart was filled with the milk of human kindness which never froze or curdled, and his helping hand was ever outstretched to lift up and sustain the poor and lowly who were never free from the pinch of penury.

Tender as a woman; manliness and meekness
In him were so allied,
That they who judge him by his strength and weakness,
Saw but a single side.

Our colleague who has preceded us over the Great Divide never mortgaged his conscience nor pawned his honor. He was immune from the blandishments that too frequently draw men from the path of rectitude and duty. He took no short cuts to success. The iron of envy and the acid of malice never entered or seared his soul. Bearing a burden of responsibilities of a public and professional character, perhaps at times he came slowly to the banquet of his friends, but always swiftly to their aid in misfortune and distress.

Who will declare that his home going was untimely? The divine magnet drew his spirit to the mother lode. Death has been swallowed up in life. It was St. Augustine who said

The heart of man is restless until it finds itself in God.

But by lingering longer at his bier we but clog with scalding tears the shifting sands which mark the change of state which we, for the lack of a better term, call death. "After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

According to the Rubaiyat, life is a caravansary, within the portals of which a man abides an hour or two and then goes his way. In the market place of death all souls meet on a level. The nobleman from his ancestral halls and the forgotten beggar by the dusty roadside sleep side by side in the democracy of death. Only at the cross and at the tomb do the myriad millions of the sons and daughters of Adam meet on an equality.

As a vagrant wind, so is human life. Out of a cloud impenetrable by human vision we came into being. Beneath opalescent skies we walk the earth like gods, ever overvaluing our accomplishments and importance, and intoxicated by wordly pomp and vanities, when suddenly our hour strikes, and then we step silently through dense shadows and darkness into the mysterious hereafter. Often death's pale flag falls before our tasks are half done, but to other hands God commits the uncompleted work.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL, hail and farewell. Light lie the earth upon you; soft be the sands that cover you; green be the carpet beneath which your ashes rest. In harmony with the beneficent decrees of an All-Wise Providence, I doubt not that when this earth life is ended we shall meet our friend and colleague where billows never break nor tempests roll.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, during this session there has passed from our midst our colleague, DAVID J. O'CONNELL. Death found him a shining mark as Representative of the great State of New York. He was a sincere and loyal friend of mine, and it is with genuine sorrow that I contemplate the coming sessions without his presence.

DAVID J. O'CONNELL was loyal in every sense of the word—loyal to his family, loyal to his religion, loyal to his political faith, loyal to his country. He never flew under false colors. We always admire loyalty wherever found. Loyalty is that fine flower of human nature that has its roots deep in the human heart. Its beauty consists in giving rather than in receiving. The story of David and Jonathan is oft repeated because of the appeal of the boundless friendship and loyalty between them. The story of Lord Clifford always inspires admiration. It will be recalled that when the nobles were disputing the right of King Henry to the title it was the strong voice of Clifford which proclaimed, "King Henry, be thy title right or wrong, Lord Clifford bows to fight in thy defense."

Loyalty was indeed one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of the character of this colleague whom we now mourn.

Then, too, I was fond of him because of his outstanding kindness. He never turned a deaf ear to any reasonable plea for help. Any call for alms or charity struck within his heart a responsive chord.

We all admired also his humility, his ever readiness to see good in others. He was like the old sage who, when asked why it was that he always saw something worth while in all men, replied: "If I see one who is older, I presume he has suffered more; if I see one who is younger, I know he has sinned less; if one who is richer, he has very likely given more to charity; if he be poorer, his woe has been greater; if he be wiser, I honor him for his wisdom; if he is less wise, my fault seems all the greater; therefore, I do honor to every man."

I recall that during my first session in Congress I became grievously ill. I was alone in my hotel room, far from my family and friends. DAVE O'CONNELL heard of my plight, and unhesitatingly came to my help and remained with me for the greater part of the night. He was indeed a good Samaritan. If we are asked at any time for a definition of a good neighbor, we offer the story told in the book of St. Luke of a certain man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and was set upon by thieves and was left by the roadside wounded and bleeding and half dead. Many passed him by, but the good Samaritan had compassion on him, bound up his wounds, gave him oil and wine, and set him upon his own beast. DAVE O'CONNELL was ever such a good Samaritan.

No words of ours can beguile his loved ones from their grief. They must, however, take comfort in the thought that he lived a righteous life, that he loved mercy and did justice, and walked humbly before his God.

RECESS

The SPEAKER. The Chair, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, and in pursuance of the order agreed to on yesterday, declares a further recess until 2.30 p. m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.) the House stood in further recess until 2.30 p. m.

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

CONFERENCE REPORT—MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. WURZBACH presented a conference report, for printing under the rule, on Senate Joint Resolution 49, to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of the Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Mr. QUIN. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. When will this be voted on?

Mr. WURZBACH. I intend to call it up to-morrow.

Mr. QUIN. At what time.

Mr. WURZBACH. I do not know.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House to a bill of the following title:

S. 3277. An act to provide against the withholding of pay when employees are removed for breach of contract to render faithful service.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 6171. An act to regulate the prescribing and use of waters from the Hot Springs National Park at Hot Springs, Ark., and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16110) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and for the judiciary and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 404) entitled "Joint resolution to change the name of B Street NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. CAPPER, Mr. BLAINE, and Mr. KING to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate Resolution 456

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. LEE S. OVERMAN, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina; and

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the business of the Senate be now suspended, pursuant to its order of the 7th instant, to enable his associates to pay tribute to his high character and distinguished public service; and

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased; and

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate, at the conclusion of these exercises, take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian to-morrow.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the

following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On February 9, 1931:

H. R. 6668. An act to provide for discharging certain obligations of Peter R. Wadsworth, former superintendent and special disbursing agent of the Consolidated Chippewa Indian Agency.

On February 11, 1931:

H. R. 5627. An act relating to the naturalization of certain aliens.

On February 12, 1931:

H. R. 6810. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept, without cost to the Government of the United States, a lighter-than-air base, near Sunnyvale, in the county of Santa Clara, State of California, and construct necessary improvements thereon; and

H. R. 10166. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works at Philadelphia, Pa., and for other purposes.

On February 13, 1931:

H. R. 397. An act for the relief of Lowell G. Fuller;

H. R. 465. An act for the relief of John H. Lawler;

H. R. 474. An act for the relief of Samuel B. Faulkner;

H. R. 477. An act for the relief of Harry Hamlin;

H. R. 542. An act for the relief of Clancy L. McIntyre;

H. R. 1408. An act to provide for the study, investigation, and survey, for commemorative purposes, of the Bull Run and second Manassas battlefields, in the State of Virginia;

H. R. 1594. An act for the relief of John W. Leich, alias John Leach;

H. R. 1612. An act for the relief of Angenora Hines;

H. R. 1836. An act for the relief of Robert E. Beck, otherwise known as Rudolph E. Beck and Harry J. Brown;

H. R. 1884. An act for the relief of Charles F. Reilly;

H. R. 1966. An act for the relief of Martha J. Tonguet;

H. R. 2312. An act for the relief of Arthur W. Taylor;

H. R. 2315. An act for the relief of Leo B. Thome;

H. R. 5787. An act for the relief of Carlton Olin, otherwise known as Stephen Cebra;

H. R. 5902. An act for the relief of S. W. Greer;

H. R. 6193. An act for the relief of Sidney Morris Hopkins;

H. R. 6197. An act for the relief of William Befuhs (deceased), otherwise known as Charles Cameron;

H. R. 6544. An act for the relief of Francis J. Moore;

H. R. 8290. An act to authorize and direct a preliminary examination of the Mohican River Ditch from Lake Fork, Ohio, south a distance of 8 miles;

H. R. 11132. An act for the relief of Edward Knight;

H. R. 12023. An act to repeal the provision of law granting a pension to Lois Cramton;

H. R. 12966. An act authorizing H. C. Brenner Realty & Finance Corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near a point between Cherokee and Osage Streets, St. Louis, Mo.;

H. R. 13160. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the custody of the Rosenberg Library, in the city of Galveston, Tex., the silver service presented to the United States for the cruiser *Galveston*;

H. R. 13262. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to donate to the city of Oakland, Calif., certain guns and mounts that were formerly in service on the Coast Guard cutter *Bear*;

H. R. 14452. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River near Alexandria Bay, N. Y.;

H. R. 14558. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near New Martinsville, W. Va.;

H. R. 14676. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River at or near Arlington, Oreg.;

H. R. 14689. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill.;

H. R. 15137. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of an overhead viaduct across the Mahoning River at or near Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio;

H. R. 15276. An act authorizing the States of Alabama and Mississippi, through their respective highway departments, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Escatawpa River at or near Wilmer, Ala., and Latonia, Miss., connecting Mobile County, Ala., and George County, Miss.;

H. R. 15366. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Mississippi River near Bemidji, Minn.;

H. R. 15433. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Little Calumet River on South Halsted Street at One hundred and thirtieth Street, in Cook County, State of Illinois;

H. R. 15434. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of Illinois to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Fox River at Algonquin, in McHenry County, State of Illinois; and

H. R. 15766. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Arkansas State Highway Commission to maintain and operate, as constructed, a free highway bridge across Saline River near Kingsland, Ark., on State Highway No. 3, from Pine Bluff to Fordyce, Ark.

On February 14, 1931:

H. R. 101. An act for the award of the air-mail flyer's medal of honor;

H. R. 2887. An act for the relief of Mildred L. Williams;

H. R. 3428. An act for the relief of Rebecca E. Olmsted;

H. R. 6194. An act granting six months' pay to Arthur G. Caswell;

H. R. 6586. An act providing for the confirmation of the title of certain purchasers from the State of Louisiana of lands formerly included in the Live Oak naval reserve on Navy Commissioners Island, in St. Mary Parish, La., now abandoned;

H. R. 8253. An act for the relief of Sterling S. Ball;

H. R. 8583. An act for the relief of the State of Maine and the city of Portsmouth, N. H.;

H. R. 8936. An act authorizing the promotion on the retired list of the Navy of Stuart L. Johnson, ensign;

H. R. 9205. An act for the relief of Julian E. Gillespie;

H. R. 9934. An act providing for the sale of timberland in four townships in the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 9987. An act to provide for the relinquishment by the United States of certain lands to the city of Rupert, in the county of Minidoka, in the State of Idaho;

H. R. 10365. An act for the relief of Tracy Lee Phillips;

H. R. 10380. An act adjusting the grades and ratings of the Naval Academy Band;

H. R. 11281. An act authorizing a per capita payment of \$50 to the members of the Menominee Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin from funds on deposit to their credit in the Treasury of the United States;

H. R. 11285. An act to amend the Alaska game law;

H. R. 11564. An act to reimburse William Whitright for expenses incurred as an authorized delegate of the Fort Peck Indians;

H. R. 11565. An act to reimburse Charles Thompson for expenses incurred as an authorized delegate of the Fort Peck Indians;

H. R. 12014. An act to permit payments for the operation of motor cycles and automobiles used for necessary travel on official business, on a mileage basis in lieu of actual operating expenses;

H. R. 12037. An act authorizing the payment of a claim presented by the Polish Government for the reimbursement of certain expenditures incurred by the community authorities of Rzeszyzany, Poland, to which place an insane alien was erroneously deported;

H. R. 12067. An act for compensation to the owners of the Danish motor ship *Indien* for damages sustained as the

result of a collision with the United States Coast Guard cutter *Shawnee* at San Francisco on April 5, 1925;

H. R. 12697. An act to authorize an exchange of lands between the United States and the State of Utah;

H. R. 12835. An act authorizing the use of tribal funds of Indians belonging on the Klamath Reservation, Oreg., to pay expenses connected with suits pending in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes;

H. R. 12871. An act providing for the sale of isolated tracts in the former Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.;

H. R. 13053. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept donations to or in behalf of institutions conducted for the benefit of Indians;

H. R. 13249. An act to authorize the acceptance of a tract of land adjoining Hot Springs National Park, Ark., and for other purposes;

H. R. 13293. An act to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Frazer, Mont., in the construction of a high-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation;

H. R. 13528. An act providing for payment of \$25 to each enrolled Chippewa Indian of Minnesota from the funds standing to their credit in the Treasury of the United States;

H. R. 13547. An act to safeguard the validity of permits to use recreational areas in the San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests;

H. R. 13587. An act to amend the act of April 25, 1922, as amended, entitled "An act authorizing extensions of time for the payment of purchase money due under certain homestead entries and Government-land purchases within the former Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian Reservations, N. Dak. and S. Dak.";

H. R. 14056. An act to amend the act approved March 2, 1929, entitled "An act to authorize the disposition of unplatted portions of Government town sites on irrigation projects under the reclamation act of June 17, 1902, and for other purposes";

H. R. 14675. An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15590. An act providing for the sale of Chippewa Indian land to the State of Minnesota;

H. R. 15601. An act to provide funds for cooperation with the school board at Poplar, Mont., in the extension of the high-school building to be available to Indian children of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation;

H. R. 15772. An act to amend section 3 of the act approved May 10, 1928, entitled "An act to extend the period of restriction in lands of certain members of the Five Civilized Tribes, and for other purposes";

H. R. 15867. An act to provide for the retention by the United States of a site within the Hot Springs National Park formerly occupied by the Arlington Hotel and Bathhouse, for park and landscape purposes;

H. R. 15987. An act to authorize the President of the United States to establish the Canyon de Chelly National Monument within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Ariz.;

H. R. 16479. An act to authorize the widening of Piney Branch Road NW., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 299. Joint resolution to provide an annual appropriation to meet the quota of the United States toward the expenses of the International Technical Committee of Aerial Legal Experts; and

H. J. Res. 462. Joint resolution to further provide for defraying the expenses of the International Water Commission, United States and Mexico.

On February 16, 1931:

H. R. 252. An act to facilitate work of the Department of Agriculture in the Territory of Alaska;

H. R. 2458. An act for the relief of Darold Brundige;

H. R. 3935. An act for the relief of Eugenia A. Helston;

H. R. 13522. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to deliver to the Governor of the State of Florida, as custodian for such State, upon his request, the

silver-service set presented by the State of Florida for the U. S. S. *Florida*, now out of commission;

H. R. 16078. An act to amend the act approved June 2, 1930, providing for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt for his leadership in the cause of forest conservation; and

H. R. 16297. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of certain public buildings, and for other purposes," approved May 25, 1926 (44 Stat. 630), and acts amendatory thereof.

On February 17, 1931:

H. R. 3644. An act for compensation in behalf of John M. Flynn;

H. R. 6603. An act to provide a shorter work week for postal employees, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6867. An act to authorize appropriations for construction of a storehouse for ammunition at Fort Benjamin Harrison;

H. R. 9872. An act for the relief of Andrew J. Brown;

H. R. 10576. An act to authorize exchange of lands with owners of private-land holdings within the Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex., and for other purposes;

H. R. 13518. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 15930. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 16116. An act to adjust the boundaries and for the addition of certain lands to the Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16626. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, etc., and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 16744. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; and

H. J. Res. 506. Joint resolution to amend the paragraphs relating to drought and/or storm or hail stricken areas as contained in the Interior Department appropriation act for the fiscal year 1932.

On February 18, 1931:

H. R. 3394. An act to provide for the deportation of aliens convicted and sentenced for violation of any law regulating traffic in narcotics;

H. R. 8159. An act to authorize appropriation for construction at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.; Fort Lewis, Wash.; Fort Benning, Ga.; and for other purposes; and

H. R. 11968. An act to reserve for public use rocks, pinnacles, reefs, and small islands along the seacoast of Orange County, Calif.

BOOKS FOR THE ADULT BLIND

Mr. SNELL, from the Committee on Rules, presented a privileged report (H. Res. 363) from that committee for printing in the RECORD, as follows:

House Resolution 363

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of S. 4030, to provide books for the adult blind. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Library, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and the amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, has just presented a resolution from the Rules Committee to be printed under the rule. I am having a great many inquiries submitted to me on this side of the House, and probably that is also the experience of the gentleman from New York, with reference to the tentative program in calling up some of the rules we have already voted out of the committee. If the gentleman is now prepared to do so, on the rules that have already been reported out, I would be glad if he would make some tentative suggestion as to the order in which they will be called up.

Mr. SNELL. I am glad to answer the gentleman so far as I can. It is the intention to take up on Monday the Judiciary bills; on Tuesday the constitutional amendment, known as the Norris amendment, and after that the rule that was just presented. The committee voted out this morning seven rules. We are going to give you plenty of work. The committee will call them up in the following order, provided it is agreeable to the House: First, the bill relating to the remodeling of warships; second, the Brigham oleomargarine bill; third, a small bill providing for the extension of vocational training in Porto Rico; fourth, the Navy promotion bill; fifth, the Brand bill from the Committee on Banking and Currency; sixth, the health bill from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and, seventh, the immigration bill. As far as the committee is concerned, we would like to call them up in about that order and as fast as possible.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SNELL. Yes.

Mr. LINTHICUM. When does the gentleman expect the oleomargarine bill will likely come up?

Mr. SNELL. It is hard to tell, but as far as possible the rules will be called up in that order and as fast as the House will receive them.

CONFERENCE REPORT—WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. BARBOUR presented a conference report, for printing under the rule, on the bill (H. R. 15593) making appropriations for the military and nonmilitary activities of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an address of the Governor of Oklahoma upon Abraham Lincoln.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address delivered by the Governor of Oklahoma on Abraham Lincoln. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKEOWN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks I desire to insert the remarkable and outstanding tribute to Abraham Lincoln and gem of philosophy by Hon. William H. Murray, present Governor of the State of Oklahoma, made on the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth at Springfield, Ill.

The address is as follows:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

We are assembled here at the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of the man who carried in his political philosophy, his social and daily life, his acts as the Chief Magistrate of the great Republic the most nearly all-rounded symbol of American patriotism, philosophy of government, and inspiration for advancement of republican institutions—Abraham Lincoln. The inquiry at once confronts us: Why do we desire to perpetuate the name of Abraham Lincoln? We have long since learned that the preacher makes the church; the judge the court. The church is not better than the preacher and the court not better than the judge. Likewise, civilization is no better morally, intellectually, industrially than the man or men who guide it; nor is humanity served better than the spirit of the guiding hand which directs the destiny of an epoch or controls the power over the freedom of men.

Hence, when we find such a man in the history of our country, his history and that of his followers—the history of the people—is of profound importance.

The recital of the men constituting the official roster of the government; the dates of battles, and the generals in command is

but barren chronology—the handling of the ballot with patriotism and wisdom—the cause of the wars are the things worthy of study by the historian—the record of a people, their moral precepts, code of honor, sense of propriety, refinement, and culture—these things together determine and constitute civilization of a people or a period of national progress—not fine raiment or palatial public and private edifices; nor railroads, automobiles, airplanes; nor telephones, telegraphs, or wireless—they are but the conveniences of civilization and the reflex of all their likes and ambitions.

Those traits, constituting as they do the sum of all that is best in American life, but portray the character and career of the immortal Lincoln. We therefore assemble here to perpetuate not so much his name, but those attributes of character by a recital of his history, making plain to the youths of the land and to posterity their essential necessity for continued progress and security to the Republic; in short, his history is the history of America in the ideals and moral precepts for the safety of the Republic and the betterment of humanity.

And why should we know history? That was best answered by Confucius 24 centuries ago in one epigram: "Learn the past and you will know the future." That is, we must seek to read the future from the lessons of the past. The lessons given to us by this symbolical American, portrayed in his actual life and career, keeps alive the spirit that gave us political entity, moral hope and progress, and security for the future, are the lessons to be taught by this assemblage.

Therefore if you know any period of the past—the history of its people, its civilization—and witness its passing, like ancient Egypt or Persia, like the Republic and Empire of Rome, and witness later another civilization with the same hopes and ambitions, the same lack of honor, the same degeneration in morals and lack of sympathy for humanity, you may reasonably conclude that the same fate awaits, the same history of darkness and oblivion will engulf it. Extracting the philosophy of history of ages gone, we are constrained to bewail that since the Shepherd Kings who ruled ancient Egypt down to the laying of the keel of the latest dreadnought, has there been more than a fleeting uplift to the human race; civilization has moved up and down, like unto an elevator in some skyscraper, it lifts to the second floor, to the third, the fourth, and thence down again. It may lift to the top, but must needs go down again. Perhaps this state may, after all, be our wisest destiny. The joy of "incompleteness" may, after all, be man's happiest lot, which but calls to mind the old poem:

If all our lives were one broad glare
Of a sunlight clear, unclouded;
If all our paths were smooth and fair,
With no soft gloom enshrouded;
If all life's flowers were fully bloomed
Without their sweet unfolding—
Would we not miss the twilight hours,
The gentle haze and sadness?
Would we not long for storm and showers
To break the constant gladness?
If none were sick and none were sad,
What service could we render?

The ills of the time—the political storms—the sick Republic needed service—the service that Lincoln alone could give—service to humanity—martyrdom in its cause—this it is that immortalized the name of Lincoln.

The moral sickness of a great Republic and the shackles on 3,000,000 slaves, the commercial selfishness of the North; the brutality of slavery in the South, were the contending forces that gave him strength and opportunity for service and portrayed the character of him for whom come we hither to celebrate the unselfish devotion of his own heart to his country, the loving care and sympathy for humanity—even for the black slave; reverence for his God that gave him steadfast devotion and strength—all these things marked the career of Lincoln and in the perfection of time we joy in the immortality of his spirit.

Nor does civilization stand still. We either advance in an effort to scale the heights to the noblest destiny; always slowly, ever slowly we scale the mountain peaks to the race's highest destiny; else, we rapidly, ever rapidly coast downward; and to our cruelest fate, we never know; we refuse to believe our own coasting down until too late. We believe strongly that we are advancing when we most rapidly are descending. What is there to hope? We answer the foreboding by recalling the narrow age of our own country while approaching the precipice, so often in the past, has been saved from the abyss when the Father of all mercies sends some one to point the way.

The spirit of Lincoln of 1861 again may often be our need. Contending forces of evil, prejudice, fanaticism, and hate may be repeated as in the past, though in different forms during our national career; for the master's whip scourging the slave is not less heartless than to-day's evils of combined wealth and capital, with its overweening influence undermining our free institutions, is not less cruel to humanity nor less menacing to the perpetuity of the Republic than that period characterized by fratricidal struggle of four long years, with its attendant loss of treasury, sacrifice of manhood and blood, and attendant widowhood and orphanage. Like evils require like remedies; and, therefore, the spirit of humanity and of brotherly love, justice to all men of whatever race, creed, or social standing—such is the only solution for the problems thus repeated.

On this soil of the fair Illinois on October 16, 1858, Lincoln said to Stephen Douglas:

"That is the issue that will continue in this country when these poor tongues of Judge Douglas and myself shall be silent.

It is the eternal struggle between two principles—right and wrong—throughout the world. They are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time, and will ever continue to struggle. It is the same spirit that said, 'Work and toil and earn bread and I eat it.' No matter what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king who seeks to bestride the people of his own nation and live from the fruits of their labor or from one race of men as an apology for enslaving another. It is the same principle."

Lincoln then stated the same issue now confronting us: Criminal wealth and intrigue over man; the same "eternal struggle of right and wrong" is made manifest as of yore. The evils of one is reflected in the evil effects of another—the one chained to bondage; the other to the chariot wheels of industry. The one debasing the spirit of freedom; the other perishing by the superabundance of its own productive power, suffering want in the midst of plenty; poverty stricken; in rags and hunger, caused by the abundant production of its own hands. This is to-day that same "eternal struggle between right and wrong."

On this, the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of our martyr, reflecting the spirit of Him who gave him life, greater is the necessity for return to the same spirit. Just as a nation could not live half free and half slave, so this Republic can not continue by the intrigues of corrupt politicians, the brutality and heartlessness of combined wealth and capital overlooking the rights of humanity. Freedom of the individual was then made sure; the happiness and prosperity of the home is now a counterpart and urgent requirement. The flag then threatened by selfishness and brutal slavery is now threatened by cowardly cabinets, with political leadership degenerating into a mercenary appeal to block groups of voters; with statesmanship seeking a remedy through intrigue and barter; with the laws unequally enforced and government too strong for the weak and too weak for the strong—is the menace that confronts the banner of the Republic.

Let us no longer divide over party or creed but unite under Lincoln's call to the spirit of the dead—of the broken lines of Gettysburg's defense, braving Pickett's heroic charge, that this "Nation, under God," a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

O Father of all Mercies,
Send us another Lincoln.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE FARM ACT

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the proposed amendment of the farm act so as to include turpentine under that act.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, when the farm act authorizing the expenditure of \$500,000,000 for farm relief was up in the Congress for consideration it was understood in both branches of the Congress that producers of spirits of turpentine and rosin from crude gum were included and would be eligible to apply for relief under that act.

As I stated in a brief recently filed with the Committee on Agriculture in the House, practically everybody in the House and Senate agreed when this legislation was pending in Congress, that turpentine farmers were included just as other farmers. The turpentine farmers organized, as I understand it, with the advice and help of Farm Board officials, into a cooperative association and applied for loans and to be taken in under the operations of the act by the Farm Board, but notwithstanding the fact practically all the lawyers in both branches of the Congress were of the opinion that turpentine farmers were included under the farm act yet the Farm Board ruled adversely on the advice of one of the attorneys for the board, and held that the act did not apply to turpentine farmers.

In view of this adverse ruling, Senators and Representatives from the States where turpentine and rosin are produced, have undertaken to get an amendment to the original farm act that will direct the Farm Board to include turpentine farmers. The George amendment, with that purpose in view, passed the Senate and has been referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Many representatives from the turpentine-producing States have appeared before that committee and urged immediate favorable action. Hoping that the amendment in question might be favorably reported to the House at an early date and wishing to help expedite it with all possible haste, I am undertaking at this time to give the Congress some information with respect to the matter and to stress the importance of quick action.

It was the opinion of every good lawyer in the Senate and the House—and there are many eminent lawyers in those bodies—that the farmers who produce these products to which I have referred from the living pine trees were included and entitled to participate under the terms of the farm act. That idea prevailed, as I have explained, until the Farm Board held to the contrary. The contrary ruling is largely through lack of information about the industry. Practically all the lawyers in and out of Congress agree the turpentine farmers should be classified as "farmers" under the farm act except one of the attorneys for the Farm Board. It was upon this attorney's opinion the Farm Board denied the privileges of the act to the turpentine farmers of the South. It is quite doubtful if the attorney who rendered this adverse opinion knows anything at all of the turpentine business. Certainly he is in error, and his opinion has worked great hardships and losses to hundreds of people engaged in turpentine farming.

In the act establishing standard grades of naval stores, and so forth (Public, No. 478, 67th Cong., S. 1076), approved March 3, 1923, known as the naval stores act, "gum spirits" is defined to mean "spirits of turpentine made from gum from a living tree" and "gum rosin" is defined to mean "rosin remaining after the distillation of gum spirits of turpentine." So there is no trouble about what spirits of turpentine and rosin mean. It has been legally defined.

The plants that produce these products are known as "turpentine farms" and the trees are now being in large measure planted and cultivated by farmers who own the lands.

This matter is of vital concern to our section. Practically all of the lands on which the pine trees grow, from which these products are produced, belong to farmers. Every landowner in the turpentine belt has pine trees. The industry is a very large one, amounting to \$60,000,000 or more per annum. Like all other agricultural products, this crop, part of the agricultural industry generally speaking, differentiated by the name of "naval stores," is severely depressed and on the verge of ruin.

The people engaged in the production of spirits of turpentine and rosin organized under advice and help from the Farm Board into a cooperative association, known as the Gum Turpentine-Rosin Marketing Association, to avail themselves of whatever relief might be obtainable under the farm act, and under article 8 of the charter and by-laws of that association it is stated that "any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the bona fide production of turpentine gum shall be eligible for membership." This, as I understand it, was submitted in advance of final action to the Farm Board and its staff of attorneys, and was approved by them. There is no question, as I take it, about this organization having fully complied with the Capper-Volstead Act. So far as I know no such question has been raised. After all this trouble, delay, and expense the whole thing was upset by the opinion of one of the Farm Board's lawyers, who held that turpentine farmers are not farmers in the meaning of the farm act. He is clearly and flagrantly in error, yet the damage is being done. Both he and the board have been appealed to in order that they might change their ruling, but the board relies upon its attorney and the attorney is evidently set in his view and with him, in this case at least—a "farmer" is not a "farmer."

The George amendment has passed the Senate and is before the Agricultural Committee of the House. Mr. LARSEN, an able lawyer and a member of the Agricultural Committee of the House, has also introduced a bill to make the same amendment, but we are anxious to have the Senate bill favorably reported out, so as to save time and make certain, if possible, the passage of the legislation at this session, which ends on March 4.

If this amendment, made necessary by what I believe lack of information on the part of the Farm Board and its counsel and through what I believe to be stubbornness on the part of the Farm Board and its counsel, fails of passage, at least half of the turpentine farmers will go broke

and be out of business before the Congress reconvenes in December. If we are to give the help we thought had already been given, and which in all good faith was intended to be given, it should be given now. Delay means ruin to this great industry that has already been dealt a hard blow by the Farm Board and its counsel in erroneously denying to it what rightfully belongs to it.

All my life I have been connected with the turpentine business. My father and some of my brothers have been turpentine farmers. Some of my people are now engaged in the business along with other agricultural activities. I know the business and I know its needs. I know its sad plight and I appeal to you in the name of fairness to support the George amendment when it comes up, so that the grievous error made by the Farm Board and its counsel can at once be corrected.

An injustice like this, so glaring and flagrant, so cruel and wrong, now in our power to correct, should be corrected at once. If we wait until next December, as some seem to think we should, and take this up in the next regular session of Congress, the turpentine farmers will have lost from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and thousands of people, white and black, engaged in this line of farming, will be thrown out of work and will be added to the already staggering list of unemployed. Let us use common sense. Let us apply the golden rule, and do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

Because this industry is largely in the South do not view it as a sectional matter. At least 70 per cent of the world's production is in the United States. It is one of the country's great industries and is entitled to just and fair treatment. All this worry, delay, and expense could and would have been avoided had the Farm Board in good faith given the farm act the construction Congress intended, and this branch of farming would have been included just as wheat farming, cotton farming, dairy farming, and other branches of farming are included.

The turpentine farmers believing, in all good faith, the act would be properly construed by the Farm Board, held their rosin and also turpentine to some extent, from the market, until their organization was perfected. Now, if the paint, varnish, soap, and glass manufacturers and foreign buyers can succeed in killing off their chance of getting help under the farm act, the turpentine farmers will have to let their products go at greatly reduced prices, dumping it on the market practically at one time or nearly so. Such forced sales will break the prices to still lower levels. They are now below the cost of production. It will carry ruin, suffering, and immense losses in its wake to the producers, who are good, loyal American citizens. Let me appeal, in conclusion, for a speedy passage of the George amendment, to correct what I believe to be a monumental injustice and to avoid an immense loss to the farmers of the South.

In dealing with this matter, Congress should keep in mind that the section in which turpentine is produced has no representative on the Farm Board. We should, in all fairness, have had a man on the board from the South to look after the cotton, turpentine, and other southern crops, but we are without representation, as many of us predicted and feared we would be when the farm act was passed. Since the Farm Board has denied relief to the turpentine farmers of the South, the only way we can get it is by and through this amendment, directing the board to classify turpentine farmers as "farmers" under the act.

THE U. S. S. "MAINE" AND THE U. S. S. "OLYMPIA"

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech delivered by the commander of the United Spanish War Veterans at Fort Myer on last Sunday at the thirty-third anniversary of the destruction of the *Maine*.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting a speech delivered by the commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the camps of the United Spanish War Veterans generally throughout the country observed the thirty-third anniversary of the destruction of the U. S. S. *Maine* in Habana Harbor, with its attendant loss of life of 266 members of her crew, by appropriate memorial services.

The services, under the direct auspices of national headquarters, were held at the riding hall, Fort Myer, Va., adjoining Arlington National Cemetery, where lie the bodies of the sailors and marines who went down with the *Maine*; these services being put on the air by the National Broadcasting Co. over a nation-wide hook-up.

More than 2,000 veterans and their friends filled the balconies of the riding hall when the meeting was called to order, the speakers of the occasion being Commander in Chief Judge E. S. Matthias, of the United Spanish War Veterans; Hon. Smith W. Brookhart, United States Senator from Iowa; and Col. Orestes Ferrara, ambassador from Cuba to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, under leave granted, I insert the speech of Commander in Chief Matthias, who said:

We meet to-day in observance of the thirty-third anniversary of the destruction of the battleship *Maine*, and in this memorial service pay tribute to the 266 American sons who made the supreme sacrifice on that night of February 15, 1898.

It is not correct to state that the destruction of the *Maine* was the cause of the Spanish-American War. It did much to arouse the American people and to center their attention upon conditions in Cuba and hasten the coming of the conflict; but war with Spain was inevitable. It became increasingly apparent that the release of the Cuban people from the burdens placed upon them by the tyrannical rule of Spain could not otherwise be secured, and we entered upon what President McKinley well denominated "the most altruistic war in history."

Our attention shifts to the Eastern Hemisphere, where the first real response was made to the subtle act of treachery that destroyed the *Maine*. Admiral Dewey, on his flagship, the *Olympia*, at Hong Kong, received the message from President McKinley, "Find the Spanish Fleet and capture or destroy it." Swift as an arrow from the wrath of God the American Fleet, under the command of Admiral Dewey, struck the Spanish Fleet in Manila Bay and completely annihilated it, without the loss of a ship, a flag, a gun, or a man.

The answer to the destruction of the *Maine* was the direction, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," given by the dauntless Dewey from the bridge of the *Olympia*. The brilliancy of our naval victories at Manila and Santiago is not paralleled in the annals of naval warfare. Truly, our Army and Navy and marines were an embodiment of the conscience and courage, the patriotism and purpose of the American people.

PRESERVE THE "OLYMPIA"

What finer memorial could be established and maintained as a perpetual tribute to those whose valiant service during the Spanish-American War did so much to make America a world power than that now proposed in the bill before Congress (H. R. 10296), introduced by Congressman COCHRAN, of Missouri, which provides for the location and permanent preservation of the *Olympia* in Washington as a fitting memorial.

It would be a perpetual expression of the Nation's gratitude. As 33 years ago there swept over this land the cry, "Remember the *Maine*," so now should the people of this Nation join in the demand "Preserve the *Olympia*."

This movement has served to stay the hand of the wrecking crew and temporarily rescued the *Olympia* from the junk heap.

The United Spanish War Veterans are urging prompt favorable action upon this measure by Congress and solicit the earnest and active support of all in this worthy project.

The Republic is secure so long as we continue to honor the memory of its defenders.

The Spanish-American War was an altruistic war, for it was waged in the cause of humanity and has been appropriately characterized by the three words, "freedom," "patriotism," and "humanity." It brought a measure of duty and responsibility, and every duty arising from it and every responsibility growing out of it has been discharged with the utmost fidelity. Up to the time of the Spanish-American War we were generally regarded as a provincial people and were classed as a third-rate power, but we immediately took rank among the foremost powers of the earth. We achieved that position by reason of the unprecedented success and marvelous victories of that war and our demonstrated unselfishness and magnanimity in victory, in full and complete accord with the declarations as to our motive and purpose made prior to the war.

To-day we greet Cuba as a sister Republic in whose continued welfare and prosperity America shall ever maintain the most active and friendly interest and whose ambassador we welcome as a participant in this service. We rejoice also in the fact that Porto Rico, now prosperous under the capable administration of Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., a son of our comrade, the intrepid hero of Santiago and San Juan Hill, while the Philippines are safe, secure, and prosperous under the protection of the American flag,

placed there by the dauntless Dewey. Under that flag greater service was rendered to the people of those islands during the first four years of our occupancy than during the government by Spain of more than 400 years.

OUR DANGER TO-DAY

The destruction of the *Maine* and the sacrifice of 266 lives resulted not from direct and open assault but from the subtle attack of a treacherous foe. Therein lies our only danger to-day. We heartily join in every movement for disarmament and in every effort to provide for a settlement of international differences by amicable methods, but we must never acquiesce in any disarmament of the defense of American institutions and the defense against the admission to the rights, privileges, and opportunities of American citizenship of any who are unworthy, and we should not disarm or permit ourselves to be disarmed as against the insidious, subtle attacks which would destroy by gradually undermining the structure and thus endanger the very form of our Government.

An appeal comes to us upon every such occasion as this on behalf of our institutions of government, founded by great patriots and defended, preserved, and maintained by noble heroes and passed on to us with honor unsullied and glory undiminished, and that appeal is for a strong, sterling, staunch, stalwart American patriotism which will at all times promote that righteousness which exalteth a nation.

Mr. Speaker, during the course of his remarks Judge Matthias referred to the bill which I introduced to provide for the use of the U. S. S. *Olympia* as a memorial to the men and women who served the United States in the war with Spain, H. R. 10296.

This bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs. When it was called upon the Unanimous-Consent Calendar there was objection, some Members stating it would cost \$250,000 or more to bring the vessel to Washington. While I feel the people of the country would willingly subscribe to an appropriation of \$2,500,000, if necessary, I want to again assure the House that the cost will not exceed \$60,000. Last summer I had the Navy Department make a survey as to the cost of carrying out the purposes of the bill, and in support of my statement as to cost I include as part of my remarks a letter addressed to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. The letter follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 15, 1930.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to the committee's letter of April 23, 1929, transmitting the bill (H. R. 1204) to provide for the use of the U. S. S. *Olympia* as a memorial to the men and women who served the United States in the war with Spain, in connection with which I have the honor to inclose herewith as a supplement to the Navy Department's letter to the committee of December 12, 1929, a copy of a joint memorandum prepared by the Bureaus of Ordnance, Engineering, and Construction and Repair, of the Navy Department, upon the subject of cost incident to preparing the *Olympia* for purposes of exhibition as a naval relic.

Sincerely yours,

C. F. HUGHES,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C., September 5, 1930.

Subject: U. S. S. *Olympia* (CL15). Estimated cost of preparation for exhibition purposes.

References: (a) Hon. JOHN J. COCHRAN, letter of August 8, 1930.
(b) Secretary Navy letter to House Naval Affairs Committee, December 12, 1929, re H. R. 1204.

1. With reference to the letter of the Hon. JOHN J. COCHRAN, reference (a), referred to the Bureau of Construction and Repair for action, a review of previous correspondence upon the subject of preparing the *Olympia* for purposes of exhibition as a naval relic and of hearings held by the House Naval Affairs Committee upon the matter indicates that the full cost of placing the ship in a satisfactory condition for the intended purpose has not been brought to the attention of the department or of Congress.

2. It is noted that reference (b) informed the House Naval Affairs Committee that the estimated costs of cleaning, painting, and towing the vessel to the District of Columbia is \$25,000. Although the assumptions upon which this estimate was based are not definitely known to this bureau, it is believed to be a fair estimate of the cost of the limited amount of work stated to be covered. However, in view of her historical prominence, the *Olympia* should not be exhibited unless placed as nearly as is now practicable in the condition in which she was at the time of performing her most notable service. It is not possible to remove entirely the effects of the 30 years of added age, but it should be contemplated to make her conform approximately in outward

appearance to her condition in 1898 and to make her presentable above and below decks. Since 1898 many changes affecting appearance have been made, such as removal of 8-inch turrets, added superstructures, addition of radio equipment, changes in masts, boat stowage, ventilators, searchlights, and secondary battery. By replacement of the turrets and 8-inch guns with replicas in wood, removal of her radio equipment, and miscellaneous alterations above decks, the 1898 aspect of the ship can be essentially restored and her general condition made suitable for exhibition for an expenditure of money not disproportionate to her value as an historical relic. Unless these steps are taken it is doubted that the interest aroused will be sufficient to warrant the effort made by Congress to bring her to Washington.

3. With this in mind the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Engineering, and Ordnance, in April, 1930, instructed the Philadelphia Navy Yard to furnish an estimate of the cost of restoring the *Olympia* for exhibition purposes, and informed the yard that contemplated work involved complete general cleaning and painting, preparing machinery and appliances for exhibition, repairing hull as necessary to place in a good state of preservation, and restoring furniture, fittings, and outfit as far as practicable. Machinery and appliances were not to be placed in operating condition, except as necessary to permit safe towing to Washington. To assist the yard in determining amount of restoration contemplated plans of the vessel were furnished showing the outward appearance sought.

4. In accordance with the above the Philadelphia yard submitted detailed estimates, which are summarized below with only slight modifications in the figures as received:

Cognizance, Bureau of Construction and Repair

1. Dock and undock, paint bottom, minor under-water repairs	\$2,500
2. Paint outside above water	3,000
3. Clean vessel throughout and paint interior	11,000
4. Miscellaneous repairs to wood decks, rigging, wood-work, hatches, doors, and air ports, scuppers, life lines and stanchions, ladders, toilet facilities for visitors, and overhaul of construction and repair appliances for appearance only	17,000
5. Miscellaneous restoration of masts, bridges, boat stowage, turrets, outfit	14,500
6. Preparation for towing, including overhaul of steering and anchor gear, fire main, compartment drainage	2,000
Total, Construction and Repair	50,000

Cognizance, Engineering

7. Repair lighting system, and overhaul machinery and machinery spaces for appearance only	4,500
8. Preparation for towing: Including steam lines to steering and anchor gear; overhaul of 1 boiler; overhaul of 1 auxiliary condenser, 1 fire and bilge pump, and steam lines to same; generating plant and switch-board	5,000
Total, Engineering	9,500

Cognizance, Ordnance

9. Overhaul battery for appearance only	500
Total, Ordnance	500
Grand total	60,000

5. The above is considered to be the minimum expenditure to place the *Olympia* itself in suitable condition for exhibition as a naval relic. No estimate can be furnished for cost of preparing a site and locating the vessel in such site, since it is not known whether the vessel will be moored in the stream, tied up to a pier provided for the purpose or placed permanently either in a wet or dry basin. If, as has been mentioned, the *Olympia* is placed in a concrete bed or otherwise filled-in site, the first cost of such work would probably exceed the cost of restoring and overhauling the ship itself by a considerable margin. No plan of action which does not provide for the method and cost of so locating the ship as to carry out the intended idea of making her readily accessible to visitors would seem to be adequate.

GEO. H. ROCK,
Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair.
WILLIAM D. LEAHY,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.
H. E. YARNELL,
Chief of Bureau of Engineering.

Mr. Speaker, I assert that the Congress would not hesitate to construct a memorial to those who served the country during the Spanish War costing \$5,000,000 if such a bill was submitted for a vote. Here is an opportunity to secure a fitting memorial for \$60,000. If this historical ship is brought to Washington there will not be one out of every hundred visitors to the National Capital who will not make it their business to see it before departing.

I read where it is the intention of those in charge of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission to not only bring the *Olympia* but also the *Constitution* to Washington for that celebration. The *Olympia* is tied up at the Phila-

delphia Navy Yard. If my bill is passed it can be cleaned and painted and brought here in a few months.

Practically every Spanish War organization in the United States has adopted resolutions favoring the passage of my bill.

I hope the Speaker will recognize the chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee to call the bill up in the very near future, so that it can be passed and sent to the Senate in time for action before adjournment.

MUSCLE SHOALS

Mr. QUIN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to have a definite understanding about when the vote will be taken on the Muscle Shoals conference report, because it is a privileged matter and one that is very vital and important. A good many Members have asked to have a definite time fixed.

Mr. WURZBACH. I can say no more than I stated to the gentleman a while ago. I intend to call it up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. STAFFORD. May I inquire of the gentleman whether there is a complete agreement on the part of the conferees of the House?

Mr. WURZBACH. Four of the five House conferees have signed the report.

Mr. SNELL. If the gentleman will permit, it is quite a lengthy report and has not yet been printed, and therefore will not be available before to-morrow morning. Does not the gentleman think it should lie over at least one day so that the Members may read the report and see what has been agreed upon?

Mr. QUIN. No; we have had seven years and we know what it is.

Mr. SNELL. But the House knows nothing about what is in the report.

Mr. QUIN. It is the same bill we have had up here before. There is no difference at all with respect to the principles.

Mr. TILSON. Oh, there is a great deal of new matter in it that no one has ever seen before.

Mr. QUIN. If the Chair please, all we have here is the Snell bill—

Mr. SNELL. I never knew there was a Snell bill.

Mr. QUIN. The Snell bill is in it, and you are all familiar with that, and the leasing provision is practically the same as the Ford bill.

Mr. SNELL. The printed report will not be available before to-morrow, and we ought to have a chance to at least read it over.

Mr. QUIN. Yes; there are copies available here now. I have one in my pocket. It has everything except the statement of the conferees.

Mr. WURZBACH. I may say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SNELL] that the secretary of the House Military Affairs Committee had printed last night copies of the report, one of which the gentleman from Mississippi has in his hand.

Mr. SNELL. I sent for one about half an hour ago and they said they did not have any.

Mr. WURZBACH. That they did not have any more?

Mr. SNELL. I do not know about that.

Mr. QUIN. I will let the gentleman from New York have mine. There are hundreds of them out.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not think it is necessary to settle this matter as to the very moment it will come up. The gentleman from Texas has indicated what he intends to do. It does not seem to me we need to settle now upon the exact minute when this report is to be called up; and certainly not until we at least have had time to read the report.

Mr. WURZBACH. As I understand, we will have up the Private Calendar to-morrow, and I would be only too glad to suggest that we wait until, say, 3 o'clock, when I shall ask for recognition.

Mr. TILSON. That would at least give the Members a chance to look over the report. The gentleman loses no rights whatsoever, and it would give the House a little more time to study the matter.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I call up conference report on the bill (H. R. 16654) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16654) making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 4, 9, and 10, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$352,555"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$216,963"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by such amendment insert the following: "disposition of waste; and the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1931 shall be available during the remainder of such fiscal year for disposition of waste"; and the Senate agree to the same.

FRANK MURPHY,
GEO. A. WELSH,
WM. P. HOLADAY,
JOHN N. SANDLIN,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the part of the House.

W. L. JONES,
REED SMOOT,
FREDERICK HALE,
E. S. BROUSSARD,
CARL HAYDEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 16654) "making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes," submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

On Nos. 1, 2, and 3, relating to the Senate: Strikes out an executive clerk at \$3,180, as proposed by the Senate, and strikes out the paragraph, inserted by the Senate, to provide traveling expenses for clerks to Senators.

On No. 4: Appropriates \$3,000, as proposed by the Senate, to procure for the room of the Supreme Court of the United States a bust of the late Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

On No. 5: Appropriates \$352,555 for repairs and maintenance of the Capitol Building instead of \$352,695, as proposed by the Senate, and \$345,555, as proposed by the House.

On No. 6: Strikes out the reappropriation of \$10,000, proposed by the Senate for a study of plans, etc., for reconstruction of the Senate Chamber.

On No. 8: Appropriates \$216,963 for the Senate Office Building maintenance instead of \$191,963, as proposed by the House, and \$221,463, as proposed by the Senate.

On No. 9: Appropriates \$3,079,350, as proposed by the Senate, for the construction of an additional wing to the Senate Office Building.

On No. 10: Continues available during the fiscal year 1932 the unexpended balance of the appropriation for completion of the approaches to the Senate Office Building.

On No. 15: Provides for disposition of waste under the appropriation for the Botanic Garden, as proposed by the Senate, for the remainder of the fiscal year 1931 and during the fiscal year 1932.

On Nos. 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, relate exclusively to salary increases and in accordance with the procedure adopted for other appropriation bills such amounts have been eliminated.

FRANK MURPHY,
GEO. A. WELSH,
WM. P. HOLADAY,
JOHN N. SANDLIN,
CLARENCE CANNON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

RESOLUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

Mr. SHOTT of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a concurrent resolution adopted by the West Virginia Legislature with respect to legislation pending in Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHOTT of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the West Virginia Legislature, now in session, adopted a concurrent resolution, on February 16, 1931, memorializing Congress for the enactment of legislation to aid the treatment of crippled children, and I am including this resolution under privilege granted me to extend my remarks, as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 12, memorializing Congress for the enactment of legislation to aid in the treatment of crippled children. (By Mr. Matthews)

(Adopted February 16, 1931)

Whereas one of the greatest humanitarian and economic problems confronting our Nation to-day is that of our 400,000 crippled and deformed children; and

Whereas the treatment, hospitalization, education, vocational guidance, and placement and physical rehabilitation of all the cripples in each State represents an amount far in excess of available funds, or that the legislatures of the various States can provide; and

Whereas it has been ascertained that approximately 75 per cent of all cripples can be either permanently cured or benefited to the extent of becoming self-supporting if treated while young; and

Whereas Senate bill 5961 and H. R. 16837, recently introduced in the United States Senate and House of Representatives by Senator H. D. HATFIELD and Representative HUGH I. SHOTT, of West Virginia, respectively, provide Federal aid for the States in the treatment, care, and education of crippled children: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of delegates (the senate concurring therein), That we approve the movement to secure enactment of legislation by the Congress of the United States providing funds to aid the States in the solution of their crippled-child problems, and that we earnestly request our Members of the Senate and House of Representatives to use all honorable means to secure the prompt enactment of such legislation at this session; and be it

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the West Virginia Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SECOND DEFICIENCY BILL

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R.

17163) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1931, and June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 17163, the second deficiency bill, with Mr. SNELL in the chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

Pay of other employees: For an additional amount for pay of all other employees (attendants, etc.), fiscal year 1932, \$20,000.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen of the committee, I am gratified at the adoption yesterday of the conference report upon bill H. R. 9110 introduced by me in the early part of the last session, which bill passed this House and was amended in the Senate by the introduction of Senator Moses's bill as an amendment.

This conference report previously adopted by the Senate and yesterday by the House is my bill and a modification of the Moses bill in conformity with the views of the State Department, and the conferees. This bill (H. R. 9110) classifies the clerks of the Foreign Service just as did the Rogers bill passed about six years ago classify the career men of the Foreign Service.

This measure will give to the clerks in the Foreign Service, who have been always energetic and efficient a place in the sun, as it were, and will be an incentive to perform even better work than heretofore if that be possible. It not only classifies them, but it prescribes a method of increase of salaries and other legislation.

The amendment placed on the bill by the Senate will make many changes in the original Rogers bill, demonstrated as necessary by the experience of the last six years. I feel that proper and adequate legislation has now been passed in the interest of the career and clerical Foreign Service.

The original Moses bill provided a manner by which a clerk in the Foreign Service, after satisfactory work of 10 years, might advance to the career service. This provision was not deemed by the department as satisfactory, but an Executive order was agreed upon, which amends the original Executive order and will go into effect on July 1, 1931, when the bill goes into effect. That order reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER

The Executive order of September 11, 1929, section 14, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"14. The examinations shall be both written and oral, except that clerks in the Foreign Service who have rendered satisfactory service as clerks for a period of five years prior to application for appointment as Foreign Service officers shall be exempted from the written examination prescribed for other candidates."

Section 16 of the order is hereby amended to read as follows:

"16. No one shall be certified as eligible who is under 21 or over 35 years of age (except in the case of clerks in the Foreign Service who were appointed clerks at least one year before reaching the age of 35 and at the time of certification shall not have reached the age of 45 years), or who is not a citizen of the United States, or who is not of good character and habits, and physically, mentally, and temperamentally qualified for the proper performance of the duties of the Foreign Service, or who has not been specially designated by the President for appointment, subject to examination and to the occurrence of an appropriate vacancy."

This order shall become effective on July 1, 1931.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February, 1931.

Some weeks ago when the State Department appropriation bill was before the House I called attention to the fact that the act of June 26, 1930, provided for rent, heat, fuel, and light for several departments, including Foreign Service of the State Department. I asked at that time that provision be made for the clerks of the Foreign Service, as provision had already been made in that bill for the career men of the service. It was not possible, however, to amend the bill for the whole or even half of the amount necessary. Subsequently, I took the matter up with the Appropriations Committees of both the House and Senate and asked for the insertion of \$480,000 to make this provision for the clerks.

I am pleased to report that the Budget Committee sent down an estimate of \$480,000 for this purpose and that there has been incorporated in this bill an item providing that amount. This is indeed gratifying, because now not only the career men are provided for but the clerks of the Foreign Service also.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I yield.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman advise the committee as to the average increase of pay that this will result in under the guise of an allowance for rent, heat, and light?

Mr. LINTHICUM. I think there are 786 American clerks in the Foreign Service, and it is estimated this will give them about \$600 apiece if equally distributed.

Mr. STAFFORD. A nice Christmas present for them.

Mr. LINTHICUM. I should not call it a Christmas present nor a George Washington Birthday present, but a justice long deferred.

This legislation and the allowance should be a great stimulus to our men abroad. Many of the clerks have wondered how long they would be able to continue in the Foreign Service because of the extremely low pay, but under this legislation and additional appropriations I am quite sure we will have a satisfied, energetic, and progressive personnel. Not that they have not always been so, but they will now realize that Congress recognizes them as a strong arm of the service and is making proper provision, though they be far away and not in touch with the Members of the Congress. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, Office of the Supervising Architect, including the same objects specified under this head in the acts making appropriations for the Treasury Department for the following fiscal years: For 1931, \$95,500; for 1932, \$247,640.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. This \$247,640 for 1932 can be used for employment of architects outside of the Supervising Architect's office?

Mr. WOOD. No; that is for use in his office. There is an item later on for the employment of architects outside.

Mr. HUDSON. These items are for the purpose of speeding up the plans?

Mr. WOOD. Absolutely.

Mr. HUDSON. The other item further on is for the employment of architects outside of the Supervising Architect's office?

Mr. WOOD. Yes; amounting to \$2,000,000.

The Clerk read as follows:

Breckenridge, Tex., post offices, etc.: For acquisition of site and construction of a building under an estimated total cost of \$140,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, Breckenridge, Tex., in which for a post-office site and building we have just appropriated \$140,000, is in my district.

It is well known that for 10 years after our entering the war all public building was suspended, but during that time each one of us here did what we could to see to it that proper public buildings in our cities would be provided as soon as building construction was resumed.

Just after I came here in the Sixty-fifth Congress, on April 23, 1917, as shown by the RECORD, page 990, I introduced a bill to provide for a site and a public building at Breckenridge, Tex. We have just passed a provision in this bill appropriating \$140,000 for securing a site and for the erection of a post-office building at Breckenridge, Tex. I am much gratified that after all these years the people of this city have secured proper recognition from Congress.

When I was a judicial officer in Texas, Stephens County, in which Breckenridge is the county seat, was one of five counties in my forty-second judicial district, in which I had to hold regular terms of court. When I began to hold court there it was a very small county and Breckenridge was a very small city as far as population was concerned.

Shortly after I came to Congress an oil field was discovered all around that city. A great oil field was in the

very heart of the city. There were big flowing wells within a block of the courthouse where I had held court. People came there from every part of the United States. Men who had sat on my juries when I held court, who were then of small finances, in a short time became millionaires. I could name several who became millionaires who prior to that time were men of little means. Breckenridge now has a magnificent courthouse that would do credit to Washington.

It is a wonderful little city. They have one of the finest bunches of business men forming their chamber of commerce that you ever saw. If you go to Texas this summer and happen to go to that part of the country, be sure and let the people of Breckenridge know about it, for they would be glad to entertain you.

To show the interest I have had in Breckenridge: In every Congress since I came here I have had a bill for a public building at Breckenridge, Tex. In the Sixty-fifth Congress I introduced, on April 23, 1917, the bill H. R. 3654 to provide a site and post-office building for Breckenridge. In the Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Congresses, as soon as Congress met, I introduced such a bill for Breckenridge. In the Sixty-eighth Congress I introduced the bill H. R. 620 to provide a site and post-office bill for Breckenridge. In the Sixty-ninth Congress I introduced a bill, H. R. 4438, to provide a site and post-office building for Breckenridge. Even though no building construction was attempted by the Government during the above 10 years, I kept the Breckenridge project actively before the committees and Congress at all times, so that when construction was resumed Breckenridge would get a proper building.

In the Seventieth Congress the new building program was arranged. I had had bills pending for post-office buildings for Sweetwater and Coleman during the Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, and Sixty-ninth Congresses. These two cities had owned valuable sites for years, awaiting Government construction. Because these suitable sites had been provided for years, I thought that it was only just that they should get their buildings first. So, with the help of Senator SHEPPARD, we got the Treasury and Post Office Departments to approve both Coleman and Sweetwater, and on February 27, 1929, just before I retired from Congress, buildings were allocated to the cities of Coleman and Sweetwater. And I returned to Congress through the special election of May 20, 1930, and helped to pass the bill just before adjournment in July, 1930, appropriating the money for the buildings for both Coleman and Sweetwater.

In a short while we will reach in this bill another item appropriating \$130,000 for a site and post-office building in the city of Cisco, Tex., and when we reach that item in the bill I shall have a few remarks to make about that building.

During the Seventieth Congress the Chamber of Commerce of Breckenridge compiled and sent me a wonderful portfolio of city views. They showed all public buildings there and the churches and fine residences, banks and office buildings, and the schoolhouses and the oil derricks all over the city. It was a splendid document, and through the cooperation of Senator SHEPPARD, who gave me a great deal of assistance in the matter, we placed it before both the Treasury and the Post Office Departments, with exhaustive briefs, and they have been very considerate in granting a proper post-office building to the city of Breckenridge. And I thank you colleagues for passing these appropriations without opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Cisco, Tex., postoffice, etc.: For acquisition of site and construction of a building, under an estimated total cost of \$130,000.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Chairman, we have just passed an item in this bill appropriating \$130,000 for the city of Cisco, Tex., which is in my district. When I first came here in the Sixty-fifth Congress, I introduced a bill on April 23, 1917, H. R. 3642, providing for a proper site and post-office building for the city of Cisco. Likewise, in the Sixty-sixth Congress on May 19, 1919, I introduced a new bill, H. R. 299, to secure a site and to construct a proper post-office

building in Cisco, Tex. In the Sixty-seventh Congress, on April 11, 1921, I introduced a new bill, H. R. 151, to secure a site and construct a post-office building in Cisco. In the Sixty-eighth Congress, on December 5, 1923, I introduced a new bill, H. R. 617, to secure a site and construct a post-office building in the city of Cisco. In the Sixty-ninth Congress, on December 9, 1925, I introduced another bill, H. R. 4436, to secure a site and construct a post-office building in Cisco, Tex. They were the 10 years during the above five Congresses when there was a suspension of building construction during the war and after the war. But all the time I was keeping Cisco's building before the committee and Congress as a live project.

As soon as building construction was resumed after the war, and the program was in contemplation during the Seventieth Congress, with the splendid help of Senator SHEPARD, we brought before the department the claims and demands of the city of Cisco, and we first got Coleman and Sweetwater allocated in the program, and then we were promised that Cisco would be cared for in the succeeding allocations. The people of Cisco have presented their briefs and photographs of public improvements there, and I am especially gratified that this building is being placed there because of the fact that it is in the home of my late colleague, who filled my place during the year I was out of Congress, Hon. R. Q. Lee. Cisco is his home city. I am especially gratified this building should be constructed there in his home city.

The county seat of Eastland County is the city of Eastland, Tex., which is a splendid, growing, thriving city, and it ought to have a building. In every Congress since I have been here I have introduced bills to grant a post-office building to Eastland, Ranger, Ballinger, Eden, Brady, Lampasas, Goldthwaite, Anson, and San Saba, and I hope that the construction committee will take into consideration the just and meritorious claims of all these cities and give them buildings. For eight years I held court in Eastland. It has a magnificent courthouse now, and a splendid, progressive citizenship. It must come next on the program. The coming Congress should without fail grant post-office buildings to Eastland, Ranger, Ballinger, Eden, Brady, Goldthwaite, Anson, San Saba, and Lampasas, a splendid lot of county-seat cities of as fine counties as are in the State of Texas, and all of which deserve public buildings. It would be economy on the part of this Government if it should stop paying high rentals and own its own buildings, because rents are high in these cities. There are oil possibilities all over west Texas. It would be economy upon the part of the Government if it would stop paying rent and own its own post-office buildings in every city of that size in the United States. I will join with my colleagues here in carrying out that sort of plan and policy, which will put Federal buildings in every city of such size in the whole United States.

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BLANTON. Yes; gladly to my friend from Michigan.

Mr. HUDSON. I want to say to the constituency of my friend from Texas [Mr. BLANTON] that it is to be congratulated that they have such an efficient Representative that in this bill he has two public buildings, when many Members of the House have not any in the bill, and others only one, showing the hard work of my friend from Texas for his constituents. [Applause.]

Mr. BLANTON. I sincerely thank my friend from Michigan. All of us here appreciate his valuable services, and I am one of those who is deeply and profoundly sorry that he is going to leave us after March 4. If I could have voted in Michigan, I would have voted for my distinguished friend, regardless of politics. I am among those who are deeply regretful of the fact that we are going to lose two war horses in this Congress from Michigan, my friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HUDSON] and his distinguished colleague [Mr. CRAMTON]. I am a great admirer of both of them. These two cities of Breckenridge and Cisco, to which I have referred, have presented just claims, and they being meritorious, were approved. I am thankful to the committee that they are getting these buildings.

Mr. HUDSON. And, further, I want to support what the gentleman has said about public buildings in these cities. I think that Congress should provide a public building in every city in this country.

Mr. BLANTON. I shall work actively for them in the next Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

Macon, Ga., post office, courthouse, etc.: For extension and remodeling of building under an estimated total cost of \$395,000.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Kansas is entitled to equality of radio facilities.

In 1927 Congress enacted the radio act, and specifically provided that fair, efficient, and equitable radio service should be distributed to each State. This was not done, and Kansas in particular received less than fair, efficient, and equitable service. The Radio Commission of that day excused its failure to do justice to all the people by claiming that the law was ambiguous. The cities of New York and Chicago continued to receive more than their share of radio facilities; so many stations with high power were crowded into these areas that the stations interfered with each other and prevented the people of these cities from hearing outside stations. Similar crowding of facilities occurred in other cities. Applicants from underserved areas such as Kansas were denied.

Hence Congress in March of 1928 amended the law and specifically declared that the people of all the zones were entitled to equality of radio service, and as a means of assuring this equality provided for fair and equitable allocation to the States in each zone on a population basis as well as for equality among zones in so far as that was possible, having in mind the right of the people to equality of service in each zone, and with no intention in mind of perpetuating the favored few in their unreasonable and inequitable and unfair use of radio facilities.

But the commission has not changed this unfair and unequal situation, and to-day we find in the fourth zone, in which my State is located, that the State of Illinois has nearly 50 per cent more than its share of radio facilities, due to congestion of stations in Chicago; that Iowa has 73 per cent more than its share; South Dakota, 67 per cent; and Nebraska, 43 per cent; while Kansas has to-day 10 per cent less than its share.

Due entirely to this inequality as between States, the zone has more than its equal share of facilities. One would naturally expect a redistribution of facilities among the States so as to promote equality, but this has not occurred. Recently the commission denied a renewal of license to a Kansas station which is the only station in the State with sufficient power to be heard throughout the State. The people have come to depend on this station for such necessary broadcasts as livestock and grain market reports, weather reports, reports on road conditions, as well as for their entertainment. It is a necessity.

One would expect that if others in Kansas arranged to buy the equipment, which is of high quality, and to spend in excess of \$50,000 a year for programs and in every way to meet the requirements of the commission for a license, that in the interests of fairness, equity, and equality to an underserved State, in the interests of no interruption in service to the people who are entitled to it, and whose interests are supposedly paramount, a license would be immediately granted.

I am surprised to be advised that a majority of the Radio Commission, this instrument of public service of our creation, is in some doubt with regard to this matter; that it again contemplates pleading ignorance as to the intent of Congress; and again hopes to excuse its own failure to comply with the law so as to promote equality of radio service by the plea that because the zone is over quota an underserved State must lose this facility. I understand that it contemplates procrastinating and delaying this application for license on the theory that it is in the public interest

further to reduce the facilities of an already undeserved State, in order to reduce an over-quota zone, leaving Chicago, with its 17 stations having over 135,000 watts of power, to continue to enjoy its favored position as one permitted to monopolize the air.

How this commission can overlook the simple fact that equality among zones must not and can not fairly and equitably be secured at the expense of underserved States, and that to do so would defeat the declared intention of Congress as to equality to all the people, is more than I can understand. Sooner or later Congress must meet this issue of administrative disregard of the law.

If the commission goes ahead with its program to delay equality of facilities to underserved States, such as is contemplated in the case of Kansas, it will be inviting that which comes to those who flagrantly abuse their powers and contemptuously disregard the law. All of us should remember that this is a people's Government and that those who flout the people's will and disregard their interests soon regret it. I want to believe that the unanimous request of the people's Representatives in Congress and in the State of Kansas, regardless of party, the expressed sentiment and desire of the people of Kansas will have some slight weight at this time when Kansas interests—yes, her rights under the law—are at stake.

In speaking at this time I am but voicing the sentiment of my State that a license should be issued immediately so as to keep a necessary and convenient radio facility for those who want it and who are entitled to it by every consideration of fairness, equity, justice, and equality.

The corporation in Kansas that has arranged to buy the equipment of the station referred to, and that is asking for a license to continue the use of such wave length, is the Farmers & Bankers' Life Insurance Co., of Wichita, Kans., one of the largest and most reliable life-insurance companies in our State and officered by men of state-wide reputation for ability, experience, and honor.

Vice President Curtis, of Kansas, Senators CAPPER and MCGILL, former Senator Allen, and the entire Kansas delegation in this House have, regardless of politics, recommended the extension and continuance of the license referred to. And the Governor of Kansas and the Kansas Legislature by a concurrent resolution have so petitioned the Radio Commission, and it is almost unbelievable that our State will not be accorded this just service to which it is rightfully entitled. [Applause.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Outside professional services: For an additional amount for outside professional services as provided in the public buildings act approved May 25, 1926, as amended by the act approved March 31, 1930, \$1,920,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I think all of the Members would be interested in learning from the chairman of the committee how extensively the Treasury Department is availing itself of the authorization to employ outside professional architectural services, for which we are providing here \$1,920,000.

Mr. WOOD. The very purpose of this appropriation is to speed up the building program, and for buildings above a certain cost they intend to hire architects on the outside, in the large cities. For instance, there is one employed for the building at Fort Wayne, Ind., and another for the building at South Bend, Ind.

Mr. STAFFORD. I make this inquiry for the benefit of the House and not for my own special benefit.

Mr. WOOD. I have stated as nearly as I know from information I have, that by reason of this appropriation, they are hopeful of speeding up very materially the building program.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then I understand the policy is to employ outside architects only on the larger public buildings?

Mr. WOOD. That is the idea.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is there any special limit of appropriation where the department prepares the plans and specifications?

Mr. WOOD. No; I do not know that there is any special limit. If there is a limit I do not know what it is. They consider every case upon its merits. As I stated, I am informed they have employed an outside architect for the building proposed at Fort Wayne, Ind. and also for the building at South Bend, Ind., and presume that in other cities of like size they will do likewise.

Mr. STAFFORD. Do the hearings disclose whether there are any uniform plans and specifications for public buildings of a certain grade, for which a certain appropriation has been voted?

Mr. WOOD. They do not build the same kind of building in every town of the same population or of the same size. They try to fit it in with the architecture of each particular place, so that it will not be a monstrosity in the midst of beauty, and they try to adapt it, as near as possible, to its environments.

Mr. BRIGGS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield.

Mr. BRIGGS. I would like to ask the chairman of the committee whether the funds that have been provided for the Supervising Architect's office are sufficient now to enable them to employ some substantial additional assistance, which will make it possible for them to get out the plans much quicker than has been the case heretofore.

Mr. WOOD. Yes. That is the very purpose of appropriating this sum, to employ outside architects. For instance, if this office provided the plans for the post office in the city of Chicago, it would have taken their entire force six months, and in order to speed up the building of the smaller post offices they are letting the work for the larger ones to outside architects.

Mr. BRIGGS. The smaller ones will be provided for by the Supervising Architect's office? That is, the plans will be drawn by the Supervising Architect's office?

Mr. WOOD. Yes. They will be speeded up by reason of the fact that they will be able to give their entire attention to the smaller buildings, and the larger buildings will be done on the outside.

Mr. BRIGGS. But the chairman of the committee is not conversant with the fixed amount by which the architect's office would be guided in determining what buildings would be let to outside architects and what buildings would be done in their own office?

Mr. WOOD. No; I have said I do not understand they have any fixed rule where the amount expended is a fixed amount, each case depending upon itself. But where the larger post offices are to be built, where it requires a great deal of architectural work, that is the character of building for which they will provide outside architects.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield.

Mr. MORTON D. HULL. Will the chairman of the Appropriations Committee advise how many buildings are now referred to private architectural firms?

Mr. WOOD. That information is contained in the hearings. I do not recall just now, but if the gentleman will refer to the hearings he can find that information. There is a general statement by Mr. Wetmore, Supervising Architect, as to the number on the outside, and I think the number contemplated that shall be let to outside architects.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Care of insane Filipino soldiers: For an additional amount for the care, maintenance, and treatment at asylums in the Philippine Islands of insane natives of the Philippine Islands, conformable to the act approved May 11, 1908, fiscal year 1930, \$1.50.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of getting some information about this appropriation for the care, maintenance, and treatment at asylums in the Philippine Islands, \$1.50. What does that mean?

Mr. WOOD. That is an insane soldier. This comes in every year.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. One dollar and fifty cents?

Mr. WOOD. One dollar and fifty cents. I wish to commend it to some of these other institutions.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. I am not yet satisfied. Is it for the purpose of not making an appropriation?

Mr. WOOD. No. This is for an insane soldier in some institution in the Philippines. I do not know where it is. It is always late in getting in here apparently, and if it were only 25 cents it would have to be carried in this bill, because if it is not paid within the year for which the appropriation is made for that purpose, then it becomes a deficiency.

Mr. STRONG of Kansas. Does the \$1.50 take care of the soldier for a year?

Mr. WOOD. Well, it is that amount. It is \$1.50 more than the regular appropriation.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman may find that the regular appropriation is several million dollars.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, Corps of Engineers, \$9,134.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Chairman and ladies and gentlemen of the committee, you were informed this afternoon by Mr. SNELL, the distinguished gentleman from New York, chairman of the Committee on Rules, that the Brand bank slander bill, reported by the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, had been considered and favorably reported by the Rules Committee. This, of course, is intensely gratifying to me, as I regard it essentially necessary that the proposed legislation be enacted into law at this session of Congress.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to an editorial appearing in yesterday afternoon's Washington Times, entitled "To Punish Malicious Reports Against Banks," which reads as follows:

The Committee on Banking and Currency of the House some time ago reported favorably on the bill of Representative BRAND of Georgia making it a misdemeanor, with fine or imprisonment, or both, to circulate malicious and false reports concerning any National bank or State member bank of the Federal reserve system that causes a general withdrawal of deposits.

This favorably reported but unacted upon measure was pending in the House at the time of the "run" upon the Perpetual Building Association of this city, an incident that might have brought serious financial results in Washington but for the exceptional strength of that institution.

Secretary Mellon and R. A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, strongly favor the bill of the Georgia Member, pointing out that protection against scandalous and harmful rumors is quite necessary.

It also develops that the majority of States have enacted bank slander laws, but the law of one State does not reach into another, making a Federal law essential.

The proposed law does not fully cover the District of Columbia, but Representative BRAND has expressed to this newspaper his willingness to accept an amendment that will cover all institutions in the District that are under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. Included in these are building and loan associations.

It would seem important that, after the experiences of a short time ago, our financial institutions will gladly grasp this opportunity to protect themselves and their depositors. This they can do through arrangement with the author of the bill.

Passage of a protective law is certain at some time. Such a law has long been urged by the Comptroller of the Currency and the American Bankers' Association.

Charges have been made that communists originated the rumors regarding the Perpetual. It is quite apparent that those who seek to overturn this Government would willingly attack the integrity of banking institutions as a means of overturning confidence. Communists, however, are not the only ones who circulate idle and dangerous reports.

If my bill is passed by the House, and existing law does not cover the banking institutions and the building and loan associations of the District of Columbia, it is my purpose to suggest to some of the Senators the advisability of amending the bill when it reaches the Senate to take care of these institutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total, section 1, Title II, \$2,096,031: *Provided*, That the restrictions, contained in appropriations available during the fiscal year 1931, limiting the amounts which may be expended for personal services or for other purposes, are hereby waived to the extent necessary to meet the increases in compensation under the act entitled "An act to amend section 13 of the act of March 4, 1923, entitled 'An act to provide for the classification of civilian positions within the District of Columbia and in the field services,' as

amended by the act of May 28, 1928," approved July 3, 1930 (46 Stat. 1003-1005).

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that the last 25 pages which have been read by the Clerk carry appropriations for the various departments in order to carry out the Brookhart Act, all of the various items for this purpose aggregating \$2,096,031. The total amount under the Brookhart Act, which goes into effect for the first time, is \$4,000,000 in round numbers, and as I have just stated the items just read aggregate \$2,096,031. The remainder of the \$4,000,000 has been absorbed by reason of other unexpended general appropriations, lapses, and so forth.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. The so-called Brookhart Act was passed in the closing days of the last session, and it provided for the reclassification of the salaries of the various clerks in the departments and in the field.

Mr. WOOD. That is correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not think that at any time there has been an exposition as to what the clerks desired in addition to the increases under the Brookhart Act, which the chairman of the committee opposed and said would involve an expenditure on the part of the Treasury of several million dollars.

Mr. WOOD. They were the so-called step-ups as provided for in the act of 1923, which was passed long before the passage of the Welch Act and the Brookhart Act. That act provided that these step-ups might be made if Congress appropriated money for that purpose.

Mr. STAFFORD. If I recall correctly, under the Brookhart Act provision was expressly made for those who had not received those step-ups under the prior classification act.

Mr. WOOD. It was made for the purpose of curing the faults of the Welch Act and for the purpose of bringing up those in the lower grades to the same relative promotions or salary increases that had been provided for the others under the Welch Act. However, that act was no sooner through than they found there were other inequalities, and the purpose of striking out that proposal in the Treasury bill and in all of the other appropriation bills was made necessary by reason of the fact that there were so many of these inequalities. I want to say to this committee that if Congress keeps on raising salaries as often as inequalities are found to exist it will be at it forever, because inequalities are constantly occurring by reasons of promotions, sometimes through favoritism and sometimes because of the fact that a promotion is made into a class where it makes an inequality. As I have stated, we will never reach the time under the present reclassification system but what there are going to be inequalities in the salaries of Federal employees. There should be a complete revision of that act. I understand some effort is now being made to avoid the occurrence of these inequalities, so that the Congress will know all the time where it stands on this proposition.

In order that we may have some enlightenment about what they propose it is the purpose of the Appropriations Committee to call upon every one of these departments to furnish to the committee the amount of lapses they have with which they can make these step-ups. If it had not been for the argument which occurred because of these various attempts to increase these salaries, this Congress would never have known about these lapses, amounting this year to \$3,500,000.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then, if I understand the mathematics of the gentleman, there has been at least \$5,000,000 provided in the various bills for promotions in fact?

Mr. WOOD. That is correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. Two million dollars under the so-called Brookhart Act and \$3,000,000 by reason of lapses?

Mr. WOOD. That is right.

Mr. STAFFORD. I also understand it is the gentleman's opinion that from the legislative standpoint it is impracticable to provide for inequalities?

Mr. WOOD. That is exactly what I say. If we are to adopt the policy of trying to correct inequalities every time they are discovered, this Congress will be constantly kept at that task. If every time an inequality is discovered we are going to introduce a bill for the purpose of correcting it all along the line, we will never get done with that job.

The Clerk read as follows:

Total under section 5, Title III, \$36,622.17.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania: Page 163, after line 21, insert the following:

"A joint committee of Congress is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the Vice President, and three Members of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-first Congress, who are Members elect to the Seventy-second Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker. It shall be the duty of the joint committee to investigate and report to the first regular session of the Seventy-second Congress, by bill or otherwise, on a plan for the retirement of officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including joint committees, joint commissions, and other joint services of the two Houses, by the extension of existing law for the retirement of classified employees, or by the establishment of a separate system for such employees of the legislative branch of the Federal Government."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I am well aware, of course, that this proposed amendment is subject to a point of order. I have offered it at this time because a great many Members of the House on both sides of the aisle have discussed the question of making adequate retirement provision for the legislative employees for a considerable period of time. There is considerable unanimity on the part of the Members, so far as a desire to do something is concerned, but the method of doing it, of course, is very much debated.

It was therefore thought best to bring this amendment forward as a tentative suggestion so that if no point of order is made against it a commission can be appointed, and between now and the adjournment of the next Congress a comprehensive, thorough, detailed plan can be put before the House for it to act upon in accordance with what they deem to be wise and just.

All the proposal does is to create a joint commission to investigate this whole subject of making adequate retirement provision for our own legislative employees and reporting back to the Congress.

Mr. COLE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. COLE. I hope the gentleman has not included Senators and Members of the House in any retirement plan.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. Oh, no; although I would like to include them, I may say to the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. The necessity for such a provision has been thoroughly discussed at various times by the Committee on Accounts. It so happens that I was an employee of the House for many years, and if such a provision had been in force at the time I originally came here and a certain percentage of my salary had been applied to such a retirement fund, when I became a Member of the House I would have had a neat little amount to put away in the bank although I would not have been entitled to retirement. For a great many of the employees this would mean nothing more than a savings account, because if the present retirement law was applied to the legislative branch many of them would not serve long enough to benefit under the retirement provision. Those that do should be entitled to the same recognition as other Government employees. Our employees are Government employees—they are on the pay roll.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. They will lose nothing, however, I may say to the gentleman.

No; what they pay in will be refunded.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. There has been discussion time and again in the Committee on Accounts with respect to the practice of allowing six months' pay and a certain amount of money for burial expenses in the matter of deceased employees. There has been some objection to this, but a majority of the members of the committee have held that until some provision is made to bring the employees of the legislative branch under the retirement act, we should continue the present policy.

I believe the amendment proposed by the gentleman should certainly be adopted. It only means that this joint commission will make a study of the situation and then give the House the benefit of their study when the next Congress convenes.

Mr. WELSH of Pennsylvania. I am glad the gentleman is in favor of the amendment. If we look upon the matter of retirement as being fair and equitable for the departmental employees, is it not only fair now, after having made such adequate provision for them, we should address ourselves to the employees of the legislative branch. We have left them until last and they have been very patient, I think the equities of their claim appeal to us all, and I hope there will not be any objection to making this survey and report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I feel that if a matter of this kind is to be considered, it ought to be under a resolution brought up in the regular way. I therefore feel obliged to make the point of order that this is legislation upon an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. SNELL). In the opinion of the Chair, there is no question that this is legislation on an appropriation bill. The Chair, therefore, sustains the point of order.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SNELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 17163, the second deficiency bill, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY, COMMERCE, AND LABOR APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SHREVE. Mr. Speaker, I present the conference report on the bill (H. R. 16110) making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice and of the judiciary, and for the Departments of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

ADDITION OF CERTAIN LANDS TO THE MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), I am returning herewith: H. R. 15876. An act to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., and for other purposes.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 19, 1931.

Mr. COLTON. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Concurrent Resolution 48

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the action of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of the Vice President in signing the bill (H. R. 15876, 71st Cong., 3d sess.) to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Mesa Verde National Park, Colo., and for other purposes, be rescinded, and that in the reenrollment of such bill the words "township 36 west" in section 2 of such bill be stricken out and the words "township 36 north" be inserted in lieu thereof.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight to-night to file a conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and under the rule referred as follows:

S. 229. An act for the relief of August R. Lundstrom; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 1617. An act for the relief of Abraham Green; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2977. An act for the refund of estate tax erroneously collected; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 3463. An act to extend the admiralty laws of the United States of America to the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3867. An act for the relief of William J. Clark; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 4321. An act for the relief of the Confederate Bands of Ute Indians, located in Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 4382. An act for the relief of Anna Marie Sanford, widow of William Richard Sanford, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4384. An act to provide for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the first permanent settlement of the West at Harrodsburg, Ky.; to the Committee on the Library.

S. 4391. An act for the relief of John Herink; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 4751. An act for the relief of Lester Swanberg; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 5059. An act to reinstate Lawrence L. Myatt and Miller S. Burgin as midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 5219. An act for the relief of John A. Pearce; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 5854. An act to extend the provisions of the forest exchange law to certain lands adjacent to the Cascade National Forest in Oregon; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 5979. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine certain claims of the Eastern Emigrant and Western Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma and North Carolina; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 6005. An act authorizing a preliminary examination and survey of Scappoose Bay, Columbia River, Oreg.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

S. 6113. An act for the relief of James M. Griffin, disbursing agent, United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 6119. An act to provide for an investigation and report of losses resulting from the campaign for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly; to the Committee on Agriculture.

S. J. Res. 119. Joint resolution authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to consider, adjust, and settle

the claim of the Indiana State Militia for military service on the Mexican border; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. CAMPBELL of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 9110. An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor; and

H. R. 16654. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 2231. An act to reserve certain lands on the public domain in Arizona for the use and benefit of the Papago Indians, and for other purposes;

S. 3277. An act to provide against the withholding of pay when employees are removed for breach of contract to render faithful service;

S. 4051. An act authorizing the Pillager Bands of Chippewa Indians, residing in the State of Minnesota, to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

S. 4619. An act to authorize the disposition of effects of persons dying while subject to military law;

S. 4636. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to resell the undisposed-of portion of Camp Taylor, Ky., approximately 328 acres, and to also authorize the appraisal of property disposed of under authority contained in the acts of Congress approved July 9, 1918, and July 11, 1919, and for other purposes;

S. 4799. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of bridges across the Missouri River at or near Farnam Street, Omaha, Nebr., and at or near South Omaha, Nebr.;

S. 5677. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and manufacture a medal in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Va., and of the establishment of the independence of the United States;

S. 5825. An act granting the consent of Congress to the State of California to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Bay of San Francisco from the Rincon Hill district in San Francisco by way of Goat Island to Oakland;

S. 5887. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at Mound City, Ill.;

S. 5921. An act authorizing Dalles City, a municipal corporation, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Columbia River at or near The Dalles, Oreg.;

S. 5952. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River approximately midway between the cities of Owensboro, Ky., and Rockport, Ind.;

S. 5987. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Culbertson, Mont.;

S. 6105. An act to authorize the construction on Government Island, Alameda, Calif., of buildings required by the Bureau of Public Roads and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department; and

S. 6064. An act to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near Cannelton, Ind.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, February 20, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. TILSON submitted the following tentative list of committee hearings scheduled for Friday, February 20, 1931, as reported to the floor leader by clerks of the several committees:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(10.30 a. m.)

To amend the second deficiency act, fiscal year 1930. (H. R. 17166.)

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

861. Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to declare the Missionary Ridge Crest Road in the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park to be an approach road to said park, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 3653. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain employments in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved May 17, 1928; without amendment (Rept. No. 2728). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 4227. An act to authorize the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to make certain provisions for the relief of congestion in the public schools of the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2729). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 10470. A bill to amend section 19 of the act entitled "An act for the retirement of public-school teachers in the District of Columbia," approved January 15, 1920, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 2730). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 10656. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia," approved June 20, 1906, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2731). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PALMER: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 12662. A bill to provide educational employees of the public schools of the District of Columbia with leave of absence, with part pay, for purposes of educational improvement, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2732). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. REID of Illinois: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 12743. A bill to provide a branch library building in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2733). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SNELL: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 363. A resolution providing for the consideration of S. 4030 to provide books for the adult blind; without amendment (Rept. No. 2749). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 4963. An act to relieve the Commissioners of the District of Columbia of certain ministerial duties; without amendment (Rept. No. 2750). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 5465. An act to amend section 586c of the act entitled "An act to amend subchapter 1 of chapter 18 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia relating to degree-

conferring institutions," approved March 2, 1929; without amendment (Rept. No. 2751). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 6023. An act to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812 in the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 2752). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. J. Res. 495. A joint resolution to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to close upper Water Street between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; without amendment (Rept. No. 2753). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 12744. A bill to amend section 109 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2754). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. H. R. 14586. A bill providing for an appropriation toward the alteration and repair of the buildings of Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital; without amendment (Rept. No. 2755). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 4201. A bill to authorize the acquisition of the outstanding interests in land in the military reservation of Schenectady general depot, New York; without amendment (Rept. No. 2756). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. RANKIN: Committee on the Census. S. 1812. An act to authorize the collection of annual statistics relating to crime and to the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2757). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMSON: Committee on Indian Affairs. S. 3335. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims of certain bands or tribes of Indians residing in the State of Oregon; with amendment (Rept. No. 2758). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ZIHLMAN: Committee on the District of Columbia. S. 5984. An act to authorize the construction of a sanatorium for adult tuberculosis patients on the tract of land acquired by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by authority of an act of Congress approved March 1, 1929, entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a children's tuberculosis sanatorium," as amended by an act of Congress approved April 18, 1930; without amendment (Rept. No. 2759). Referred to the Committee of Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SPARKS: Committee on the Judiciary. H. J. Res. 356. A joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to exclude aliens in counting the whole number of persons in each State for apportionment of Representatives among the several States; with amendment (Rept. No. 2761). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FITZGERALD: Committee on Revision of the Laws. H. R. 15778. A bill to repeal obsolete sections of the Revised Statutes omitted from the United States Code as obsolete although not repealed; with amendment (Rept. No. 2762). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 2008. An act for the relief of National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2734). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 3611. An act for the relief of Sarah Ann Coe; without amendment (Rept. No. 2735). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 3793. An act for the relief of certain employees of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; without amendment (Rept. 2736). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 4063. An act for the relief of William J. Ryan, chaplain, United States Army; without amendment (Rept. 2737). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 4306. An act for the relief of Clarence G. Young; without amendment (Rept. No. 2738). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 4444. An act for the relief of Guy Clatterbuck; without amendment (Rept. No. 2739). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 4510. An act for the relief of H. E. Hurley; without amendment (Rept. No. 2740). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 4837. An act for the relief of the Copper Ridge Mining Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2741). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 5117. An act for the relief of W. Stanley Gorsuch; without amendment (Rept. No. 2742). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 5183. An act for the relief of Herman Ingman; without amendment (Rept. No. 2743). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 5194. An act for the relief of the Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2744). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 5196. An act for the relief of the B. & O. Manufacturing Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2745). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. IRWIN: Committee on Claims. S. 5765. An act for the relief of the Potomac Electric Power Co.; without amendment (Rept. No. 2746). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. SINCLAIR: Committee on War Claims. S. 5063. An act authorizing the Court of Claims of the United States to hear and report to Congress the claim of the city of Park Place, heretofore an independent municipality but now a part of the city of Houston, Tex.; with amendment (Rept. No. 2763). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 17183) for the relocation of the United States Naval Academy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H. R. 17184) to regulate the level of water in certain reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi River; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McFADDEN: A bill (H. R. 17185) to establish the Federal Capital issues board, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 17186) making appropriations for the purpose of beginning the construction upon Cove Creek Dam in Tennessee; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ZIHLMAN: A bill (H. R. 17187) to name the Sixteenth Street entrance to the District of Columbia "Blair Circle"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

A memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, memorializing Congress to enact legislation to aid in the treatment of crippled children; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. CARTER of California: A memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing Congress to

enact legislation placing a tariff upon oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial in the nature of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1 of the Legislature of California, memorializing Congress to amend World War veterans' act by providing for the cash payment of the surrender value of adjusted-service certificates; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DOWELL: A bill (H. R. 17188) granting a pension to Frances E. Tilton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 17189) for the relief of Thaddeus C. Knight; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEWHALL: A bill (H. R. 17190) granting a pension to Kate F. Phares; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17191) granting a pension to Martha Nihoff; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SANDERS of New York: A bill (H. R. 17192) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Kelley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 17193) granting an increase of pension to Bertie L. Santee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 17194) for the relief of Herbert G. Black, owner of the schooner *Oakwoods*, and Clark Coal Co., owners of the cargo of coal on board said schooner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON: A bill (H. R. 17195) for the relief of A. L. Marshall; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

9976. By Mr. BACHMANN: Petition of L. P. Rust and other citizens of Marion County, W. Va., urging the immediate passage of an immigration restriction law barring all immigration of whatever character for a period of not less than two years as an aid to American labor and economic recovery; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

9977. By Mr. CAMPBELL of Iowa: Petition of E. M. Johnson, pastor, and 40 members of his congregation, together with other pastors and members of their congregations and various other organizations and members, of Storm Lake, Iowa, and vicinity, urging support of House Joint Resolution No. 356 known as the Sparks-Capper amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9978. Also, petition of the Woman's Community Club, of Albert City, Iowa, and signed by Mrs. Hubert Johnson, president, and Mrs. W. W. Rischer, secretary pro tempore, urging the passage of the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986, for Federal supervision of motion pictures; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9979. Also, petition of the Catholic Women's League, of Le Mars, Iowa, representing 733 women of that community, opposing the amending of sections 211, 245, and 312 of the Federal Penal Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9980. Also, petition of the Catholic Women's League, of Le Mars, Iowa, representing 733 women of that community, opposing the amending of section 305 of the tariff act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9981. Also, petition of 27 citizens of Pierson, Iowa, urging support of House Joint Resolution No. 356 known as the Sparks-Capper amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9982. Also, petition of J. J. Munhofen and 37 other citizens of Sioux City, Iowa, urging the cash payment at full face value of adjusted-compensation certificates as created by section 702 of the World War adjusted compensation act of 1924; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9983. By Mr. CLARKE of New York: Petition of the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Edmeston, N. Y., urging Congress to enact a law for the

Federal supervision of motion pictures establishing higher standards before production for films that are to be licensed for interstate and international commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9984. By Mr. CRAMTON: Petition of Alcice D. Palmer, and 45 other residents of Caro, Mich., urging passage of House Joint Resolution 356, providing for an amendment to the Constitution excluding unnaturalized aliens from the count of the population of the Nation for apportionment of congressional districts among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9985. Also, petition of Mrs. Genie Martin and 41 other residents of Tuscola County, Mich., urging passage of House Joint Resolution 356, providing for an amendment to the Constitution excluding the unnaturalized aliens from count on the population for apportionment of congressional districts among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9986. By Mr. HICKEY: Petition of Emma Jackson and other residents of Goshen, Ind., urging passage of the Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9987. By Mr. HUDSON: Petition of citizens of the sixth congressional district of Michigan, urging favorable action on House Joint Resolution 356, providing for an amendment to the United States Constitution excluding unnaturalized aliens from the count of the population of the Nation for apportionment of congressional districts among the States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9988. By Mr. LEHLBACH: Petition of citizens in support of House bill 7884, the antivivisection bill; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

9989. By Mr. MOORE of Ohio: Petition of Rev. O. L. Seward and others of Zanesville, Ohio, favoring the passage of the proposed Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9990. Also, petition of Carrie A. Lewis, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, of Cleveland, Ohio, and others, favoring the passage of the proposed Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9991. By Mr. NELSON of Maine: Petition of Marc M. Spear, of Madison, Me., and 17 others urging support for

House Joint Resolution No. 356; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9992. By Mr. PALMER: Petition of J. W. Stevens and other residents of Beaman, Mo., urging the immediate passage of legislation which would give relief for the railroads from the unfair competition of busses and trucks upon the highways; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9993. By Mr. STRONG of Kansas: Petition of the Study Club, of Washington, Kans., favoring the enactment of the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9994. Also, petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Washington, Kans., favoring the enactment of the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9995. Also, petition of Woman's Home Missionary Society and Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Washington, Kans., favoring the enactment of the Grant Hudson motion picture bill, H. R. 9986; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

9996. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of members of the congregation of First Baptist Church of Punxsutawney, Pa., favoring the amending of the Constitution of the United States to exclude unnaturalized aliens from the count of population for congressional apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9997. Also, petition of citizens of Armstrong County, Pa., favoring the proposed amendment to the United States Constitution to exclude unnaturalized aliens from the count of population for congressional apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9998. By Mr. VINCENT of Michigan: Petition of residents of Perry, Pierson, and Sand Lake, Mich., urging the passage of the Sparks-Capper stop-alien representation amendment (H. J. Res. 356); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

9999. Also, petition of residents of St. Louis, Mich., favoring House Joint Resolution No. 356 providing for an amendment to the Constitution excluding unnaturalized aliens when making apportionment for congressional districts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.